THE ONLY ONE.

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

THEY GIVE IT UP.

Rival newspapers look at THE SUN and try to follow it, but its brilliancy dazzles them all and they have to give it up. It is

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SHERMAN HOAR DIED

Statesman and Orator Passed Away at Concord.

The Late SHERMAN HOAR, Who Died at His Home in Concord, Mass.

A Victim of Disease Contracted While Helping the Soldiers in Camp—A Man of Distinguished Family and an Able Advocate of Popular Rights.

Concord, Mass., Oct. 8.—Hon. Sherman Hoar died at his home on Main street ere yesterday afternoon. At his bedside ere his wife, Stedman Butterick, his ife's brother, and Dr Tarbell of Boston, ho has been in attendance during his ness, with Dr. George T. Titcomb of oncord.

He died in the house where he has alays lived, except during his residence Waltham and which was the resince of his father, the late Hon. E. R. oar.

Mr. Hoar has given his life to his untry, his disease being contracted in l probability while visiting the southn hospitals in the interests of the volteer aid association, and to help and d in any way he could the brave solr boys who were in want and needed nforting.

Last April, when the call for voluners was made, he interested himself the Concord company from the very st. This company was one in which had all his military training. Aftoing through the non-commissioned ices, he was made first lieutenant Nov 1881, and Dec. 9, 1882, he was elected ptain. This position he held until g. 27, 1884, when he retired from the assachusetts volunteer militia.

Naturaly, when the war broke out, his orts were centered in fitting out this mpany, and when they started for the ont they were well equipped, due in small measure to his work. In June took up his work in the volunteer aid sociation in the executive department d his usual push and enthusiasm has en shown in all his doings.

TRIPS TO SOUTHERN CAMPS.

He made two trips to the southern mps and hospitals. The first time he s accompanied by Dr. George E. Titmb of Concord and on his second trip ich he made in August he was acmpanied by Dr. Jackson of Boston. ter his first trip he showed the effects his hard work, but soon started on his und visit and when he returned from s trip he was tired out and sick. Later visited Montauk Point, and when his rk was accomplished at this place, he turned home for a much needed rest. The beginning of the illness from ich he never arose, began Sept. 13, and eek later typhoid developed and last ht malarial fever set in, his death be from exhaustion from typhoid malial fever.

From the time the typhoid fever deoped, he was delirious a great part the time, although at times he would m to resognize those watching over so carefully and attentively.

He made a great fight for his life. ing nourishment with great regular. On Wednesday, the day the fever s expected to turn, he had two very t striking turns, his temperature arose 105 and his pulse to 140. One of these king turns came at 5 in the morning, d the other in the afternoon. Durthe whole day the family were anxsly awaiting the least turn in his conon, which was so critical. A more nfortable night followed and hopes e raised that he was on the road toermanent recovery, and a member of family stated Thursday morning t they thought the crisis had passed Wednesday.

The faint hope was lost when another king turn came during Thursday afnoon, although he had passed a comtable morning. His temperature t up very quickly and he seemed to very much exhausted. He did not y from this attack during the first t of the night but was more comforte towards morning.

bout 3 o'clock this afternoon as his perature began to rise, he began to fail gradually. Shortly after he breathed his last.

ACTIVE IN TOWN AFFAIRS.

Besides a wife, Mr. Hoar leaves two sons and two daughters. He was the youngest of the late Hon. E. R. Hoar's family. He has two brothers, Samuel Hoar of Concord and Charles Hoar, who resides in Simi, Cal. His sisters are Mrs. Bowles, wife of Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, Miss Caroline Hoar and Miss Clara Hoar.

After Mr. Hoar's first marriage he moved to Waltham and resided there until after the death of his father, which occurred in January, 1895. Then he returned to Concord, and to the house which has been the home of his antecedents for several generations.

He has taken an active interest in town affairs since his return. In the Patriot Day celebrations he has been very active, delivering the principal address in 1896 and was chairman of the committee on arrangements in 1897 and 1898. Last spring he was elected on the school committee board.

No arrangements at all have yet been made for the funeral.

Sherman Hoar was born at Concord, Mass., July 30, 1860. He had a distinguished ancesthy and by birth he was a member of the republican fold, for he was the descendant of stanch republicans. He was the nephew of Senator George Frisbie Hoar.

But despite his republican antevedents and surrpundings, he was a strong democrat and eloquent pleader for the principles of democracy.

Though a young man, just 38 years of age, he was well known to republicans and democrats alike, in district and city politics.

DEATHS.

GOLDSMITH—Mrs. Ruth Goldsmith widow of Thomas Goldsmith, died this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Lederson, 57 Blossom street, aged 80 years.

GILL—Miss Katie T. Gill, daughter of Thomas and Bridget Gill, died this morning at her parents' home, rear 76 Union street, aged 11 years. Funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

LYNN—Mrs. Anna Lynn, aged 65 years, died yesterday at her home, 42 French street.

FORTIER—Celina, daughter of Amedee and Rosanna Fortier, died yesterday at 3 Ward street, uged 7 months.

MEUNIER—Marie, daughter of William and Rebecca Meunier, died yesterday at 6 Worthen avenue.

DISASTROUS FIRE

SWEEPS A LARGE PORTION OF ATLANTIC CITY, N J.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 8.—Fire which originated in Kipple & McCann's bath house this morning destroyed 20 buildings and caused a loss of $100,000. The big Palace Hotel, several stores and houses were among the buildings destroyed and every building on one side of Tennessee avenue and both sides of Ocean avenue were burned to the ground.

We have often been told that to lubricate the nostrils with Dow's Menthol Cream is all that is necessary to cure cold in the head, hay fever and catarrhal affections.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL

Held by the Mathew Temperance Institute.

ASSOCIATE HALL WAS CROWDED LAST NIGHT.

Some Very Pretty Decorated Tables.

The Mathew Temperance Institute ushered in the social season last night with a grand harvest festival, held in Associate Hall.

That it was a success goes without saying for anything conducted under the auspices of the Mathews knows and experiences no failure.

It was a young people's party, wholly, and the gathering was of a most enjoyable character.

The attendance numbered fully eight hundred and during the evening Rev. Fr. Mullen, the spiritual director of the Institute, called in and remained long enough to visit each of the four pretty booths. These booths were located in the corners of the hall and they were handsomely decorated. The main trimmings were Old Glory and streamers of red, white and blue, and interwoven with these was some delicate colored bunting over a lace background. The tables were laden with some pretty articles offered as gifts to fortunate ones, and the young ladies scooped in many nickels on these gifts, during the evening. There was no stage entertainment the entire evening being given up to dancing. The Manhattan orchestra furnished music and on the order were references to the members who are with the Sixth regiment in Porto Rico as follows: "Our Members of the Sixth Regiment," "Gone, but Not Forgotten."

A pleasing dance number was the two-step composed by William McAloon the well known pianist, who is a member of the Mathews. It was entitled "The Gallant Sixth," and is dedicated to the Sixth Regiment. It is a lively piece with a very catchy and melodious trio, and will make fine marching music. It will be played by all the bands as soon as it comes to the notice of the leaders for it has a swing that is certain to win attention. The music for the dancing was furnished by the Manhattan orchestra. The names of those who had charge of the tables is as follows:

Lemonade Table—Chairman, Daniel A. Desmond; assistants, William F. Thornton, John McQuade, Patrick O'Neil, Peter Brady, James White, Frank Brady, Thomas Lonergan, Edward F. Slattery.

Matron, Miss Annie Flanagan; assistants, Mary E. Berry, Mamie Jones, Maine Kessey, Gertrude Booth, Katie Kneafsey, Della Beauregard, Mary Goodwin, Mary Brown, Katie Brady, Lottie Booth, Sadie Curry, Kittie Collins, Nellie Crichly, Annie Coughlin, Mary Carroll, Katie Connellon, Celia Casey, Kittie Leahey, Jennie Leahey, Maggie Hancock, Annie Lacey, Mabel Phalen, Katie Ollogby, Alice Devine Maggie Dugan, Nellie Hessian, Rosella Dowd, Della Leonard, Laura Gendron, Emma Murdock, Minnie Morris, Rose Morris, Lizzie Ducey, Alma Durant, Annie Holland, Julia Thornton, Susie Whittemore, Phebe Murphy, Annie Garnett, Lizzie Powers, Mary Gorman, Maggie Fall, Mary Cottenham, Ellen McCarthy, Mary Carey, Maggie Carey, Celia Kennedy, Vina Manning, Mary McManus, Mary Brown, Delia Gaynor, Annie McGuan, Mary Rafferty, Sarah Lyons, Delia Muldoon, Mabel Winn, Rose Riley, Nora Curry, Nellie Maloney, Winnie Mulroy, Minnie Keavey, Lilla Sharkey, Maggie Kenney, Annie Craig, Alice Ward, Mary Ward, Mary Walsh, Minnie Kessey, Mary Farrell, Mamie Duffy. Sarah Tomlinson, Lena Farrell, Annie Tomkins, Minnie Salter, Susan Monahan, Rose McAndrews, Katie Horne, Edith Tilton, Tessie Riley, Alice Myron, Carrie Freeman, Nellie Mulrenin, Katie Lyons, Annie Conroy, Mamie Joyce, Lilla Dufraze, Grace Lettrell, Ella McElholm, Nora Madden, Margaret E. Tulley, Annie Killeen, Jennie Normandy, Ella Kelly, Maggie Taylor, Annie Shannessey, Nellie O'Heir, Rose Castles, Kate Mullen, Nellie Sullivan, Loretta Converey, Madelaine Crevier, Rose Farrell, Lizzie Reardon, Annie Walsh, Annie McCarthy, Jennie Keirns, Katie Enright.

Candy Table—Michael Nestor, chairman; Lizzie Barrett, matron; assistants, Lizzie Doran, Alice Bowers, Mary Adams, Mamie Burns, Mamie M. Burns, Rose Burke, Kate Collins, Kittie Conway, Sadie Cox, Sadie Clark, Nellie Clune, Katie Dauphue, Margaret Donohue, Mary Doran, Mary Dempsey, Lizzie Fleming, Nellie Farley, Annie Holden, Kittie Killeen, Nellie Kennedy, Nora Keating, Rose Lee, Minnie Lynch, Mrs. John J. Lynch, Maggie McGrail, Mary Mahoney, Nellie Mahoney, Jennie McQuade, Katie Mullen, Kate Powers, Bridie Tarply, Katie Slattery, Rebekah Whalen.

Flower Table, John Lyons, chairman; James Burke, secretary; Nellie O'Brien, matron; Anna Lyons, Maggie Begley, Annie Tully; assistant, Julia Daly, Bertha Wessels, Celia O'Donnell, Millie Campbell, Maude Nugent, Maggie Hubin, Maggie Mayo, Mary Ellen Marshal, Katie O'Connell, Nellie Buckmaster, Hannah Lyons, Maggie Ashmore, Rose Lynch, Esther McAloon, Maggie Spillane, Mary Lenox, Nellie Egan, Etta Delaney, Nellie Grant, Kate McCaffrey, Lizzie Donohue, Kate Powers, Etta Mullen, Mary Ella Fanning, Mary Cox, Mamie Powers, Etta Mullen, Annie Cogger, Annie Kelly, Julia Weskels, Margaret Lynch, Nellie McAloor, Bridget Riley, Minnie McLaughlin, Winnie Sheehan, Nellie Garvey, Susie Leckie, May Mather, Lizzie Sheehan, Mary Begley, Susie Senior, Nellie O'Brien, Miss Josephine Muck, Margaret Begley, Alice Maher, Ella Tully.

Ice Cream Table—Frank Riley, chairman; Alfred Kelley, secretary; Mamie Connelly, matron; Lizzie Riley and Mamie Shelvey, assistants; Kate McKenna, Minnie O'Hearn, Kate Gilchrist, Nellie Crimins, Etta Duffy, Mary Connelly, Mary Costello, Mamie Malone, Kate Powers, Esther Garrity, Mamie Garrity, Kate Brennan, Sarah McGrath, Della Pepperell, Minnie Nestor, Mamie Shelvey, Martha Edwards, Etta Course, Mamie Conroy, Delia Kelleher, Della Moriarty, Annie Cozley, Maggie Brady, Kate Morris, Kate Shelvey, Kittie O'Neil, Esther Gallagher, Bridget Luby, Mamie Greely, Grace Caskins, Katie Fall, Etta Maguire, Annie Malone, Minnie Sullivan, May Lee, Annie Turant, Mary Kelly, Mamie Kerrigan, Agnes Cleary, Kate Mack, Sarah Gilbride Etta Macldey.

The officers were: General manager, William F. Thornton; assistant, John A. McKenna; floor marshal, William J. Smith; assistant, John J. Murphy; chief aid, Timothy J. Fitzgerald; aids, John J. Pinder, John J. Mahoney, Patrick O'Neill, James Banks, Thomas M. Riley, James A. White, Joseph B Meaney, John J. McQuade, Alfred J. Killoy, James Mack, John J. King, Thomas Gallagher; reception committee—John J. Burns, chairman; John J. Nestor, James F. Gorman, John J. Mullaney, James Kane, John Mahoney, Peter Brady, Michael J. Nestor, Patrick F. Reilly, Patrick F. Quinn, John J. Lynch, Frank McLaughlin, William Mullen, Charles D. Slattery, John J. Lyons, Daniel A. Desmond, Thomas Lonergan; John J. Gallagher, treasurer

OF YELLOW FEVER

New Cases at Jackson, Miss.

DOCTORS FEEL ALARMED AT THE SITUATION.

Madison Also Reports New Cases.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 8.—Six new cases of yellow fever developed in Jackson yesterday, three whites and three negroes. There were no deaths and none of the cases is considered critical. Several suspicious cases are under surveillance. People continue to leave the city and more of the business houses are closing.

The spread of the disease over the state continues, the city of Natchez being the last place to develop the disease. An unofficial telegram from there announces that Dr. Dunn, state inspector, has found two cases of genuine yellow fever.

The Madison report gives three for yesterday and four Thursday.

Edwards has one case and death.

Harrison reports two new cases and Fayette two. Starkville reports one new case. There is a demand for immune nurses at the various affected points.

Mr. Garvey Rostron, a well known Haverhill barber, is the guest of Mr. A. E. Bevington, Fletcher street.

A leaking standpipe on Hale street nearly opposite Grand street is causing much damage to the street and much annoyance to pedestrians.

MONEY DEPOSITED

On or before Thursday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from Nov. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Middlesex St, Cor. Post Office Avenue. Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.

C. J. Glidden Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

100,000 Women Wanted

To tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Cigar—Mild, Sweet and fragrant.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

A COAL HOD Given away with one Pound of 99c. Tea at O'Brien Bros. Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone connected. Free delivery.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables. MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

WE HIRE THIS SPOT TO TALK TO YOU BUT YOU MUST LISTEN WITH YOUR EYES.

And answer promptly. We have them today. We may have a few left Monday.

75c., 85c., and 95c. Tapestry Carpets, 50c. a Yard.

ALBERT E. O'HEIR, 16 Merrimack St.

MURDER CHARGE

Brought Against a Lawrence Man.

J. J. KUNKLE ARRESTED FOR POISONING HIS WIFE.

A Daughter Also Died of Slow Poison.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 8.—J. J. Kunkle, a wealthy merchant, has been arrested, charged with having murdered his wife by poisoning. Mrs. Kunkle died ten days ago. About four weeks previous to the woman's death, Birdie Cominyore, her 14-year-old daughter by a former husband, died after a lingering illness that baffled the skill of the family physician. A few days before the death of Mrs. Kunkle, she told the neighbors that she was being slowly poisoned and also that her daughter had been poisoned. A former wife of Kunkle is said to have died suddenly after her life had been heavily insured.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The following names were added to the voting lists at the registration yesterday afternoon:

Ward 1 Daniel Lawler, 261 Central; Owen McCaffrey, 212 Market; George A. Nelson, 305 Summer. Ward 2: Patrick J. McShea, 133 Suffolk; Thomas Brown, 6 Sullivan's court. Ward 3: John H. Quimby, 72 Grand. Ward 4: John E. Davlin, 74 Kilsman. Ward 7: George W. Morrison, 16 Old Meadow road; Edward A. Gray, 20 Rockdale avenue; James W. Estabrook, 65 Tolman avenue. Ward 9: Albert C. Davis, 43 Agawam.

The following names were added last night:

Ward 1, Robert Russell, 338 Bridge; John Conroy, rear 105 Paige. Ward 2: Luke Merrick, 134 Merrimack corporation; James F. Walsh, 13 Tremont corporation; Chas. Flannery, 139 Colburn; Ward 3: Stephen O Halloran, 28 Franklin court; Herbert E. Elliott, 40 Barclay; John J. Hannon, 562 Broadway. Ward 4: Michael H. Brady, 251 Thorndike. Ward 5: John C. Peppard, 43 Wamesit; Ed. A. Quirbach, 131 Gorham; Patrick Morgan, 12 Bent's court; Ward 6: Wm. T. Hebert, 768 Lakeview avenue. Ward 7: Elvin E. Haskell, 11 Fourth avenue; Elie Perreault; 83 Salem. Ward 8: Thomas S. Lyons, Jr., 155 Shaw. Ward 9: Joseph E. Brown, engine house, High; John Redmond, 86 Andrews.

Charles S. Young has announced his candidacy for the position of musical director in the public schools, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Rix.

FOR THE COUNCIL.

Editor Sun:

John J. O'Brien of Belvidere is a candidate for the democratic nomination for the common council in ward five, and if unremitting work in the interest of the party counts for anything, Mr. O'Brien should receive the highest vote in the caucus.

Even though the party may be in a minority in the common council if its members are intelligent, steadfast and loyal, it will often wrest from a reluctant majority much good legislation.

Mr. O'Brien possesses in full measure all the qualifications for such work and the democrats of ward five will make no mistake if they elect him as one of their candidates for the common council

—Ward Five Democrat.

SEPARATE COACHES

MUST BE PROVIDED FOR NEGROES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 8.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals has rendered a decision holding constitutional the Kentucky statute requiring railroads to provide separate coaches for negroes.

Contrast Our Men's

CLOTHING

With the Next Best.

You'll find a surprising difference of essentials in our favor. Details that distinguish good clothing from the ordinary and which in a score of ways make our clothing preferable to the man who's after the most for his money.

A Wealth of New Cloths and Patterns in Stylish Suits for Young Men.

$10 Double Breasted Suits

Every store has them—but not a single dealer reaches our quality—short of $15. The distinguishing points of ours are matchless materials, extra durable linings, faultless fit and perfect workmanship.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

NOEL ST. JOHN, One of the Heroes of Santiago, Who Was on the Converted Yacht, The Wasp. (Sketched from Life.)

Gunner's Mate Noel St. John called at the Sun office today to make a slight correction in the statement in yesterday's Sun regarding the exploits of the Wasp. The Wasp attacked the Jorge Juan, a battleship of 900 tons and sank her after a hot battle of an hour and a half. In this battle, the Wasp passed over three large mines, any one of which would be sufficient to blow up the largest war vessel. The Wasp at one point ran aground, the sailors not knowing the waters of Nipe bay, and in her pursuit of the battleship passed over the mines. When the Jorge Juan went down, the Wasp was only 200 yards away, pouring a deadly fire into her sides. Mr. St. John's furlough will expire on Thursday, so that he will leave here Tuesday in order to reach the Brooklyn navy yard to receive orders. He is rapidly recovering from his wounds and is more courageous than ever, since participating in the great battle at Santiago and that of Nipe bay, just referred to.

FUNERALS.

OMARD—The funeral of Mary F. Omard was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her parents' home, 138 Moody street. Rev. Mr. Wilson officiated at the services. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

RICHARDSON—The funeral of John M. Richardson took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late home, 91 Hildreth street. Funeral services were held at the residence by Rev. Mr. Millington. The funeral was strictly private, only immediate relatives and intimate friends attending. Burial was in the family lot in the Hildreth cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. Frank D. Hill, Oakley Richardson, William Ward and Geo. Jacques.

Mr. P. J. Lynch, formerly of this city now connected with the Boston Post, will speak on "How a Newspaper is Made" at an entertainment by the Catholic Union of Boston on Dec. 3.

Putnam & Son

We've just closed out a lot of Men's Winter weight suits, at very much under price. These suits are all wool, well made and stylish—would ordinarily retail at seven or eight dollars. We mark them at

$5.00 a Suit.

Men's black and blue rough faced serge suits, Washington Mills pure worsted goods, finely tailored, usually sold for ten or twelve dollars—our price

$8.00 a Suit.

Suits from Rogers, Peet & Co., makers of the best ready made clothing in the world—all collars, lapels and button holes HAND FINISHED equal to clothes from best custom tailors, at

$12.00 and Up.

Men's Winter Weight Covert Coats, short and natty, some with velvet collars, some with cloth, at

$5.00, $10.00 and Up.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

KILLED BY A WOMAN

Brother of Mrs. McKinley Shot by a Divorced Woman.

Jealousy and Hate the Sole Cause—The Alleged Perpetrator Refused to Talk When Arrested.

Canton, Oct. 8.—George Saxton, a brother of Mrs. McKinley, was shot dead last evening before the residence of Ivan B. Althouse, where he is presumed to have gone to make a call. Five shots were fired, three of which entered his body, and Anna C. George has been placed under arrest on suspicion of the murder. Saxton was unconscious when neighbors arrived to investigate the cause of the shooting, and was dead when the physician and officers arrived.

Henry Bederman, residing about 200 feet from the Althouse residence, said: "I was in the Boren grocery at 314 Lincoln avenue when I heard two shots from a revolver and saw the flash from the mouth of a gun. I went immediately to the door of the store, and after about two minutes had elapsed I heard two more. Before I heard these, however, I saw a woman, or some one dressed in woman's clothes, go away from the Althouse steps rather slowly, then turn around and go back again. At that time I heard the two additional shots. This time the woman started to run. She left the pavement and ran up a vacant lot. We men then went across the road and found Saxton lying there."

Mrs. George is the divorced wife of Sample C. George, and formerly was a tenant of Mr. Saxton in his downtown business block, conducting a dressmaking business. Her divorce was obtained in Dakota, and a proceeding later filed in local courts by the husband against Saxton charged that Saxton had sent her there to secure the divorce, the proceeding here being a suit for damages for the alleged alienation of the wife's affections. This case has been through all the intermediate courts and was passed upon by the state supreme court on an inter-pleading, and finally remanded for hearing on its merits here. Wednesday a settlement was effected, Saxton paying George $1825 on the claim set up of $20,000 for damages. Mrs. George has also had several cases against Saxton, claiming the detention of furniture, the defense of Saxton being that the articles were held for overdue rent on the rooms. Mrs. Althouse several months ago began peace proceeding against Mrs. George, alleging that her life had been threatened.

For sometime Mrs. George had been living about five blocks away from where the shooting occurred. Early in the week she is said to have packed up her household goods and to have shipped them to her mother's home at Hanoverton. She had been living since at the rooms of Mrs. Oberlin, in the same house. While the officers were talking to Mrs. Oberlin, Mrs. George was seen coming across a lot nearby. As she attempted to go around the house to get in at the back way she was arrested and brought to police headquarters. When she was brought into the station house she seemed to be self-possessed. She was given a chair. Prosecuting Attorney Pomerent pulled his chair in front of her and said: "Mrs. George, where were you at about 6 o'clock?"

She answered in a perfectly calm and quiet tone, "Pardon me, sir, I will talk when the proper time comes."

"Did you go out on the street cars about that time?"

There was no answer.

"I will say to you, Mrs. George," said the prosecuting attorney, "that if you had nothing to do with this we will not detain you a moment."

There was no answer, and the prosecutor said: "Do you know why the officers brought you here?"

No answer.

"Do you know that Mr. Saxton is dead?" was the next question. There was no answer to this or other questions, and Mrs. George was taken into the woman's department and an examination was made. Nothing was found on her. The skin of her hands was scraped and will be analyzed to see whether there is any trace of gunpowder on them. She was then locked up to await a hearing.

It is common talk that Mrs. George made frequent threats to take Saxton's life. Many of these threats are said to have been sent through the mails, and the federal jury sitting in Cleveland last fall indicted her for alleged improper use of the mails. Mrs. George gave bond and the indictment, so far as is known here, is still alive. She claimed that Saxton deceived her and deserted her for another.

MRS MCKINLEY SHOCKED.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The news of the murder of Mrs. McKinley's brother was received at the white house just as the reception to the Episcopalian council was about to close. Mrs. McKinley was receiving with the president. The news of her brother's death was a great shock to her. Several dispatches were received from members of the family in Canton in regard to the tragedy. They were very brief, however, and contained little if any additional information to that in the press dispatches. Mrs. McKinley expressed a wish to attend the funeral, and accordingly hurried arrangements were made whereby she will start for Canton tonight.

THE INDIAN FIGHT

Extermination of the Enemy Favored

BY THE PEOPLE OF WALKER, MINN.

The Outbreak Regarded as Finally Settled.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 8.—People in and around Walker are apprehensive of the outcome, and are demanding that the redskins be pursued until they are broken in spirit and thoroughly cowed. They say that if the trouble is allowed to drop now it will be but a short time before they again become defiant, and that life and property will not be safe unless the Indians are exterminated.

Chief Gay-gwa-one-way-bin-ning of Bear Island, who has been against the rebellion, assured Lieutenant Humphrey, that everything would be amicably settled, and that his tribe were anxious for peace. One of the hostile chiefs boasted that he had seen armed men as thick as leaves in the forest.

A conference between Agent Sutherland and Chippewa Indians at the agency is going on, and matters are again assuming a threatening aspect. Mrs. Colby, who is employed at the agency school as an instructor, was ordered to leave the agency by Indians. She fears serious trouble within the next few hours, and says that the pretext of the bucks, who are constantly arriving at the agency from all directions, that they wish to sign rolls is manufactured for the occasion.

Inspector Tinker has wired Secretary Bliss for at least 5000 troops. Probably one-fifth of that number will be more than sufficient to do all that remains to be done. One of the most important citizens here explains the migration of the Indians toward Bear Island by saying that they are probably on their way to the agency to sign the roll for peace, and that as soon as this is done there will be a general exodus of Chippewas across the border. He does not think another shot will be fired.

Godfrey Ziegler, one of the wounded privates in the hospital, says the fight was hot for 30 minutes. One Indian at the right of the line seemed to hit a soldier every time he shot, and when he fired another Indian at the right let out a whoop. Ziegler says this Indian has a fine gun. It was he who shot Sergeant Butler through the head, making three holes in his hat. The hat is preserved by Ziegler, who is wounded in the right arm. He is quoted as saying: "You ought to have seen the reporters leg it when the fight began, but they were mighty kind to the wounded afterwards." There were not over 50 Indians engaged in the fight, and in this he is supported by the statements of several others. Two or three Indians seemed to do all the damage.

END OF THE UPRISING.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Reports received by the officials of the war and interior departments from the scene of the Indian outbreak are reassuring, and they now feel that the uprising may be regarded as over. General Bacon will remain at Walker for the present, and this, it is hoped, will have a quieting effect on the citizens of the surrounding country. Steps will be taken to have an investigation made with a view of fixing the responsibility among the Indians for their stand against the government.

MISHAPS AT A FAIR.

Brockton, Oct. 8.—The third day of the Brockton fair was a success, and, though not as largely attended as Thursday, still over 20,000 people were present. There was an accident in every class of sport, balloon ascension, bicycle racing, pacing and horse show exhibition, but fortunately none was fatal. A. T. Glasgow, the cannon balloon man, severely sprained his arm when he was shot from the cannon. T. B. Bailey, the driver of Mazetto, was thrown in the second heat. One of the wheels of his sulkey collapsed and caused the accident. Aural Battenyes, a driver in the horse show, was thrown against the fence and dislocated his shoulder. Claude Hamilton, one of the leaders in the bicycle circuit, was crowded into the fence in the finish of the mile handicap and had his head cut in two places and his hip sprained.

In the Fall

Your Health Should Be Carefully Guarded.

There is danger of malaria, fevers, sudden colds and pneumonia. Make your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and you need not fear these dangers. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power to strengthen and fortify the system. It is unequalled for purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood. It gently tones the stomach, creates a good appetite and invigorates every organ. It is just what is needed at this season.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe. Druggists. 25c.

BEST TREATMENT

Afforded Soldiers at Camp Wikoff Hospital

SAYS DR. WALKER TO INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Lieut. Lafferty Could Get No Better Care.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Dr. William Walker, the physician who attended Lieut. Lafferty in his last illness at Camp Wikoff, has sent an explanation of his connection with the case to the war investigation commission. The letter is dated October 2 and was written from Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He says the lieutenant has been wounded in Cuba and had afterwards developed pneumonia. The letter described the course pursued by the physicians and said that the chief nurse took especial pains to see Lieut. Lafferty needed nothing that could be given him. His was the only death in the officers' ward in three weeks, Dr. Walker had charge.

Dr. Walker's letter says:

"Lieut. Lafferty, if at his home and able to command a million dollars, could not have had higher medical talent or better nursing than he received in the officers' ward at the general hospital at Camp Wikoff and I defy the World to prove the contrary.

"Mrs. Lafferty, Lieut. Lafferty's mother, arrived at Camp Wikoff ten days before his death and there was nothing Major Nancreod, Major Brown, Major Thomasson, Captain Jackson, M.D., or Colonel Greenleaf or I could do to please her, the same with the lady nurses, and when Lieut. Lafferty died at 10 a. m. Monday, September 19, she told me I had killed her son and asked me to kill her. I did my duty, as can be proved by every officer in the ward and medical men in the hospital."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

REPRESENTED AT THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 7.—A significant special session of the Episcopal triennial council was held today, when the house of bishops joined the house of deputies to receive and do honor to a deputation from the English church in Canada. The Canadian church has no affiliation with that in the United States but they are from a common stock, the Church of England, and this blending of the church forces from both sides of the border was regarded as in line with the recent Anglo-American trend of events. The deputation was headed by His Grace, the Right Reverend Archbishop Lewis, Archbishop Omeri and Judge Herbert McDonald, the latter being the lay representative. Archbishop Lewis is the head of the church in Canada, not only in authority, but also through fifty years of continuous service. After the visiting delegates has been escorted to the platform, all the bishops and delegates rising, Bishop Doane of Albany, the presiding officer of the house of bishops, extended them an eloquent welcome. He greeted them, he said, in the name of a common church, one in England, in America and Canada.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SAILORS LOST.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 7.—The schooner Pythian arrived today with her flag at half-mast for the loss of Leon Fitzgerald and George Morse, two members of her crew who went astray in a fog off the southern part of western banks, October 3. Both men were natives of Tusket, N. S., and were 25 years old and unmarried.

THE DAILY WORK.

Work Which Can Be Inspected Personally Is Always Better Performed Than That Passed Upon From Reports.

It's the daily work of The Little Conqueror.

The workings right here in Lowell.

Lifting burdens from helpless backs.

Bringing sunshine to many a home.

It's deeds that count,

That bring the never-ceasing sounds of praise.

The public are learning fast.

Learning to appreciate merit.

Learning to distinguish between claims and proof.

Home proof is the best proof.

Doan's Kidney Pills are endorsed by Lowell people.

Read what a citizen says:

Mr. G. S. Emerson, of 52 Westford street endorses Doan's Kidney Pills as follows: He says:

"I have been engaged in the grocery trade in Lowell for twenty years, and during that time I have done a lot of driving. This, if not the immediate cause of my trouble, certainly aggravated it. There was a very tender spot over the left kidney, too frequent action of the kidney secretions, dizziness, headache, and constant backache. I read what Doan's Kidney Pills were doing among sufferers in Lowell and resolved to try a box. I got it from Ellingwood & Co.'s, corner Merrimack and Central streets, and I was surprised with the immediate results. I felt better after only a few doses, and continuing them, I was soon perfectly free of all the aches and pains. The credit is due to Doan's Kidney Pills. You can use my name as much as you like. I have quite an extended acquaintance through driving through your city for twenty-six years, and I will vouch for what they have done for me."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

WICKED.

To Let a Child Suffer with Earache.

Nine Times Out of Ten Due to Catarrh.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh, No Matter Where It Is.

E. BOSTICK, of Sumpter, S.C., writes: "My little son Scott for nearly four years suffered with terrible earache. Both ears discharged copiously. He was almost deaf. Several of the best doctors in this county to whom I took him failed to do him any real good. In desperation I gave him Pe-ru-na. Before he had finished his fourth bottle, his hearing had been fully restored and his general health made perfect."

Pe-ru-na cures catarrh, no matter where it is located. Catarrh often passes from the head into the ear, great damage is often done, permanent deafness frequently results. Pe-ru-na, by curing the cause, cures the result, and earache vanishes. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

From Yesterday's Late Editions.

CAMPAIGN OPENED.

BY FRENCH DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF LAWRENCE.

The opening gun in the democratic state campaign may be said to have been fired last night when the French democratic club of Lawrence gathered at its annual banquet the leading lights of the democratic party in Massachusetts, including its candidate for governor, Hon. A. B. Bruce.

Caledonian hall was the scene of the affair and when President Cloutier rapped for order, he saw seated about him upwards of 250 democrats who had come to partake of the club's hospitality and listen to the expounding of democratic doctrines by the leading representatives from this city and elsewhere. Outside of the gubernatorial candidate, the stellar attraction was the Hon. George Fred Williams, for whom the democrats of Lawrence have the highest regard as has been evidenced on many former occasions. No less cordial was the welcome extended to Joseph L. Chalifoux, of Lowell, the distinguished representative of French citizens of that city and the Hon. John F. Fitzgerald of Boston.

FUNERALS.

WHELAN—The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Whelan occurred this morning from the Sacred Heart church. Requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Guillard, O.M.I. The regular choir of the church rendered the Gregorian chant. At the offertory, the beautiful hymn, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" was rendered by Miss Nano Gallagher. Mr. James E. Donnelly sang the solos in the De Profundis and as the remains were borne from the church the hymn "Calvary" was rendered by Miss Adelaide Sullivan. The funeral cortege was a very large one, numerous friends of the deceased following to the place of interment in the Catholic cemetery. Among the out-of-town friends present were Mr. and Mrs. James T. Baxter and Miss Nellie Connelly of Boston. The bearers were Messrs. John Gormley, Thomas Higgins, Dennis Sheehan, Martin Dwyer, Patrick Buckmaster, and Dennis Murphy. There were many floral tributes sent by friends of the deceased. At the grave, service was conducted by Rev. Fr. McRory, O.M.I.

MATRIMONIAL.

THOMPSON—NESMITH.

Belvidere was the scene of a very fashionable wedding last night, in which the contracting parties were Miss Hildreth Nesmith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, and Albert William Thompson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Thompson. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents, 2 Park street.

The rooms on the lower floor of the residence were arranged with the greatest taste.

Rev. George Batchelor of Cambridge the former pastor of the Unitarian church, in this city, performed the ceremony. The American orchestra played the bridal march from Lohengrin for as attractive a bridal party as one is often privileged to see.

The bride was most becomingly gowned in white satin with point lace, her mother's wedding gown. She was attended by Miss Eugenia Meigs, a maid-of-honor, also in white.

The followed four bridesmaids, gowned in white liberty silk over green, with lace. They were Miss Florence Nesmith, Miss Eleanor Palmer, Miss Ethel Hastings and Miss Harriette Hastings.

Then followed four bridesmaids gowned in white liberty silk, with white lace, trimmed with yellow. They were Miss Sarah Ames, Miss Ames, Miss Harriet Greenhalge, Miss Harriet Coburn, Miss Ellen Bachelor, Miss Bessie Ludlam, Miss May Colley, Miss Bessie Farrington, Miss Louise Allen and Miss Mollie Cushing. All of the bridesmaids carried bouquets of white chrysanthemums.

Mr. Thompson was attended by Mr. Arthur H. Williams of Boston as best man. The ushers were Lieut. Joseph Francis, Mr. Thomas Nesmith, Jr., Mr. Adelbert Ames, Jr., and Mr Fred Walker.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the orchestra played the Mendelssohn march.

Among the out-of-town guests were General and Mrs. Davidson of Watertown, Mrs. Dr. Cilley of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Straw of Manchester, and ex-Governor and Mrs. P. C. Cheney of New Hampshire.

Mr. and Mrs Thompson will live in Manchester, N. H.

LIVELY SCANDAL

Involving a Couple Well Known Here.

IS INTERESTING THE RESIDENTS OF HULL.

Mrs. George W. Guptill Under Arrest.

A patient waiter was George W. Guptill, proprietor of the Hotel Hollis of Hull. For nearly a year he had suspected that his wife was not exactly true to him, but not until Wednesday evening were his suspicions verified, says the Boston Post.

On board the steamer Governor Andrew, which is now lying near the Atlantic Works, East Boston, he found Mrs. Guptill in the captain's stateroom. With her was Captain Alfred A. Gallianio of the Nantasket line.

The trouble began last July, when Mr. Guptill filed a petition for divorce in Plymouth county. In the papers Captain Gallianio was named. Mr. Guptill had plenty of witnesses, but they failed to appear when the suit was called.

When, on September 13, Mrs. Guptill filed a cross-libel, naming parties unknown, Mr. Guptill said nothing. He bided his time, and strangely enough, was still living under the same roof with his wife.

Prior to Mr. Guptill filing his petition, Captain Gallianio, who is married, has two children and is also a selectman of Hull, had been a frequent caller at the Hollis Hotel. After a time he was not greeted with marked cordiality by the proprietor, but his reception by Mrs. Guptill is said to have been of a very friendly character.

Things drifted along from the time of the filing of Mr. Guptill's libel up to last week without any special incident though the situation was awkward. There was talk in Hull about the relations of Mrs. Guptill and Captain Gallianio, and it was said by some people that the fact that Captain Gallianio was a selectman and that selectmen issued liquor licenses, constituted a reason why Mr. Guptill did not pitch the captain out of his hotel. Guptill says he was waiting until he got a good chance.

As a result of the visits of the captain, Mr. Guptill placed his case in the hands of a detective agency, which put two men to work. They shadowed Mrs. Guptill and the captain all day Wednesday, they going to various places about the city and at night they claim to have traced them to the Governor Andrew. Then the police and Guptill were notified.

It was about 9.45 o'clock when Mr. Guptill, the two detectives and Patrolmen Kelly and Killam of Station 7 climbed silently up over the high deck of the steamer to the hurricane deck. Mr. Guptill stepped softly along the deck of the steamer and peered over the top of a sliding blind through a window from which a slit of light came streaming out.

What Mr. Guptill saw inside seemed to agitate him. He stepped back and gave the others a chance to look in. They all looked and are now witnesses to corroborate Mr. Guptill in the statement that the persons inside were none other than the mariner selectman of Hull and the wife of the hotel proprietor.

When all had looked, Mr. Guptill shouted to the occupants of the stateroom to open the door. A voice came from the inside:

"Is that you, Guptill?"

"Yes, it is," roared back Guptill, "and I have you where I want you this time, Gallianio. Come out here."

Gallianio did not come out. By this time the husband of the woman in the stateroom was not standing on ceremony. He took a club from one of the policemen and began smashing the glass and splintering the blind of the stateroom window. After the window had been demolished, the door was attacked by Guptill. By this time the light went out. Gallianio threatened to shoot if the crowd did not go away and leave him alone. Presently the door swung open and the captain of the Governor Andrew came out on deck.

As Gallianio came out of the stateroom he made for the hotel keeper. At the same time he let something drive from his right hand. It was a bottle and it struck Guptill full in the mouth. Two of Guptill's teeth were shattered by it, and blood spouted from a gash in his upper lip.

The officers seized Captain Gallianio and then paid their attention to the woman who was dressing in the stateroom. She had to be held, according to the officers.

Yesterday morning in the East Boston court, they were arraigned and after a private hearing, at which they waived examination, were held to await the action of the grand jury in November.

Mr. and Mrs. Guptill are well known in this vicinity, having resided about here from time to time. Guptill, it is said, was formerly proprietor of a neighboring road house, now out of existence.

Did You Ever

eat ice cream with FAVORITE MILK BISCUIT?

It is more healthful, more nutritious, more delicately flavored when these famous biscuit accompany it.

FAVORITE MILK BISCUIT add excellence to everything they are eaten with, and they are excellent themselves.

FAVORITE Milk Biscuit

are substantial enough for a steady diet; delicate enough for dessert; economical enough to be used in every household every day.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

Royal ABSOLUTELY THE BEST!

In style, fit, finish and durability they have no equal.

Superiority Unquestioned. Great variety of styles, lengths, colors and sizes.

Ask to see the new style, 545, French model, short hip, low bust. Best fitting and most comfortable corset for ONE DOLLAR.

Sold by all first-class dealers.

Worcester Corsets

If your dealer can't supply you, write us and we will furnish you through the nearest dealer.

Worcester Corset Co., Worcester, Mass.

THOUSANDS STRIKE

About 60,000 Men Leave Work at Paris.

Nearly All the Building Trades Affected—A Revolution is Feared and Police and Troops are Kept Busy Quelling Riots.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The strike of the laborers here has extended to nearly all the building trades and it is feared the railroad men will join in the movement. Work on the exhibition buildings and underground railroad has completely ceased. About 60,000 men have gone out on strike and the situation is causing consternation.

The attitude of the strikers is increasingly aggressive and fights between strikers and so-called "blacklegs" are incessant, involving the intervention of the police, troops and mounted republican guards, who have been obliged to repeatedly charge the strikers. The quarters in which rioting has taken place are patrolled by strong detachments of police and the troops. There are great apprehensions lest the agitators turn the strike movement to political ends.

The Temps declares that the leaders of the men are aiming at a general strike, if not at a revolution, and it points out what a dreadful thing it would be if the exhibition of 1900 should be compromised.

The latest news this morning is that the municipal council and the contractors have come to an agreement regarding the demands of the laborers and hopes are expressed that the strike will end in a few days.

But in spite of the hopes entertained of a termination of the strike, more men struck today. The police disperse bands of strikers and arrested a number of the leaders.

Additional reinforcements of troops have been drafted into the city from outlying garrisons.

She Draws a Prize who buys Ivorine. Ivorine is a prize. The cake of superb Toilet Soap that she finds in every package is a prize, and the longer she uses them the more highly she prizes them. You only pay for the Ivorine — the Toilet Soap costs you nothing. Ivorine for household uses — the Toilet Soap for washstand, bath, and nursery.

The J. B. Williams' Co., Glastonbury, Conn. Makers of Williams' Famous Shaving Soaps.

SOLILOQUY.

When the doctor
Looks at
A man of my figure,
He says to himself,
What will do him most good
Will be
To eat less
And
Exercise more.

He knows, however,
That habits of life
When once fixed
Are seldom changed.

Consequently, the doctor,
In my case at least,
Contents himself
With writing a prescription
That gives me relief
Rather quickly,
While my habits remain as they were.

Of late I have noticed
That my physician,
Instead of the long prescription,
Writes but two words,
And that the remedy I get
Is rather more convenient
And decidedly
More effective.

The two words are

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

A new style packet containing two RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores. FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced part is intended for the poor and for economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (10 tabules) can be had by mail for sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (two tabules) will be sent for five cents.

The Popular Officer "Jack" Crowley "In the Push" With a Couple of Jail Birds He Has Bagged.

JAIL BIRD TAKEN

By the Vigilance of Officer Crowley.

WILLIAM FERRIS HAD MADE HIS ESCAPE

From Lowell Jail and 15 Month Sentence.

Officer J. B. Crowley made another capture yesterday afternoon. While patrolling Paige street yesterday he noticed two men somewhat under the influence of liquor, one of whom had a familiar appearance.

The officer moved up cautiously on his men and when close to them discovered to his satisfaction that one of them was William Ferris of Dracut, who broke jail on Sept. 22 when he was serving a 15 months' sentence for larceny and breaking and entering. Ferris was arrested Oct. 22, 1898 and the following day was found guilty of vagrancy, breaking and entering, and was sentenced.

ANOTHER WARRANT

FOR ARREST OF MRS. BOTKIN FOR MURDER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8.—In spite of everything that has been said to the contrary, another warrant will be issued for the arrest of Mrs. Botkin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and Mrs. Deane and she may be extradited and tried in Delaware.

It was said yesterday that Governor Budd had decided not to issue a warrant for extradition papers and it seemed then that the suspected woman would not be sent east for trial. But this seems to have been a mistake. Chief of Police Lees says he would certainly sign the warrant upon which extradition papers will be granted. He says that the warrant will be issued Monday.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Edward Cote of Montreal, P. Q., is visiting his cousins, the Misses Cote of Thorndike street.

Mr. Arthur K. Lane of Boston has been engaged as tenor in the First Universalist church choir of this city. Mr. Lane comes from the Central Congregational church, Chelsea.

Lieut. Joseph S. Francis, of the Massachusetts heavy artillery, left last night to take a position in the telephone business in Philadelphia.

Rev. W. A. Morang is unable to accept the invitation to supply the pulpit of the Mt. Vernon church next Sunday.

"Doc. Tinker" with Perry Simpson, Harry Smith, and Ernest Puffer, start Saturday for an extended hunting trip through the provinces.

STORES CLOSED

Merchants Join Friday Night Closing.

NEARLY EVERY FIRM SIGNED THE AGREEMENT.

Clerks Pleased With Employers' Action.

The down town stores closed last night.

Not only millinery, cloak and suit and department stores, are included in the Friday night closing proposition, but also shoe stores and clothing houses, although the two latter were not entirely represented in the list of those who were in line last night. In fact, none of the clothing houses, and but two or three of the shoe stores were in darkness. It is expected, however, that next Friday night all of the down town stores will be closed.

The folowing agreement has been signed.

Lowell, Oct. 7, 1898.

We, the undersigned merchants, agree to close our respective places of business every Friday evening at 6 o'clock, opening nights and holiday seasons excepted, provided the movement is unanimous:

The canvassers were unable, because of the scarcity of time, to interview all of the managers and proprietors of stores, so that any who are omitted in the following list, will not feel that they have been passed by intentionally. The men started with the document in the afternoon and from then until late at night they were kept busy. Some of the store owners were not easily convinced of the feasibility of such a scheme and it required a long process of persuasive argument to obtain their signatures. At 9.30 last night the document had the following names enrolled:

Dry goods and cloak stores—A. G. Pollard & Co., O'Donnell & Gilbride Co., the Bon Marche, Cook, Taylor & Co., G. C. Taylor & Co., New York Cloak and Suit Co., Chris. Holmes, Ralph A. Day, J. V. Keyes & Co., J. E. Stanley & Co., Grant & Co., George L. Lawson & Co., C. I. W. Maynard & Co., N. M. Whitten, E. J. Medina, Brown Bros. E. Pellitier, M. and E. Marion, W. S. McIntyre.

Milliners—Rose Jordan Hartford, J. L. Gregoire, W. J. Johnson, Head & Shaw, J. E. Burbank, S. Abels, L. J. and J. A. Rogers, Miss Lord, K. W. Horne, J. P. Kenney, B. E. Willard, D. Dupont, Madame Lepine, Madame Lambert, Mrs. E. Courville, Mrs. Wm. Wright, Mrs. N. L. Wheeler, Miss Baird, Miss Chase.

Clothing stores—J. L. Chalifoux & Co., Putnam & Son, Charles R. Talbot Clothing company, Merrimack Clothing company, Charles M. Kimball.

Shoe dealers—O'Sullivan Bros., Twentieth Century Shoe store, W. S. Grady, T. P. Boulger, W. H. Greene, S. A. Byam, F. E. Lebarge.

Furniture stores—Adams & Co., Robertson & Co., Gookin Bros., Gaynor & Co., O'Heir & Co.

SEIZING ISLANDS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 8.—The steamer Warrimoo has arrived here from Australia via Honolulu. Hawaiian advices say that ex-Queen Liliuokalani will visit Washington soon for the purpose of seeking financial redress for annexation.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia left Honolulu for San Francisco September 29 with Admiral Miller on board.

A report from the Solomon Islands says the British warships Goldfinch and Mohawk have seized a number of South Sea Islands.

A number of French prisoners are reported to have escaped on a schooner from the penal colony of New Caledonia.

VETERAN FIREMEN'S NOTICE.

Lowell, Oct. 8, '98.

A special meeting will take place Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock of the Gen. Butler Veteran Firemen's association at the headquarters, as business of importance in regard to Cambridge muster and other business will come up.

—J. H. Burns, Sec. Gen. Butler, V. F. A.

it is what a cough may lead to that makes it so dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a medicine that has long been tested in private practice. Sold by druggists generally.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE CASE GOES ON

Testimony In Favor of the Beneficiaries Offered

WITNESS SAYS NORTON WAS OF SOUND MIND.

Lowell Parties Greatly Interested in Result.

The Lawton will case in which considerable local interest is centered because of the fact that one of the contestants, Mrs. Meribah Hanton, resides in Lowell, was continued in the court at Fall River Thursday. The following from the Fall River Globe details the proceedings:

"When the case was resumed after dinner, John W. Marvel and Charles H. Sherman, who had known Mr. Lawton for a long time testified relative to his physical and mental condition.

Mr. Sherman, on cross examination, said in reference to the physical and mental condition of Mr. Lawton that up to the time he had the shock, which eventually resulted in his death, he was in sound mind, in fact, was a very intelligent man. Witness first heard that Mrs. Vickery was Mr. Lawton's wife after the latter's death.

J. Elbrige Martin of Swansea, who lives two and a half miles from Mr. Lawton's farm, said he had known him 27 years. The first indication that witness saw that would lead him to believe that Mr. Lawton and Mrs. Vickery were married was at one time they were showing him how the entry of the house had been fixed up. At this time he spoke of how "we" had the house fixed up. He was somewhat surprised at the time. He never knew for a certainty that they were married until he read about it in the Swansea Record. This was after Mr. Lawton's death.

Witness considered that Mr. Lawton was of sound mind. He never knew that Mr. Lawton ever used intoxicating liquor. He had never noticed it. If he had been drunk one time, then he must have been drunk all times.

Hiram Douglass Lawton, son of Hiram, testified that he had lived on the farm all but two years of his life. He knew nothing about his father letting Mrs. Barney and Luther have money. Everything was kept hidden from him. He has since learned about it.

Witness told of a time when Luther, his wife, and Meribah, came over to the farm. There was a quarrel then over the property and his father told them not to come there again. Luther had threatened violence to his father.

On cross-examination witness said he knew the time his father and Mrs. Vickery went to get married. He thought it was in September, 1893. He didn't know where they went to get married. They started for Providence. He heard them talk about getting married before they went.

There was more or less quarreling between Mr. Lawton and Luther, his wife and Mrs. Barney.

Some further questions by Mr. Pease got witness a little warmed up and he turned to Mrs. Barney who was glaring at him and said:

"Here's a lady who had $1500 a year income and who spent all of it, and owes money now in Fall River."

"That is none of your business," retorted Mrs. Barney.

Witness spoke of a time when Luther went to get a gun to shoot his father. Witness and Mrs. Lawton prevented him. This was the time when his father told Luther to go and never come back.

To Mr. Wood, witness said the first time he knew there was a will was after the funeral. After Luther left, his father told witness and Mrs. Lawton that they were to have all his property if they stayed with him. Witness didn't know that a will had been made.

Mrs. Ellen Frances Lawton next testified that she went to Mr. Lawton's in 1892. She said she married Mr. Lawton in 1893 and produced her marriage certificate.

She first went to Mr. Lawton's to visit her sister, Mrs. Luther Lawton. Mrs. Barney asked her to remain there and keep house for Mr. Lawton.

Witness had seen trouble several times between Mrs. Barney and Luther and Mr. Lawton. The trouble was over money matters. Witness testified in regard to the incident spoken of by Hiram in which the gun figured.

Witness did not know when the will was made. She had had very little communication with Mrs. Barney. Luther and Meribah afterwards. This was in accordance with Mr. Lawton's desire.

On cross-examination Mrs. Lawton said she was divorced from Mr. Vickery, her former husband, about a year before she married Mr. Lawton.

As to Mr. Lawton's mental condition, Mrs. Lawton said she had never noticed anything to indicate that his mind was weak.

Witness denied that she ever told anyone that she had raised the very devil with Mr. Lawton, but that she had got him where she wanted him. Mr. Lawton was not afraid of her.

Mrs. Barney, recalled, in reply to Mr. Wood said that Mr. Lawton sued her to recover $2000. She did not know what the outcome of this suit was.

To Mr. Pease Mrs. Barney said that Mrs. Lawton told her once that she had raised hell with Mr. Lawton and had got him and Hiram Douglass Lawton where she could twist them around her finger.

Mrs. Luther Lawton, recalled, corroborated Mrs. Barney relative to what Mrs. Lawton told her, that she had raised hell with Mr. Lawton.

To Judge Fuller Mrs. Hiram Lawton said she told Douglass that she was married. She didn't know of any reason why she didn't. Nobody had ever asked her about it.

Judge Fuller asked her if she had any certificate of her divorce from Mr. Vickery and Mrs. Lawton produced it.

Mr. Wood was sworn and went on the stand. He had known Mr. Lawton a long time. He lived on a farm which Mr. Wood's father was born on. He knew of Mr. Lawton letting Mrs. Barney and Luther together have $1001. Mr. Lawton told witness that Mrs. Barney and Luther had more than their share of his property.

Mr. Wood spoke of how Mr. Lawton had talked about drawing up the will. In speaking of Meribah, he said if she had stayed with him, she should have had her share of the property. Of Luther Mr. Lawton said he had talked to him shamefully. Mrs. Vickery, now Mrs. Lawton, was never with him when there was any talk of the will.

Mr. Wood said he had at Mr. Lawton's request, obtained judgment against Mrs. Barney for $2000. This judgment is still outstanding.

Mr. Wood said that during the last years of Mr. Lawton's life he seemed to fail physically. He had never seen him under the influence of liquor. He had seen him when he knew he had been drinking, but had never seen him when he was befuddled as a result of drink.

Mr. Lawton told Mr. Wood that before Luther came to Fall River he was a good boy.

This ended the case. No arguments were made.

McCARTHY STANDS

COSGROVE HAD A SCHEME TO FILL HIS PLACE.

A report was sent out last night that James F. McCarthy who was nominated at the representative convention of the 26th district, Thursday night, was to withdraw at the instigation of the friends of Alderman Cosgrove and that an attempt will be made to put the alderman on the ticket in his place.

Mr. McCarthy was seen by The Sun reporter this morning and he said: "I was nominated and shall stand."

PEACE OFFICIALS

OPENED THEIR THREE HOURS' SESSION AT PARIS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The United States Peace Commissioners began their usual three hours' session at 10 o'clock this morning. They are understood to have taken into consideration direct suggestions and counter propositions from the Spaniards of which the Americans now have enough to engage their attention at the daily session. It may be regarded as quite likely that the Spaniards have already outlined their apparent expectations and that they are beyond the line of possible acquiescence by the Americans. The Spaniards seem unable or unwilling to understand or believe the Americans may have at the outset set forth their requirements and that they are destined to remain virtually unchanged by finesse or counter-diplomacy.

While the Philippines have not yet been reached in the deliberations, this question is doubtless relatively not far distant and at that point is to come the full stress of the diplomatic controversy.

TO RATIFY TICKET

By a Big Meeting in Boston.

MR. BRUCE AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Arranging Dates for Other Rallies.

Ex-Mayor Bruce of Lawrence, candidate for governor, was in conference with the democratic state executive committee at headquarters, 13 School street, Boston, yesterday. There were present the Hon. William S. McNary, secretary of the committee; Chairman Christopher M. Walsh of Lynn, Daniel N. Crawley of Danvers, P. J. Daly, Colonel Drinkwater of Braintree and several others. George Fred Williams was at headquarters earlier in the day, but was not at this meeting.

Ex-Mayor Bruce and the committee talked over dates for rallies, but the principal business was to arrange a date for the big ratification meeting to be held in honor of the ticket in Boston the latter part of next week.

The place for this meeting has not yet been selected, but probably Music Hall will be secured. The leading speakers in the state will be invited, and the meeting will mark the real opening of the democratic campaign. George Fred Williams will be heard from at this meeting in a long speech.

At Worcester the speech of the Dedham leader was very short, and he confined himself principally to his own retirement from the ticket, and to the candidacy of Mr. Bruce. It is expected he will speak on the issues of the campaign at the ratification meeting.

Secretary McNary says the outlook for democratic success is more promising this fall than it has been for several years back. "From all over the state," he said, "I have been receiving communications from chairmen of town and city committees asking that rallies be held in these places.

"It seems," said Mr. McNary, "as though nearly all communities of importance wants to see and hear the candidates on the ticket."

Mr. McNary is giving much time to the selection of speakers for the stump. It is not certain yet whether Bay State democrats will have an opportunity to listen to any of the outside "big men" of the party.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. Nothing on earth will

MAKE HENS LAY

like it. Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

WEAVERS WANTED

By Mills of Denver From This State.

THEY ARE VERY SCARCE IN COLORADO.

How They are Paid in the West.

The Fall River Globe says:

Secretary Whitehead of the Weavers' association of Fall River has received a letter from a mill official in Denver, Col., who wants weavers. He says it is difficult to get operatives there and this is his reason for seeking them in Fall River. Some time ago the mill began the manufacture of colored goods and weavers who had been running six looms now run but four. This has resulted in a scarcity of weavers.

At the suggestion of two overseers who formerly belonged in Fall River, the superintendent wrote to Secretary Whitehead and asked him to send five or six families. He wants respectable people and will not tolerate "bums and agitators." The mill is equipped with Whitin looms 30 and 36 inches wide. The speed is 175 and 165 picks per minute, respectively.

The cuts average 62 yards. For 60 sley and 64 picks 20½ cents per cut is paid, 20 warp and 25 filling. Six loom weavers can make $6.50 a week on these goods. On cotton flannel, 18x14, the weavers run four looms and receive 35 cents per cut, 20 warp yarn, eight filling. For outing flannels, 35 cents per cut is paid and four looms are run. The goods are 45x14 10 filling. Where six looms are run, the price per cut is 28 cents. Weavers can make from $8 to $9 a week.

The superintendent also gives the wages paid to other classes of mill operatives there. Card strippers and picker house hands make $1 per day, draw frame hands, 75 cents per day, speeders, slubbers and intermediate hands from $1.25 to $1.40 per day, ring spinners 11 cents per side for warp, 104 spindles per side, 13 cents per side for filling. The warp is 20's and the filling 22's.

Mule spinners are not wanted, the superintendent says, but their pay is from $1.50 to $12 per week. Section hands in the weave room where there is a vacancy get $1.53 for 105 looms.

The mill is run 11 hours per day, or 66 hours per week. For the past two years an extra quarter day has been run on Saturday, making 59 hours a week, but after 12 o'clock Saturday the operatives are paid extra.

House rents in Denver are practically the same as in Fall River, but provisions are decidedly cheaper, for instance, eggs are 15 cents per dozen, butter 15 to 25 cents per pound; flour is 33 per cent. cheaper than in Fall River.

The mill runs no store and pays cash every two weeks. The superintendent, who, by the way, says he comes from the East, says the mill is run very much like a Lowell mill and the help are not pushed, as in Fall River.

He will undertake to advance the money to pay the transportation of such families as desire to go out there and the fare will amount to $29.60 per ticket, and the operatives can pay this at the rate of $1.60 per week after they get there.

CORDUROY CUTTERS DANCE.

The members of the Corduroy Cutters' Union held an enjoyable dance at Columbia hall last evening for the benefit of a fellow workman who is confined in a local hospital. There were over 100 couples present who indulged in the terpsichorean evolution to their heart's content until midnight to the music of Atwood's orchestra. Charles Rigby was general manager, J. Callahan floor director and Albert Porter, Allen Marsden, William O'Neil and Walter Clough, aids.

A substantial sum will be realized as a result of this event which will undoubtedly prove quite a nest-egg to the unfortunate man, who is in rather discouraging circumstances.

TYNGSBORO.

DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL LAST NIGHT.

The Tyngsboro Evangelical church gave a measure social last night, the proceeds of which were devoted to paying a balance on their new pipe organ. A chicken supper was served from 6.30 to 8 p. m. and the guests paid for their supper according to their height, the rate being three cents a foot for both sexes. The committee in charge were Mrs. M. C. Butterfield, Mrs. Matilda Truby, Mrs. Channing Whittaker, Mrs. Charles Worcester, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Bridgeford.

After supper there was presented a well chosen selection of tableaux vivants, illustrative of readings given by Mrs. Alba Sherburne.

X-RAY USED.

Hazel Sargent, child of Charles E. Sargent of Manahan street, is at the Massachusetts General hospital, Boston, and is in a critical condition. A few days ago she swallowed a pin to which was attached what children term a "monkey nut." Severe coughing spells followed. Efforts to remove the pin by means of the x-ray have proved unsuccessful. The child now has pneumonia which the doctors say might be the result of the pin being lodged in the lungs.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS')

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

STATE AND NATION

Will Contribute to Expense of Soldiers' Funerals.

"CHUB" LANE MAKING A BRAVE FIGHT.

Condition of Soldiers in Local Hospitals.

In response to a communication from the Hon. John H. Sullivan of the governor's council, regarding the expense of soldiers' funerals, Governor Wolcott writes:

"Under general orders No. 111 the Secretary of War gives notice that the remains of deceased soldiers will be enclosed in coffins, and transportation furnished by the quartermaster's department, and that the cost of expense of burial, other than the cost of transportation, to the amount of $35, will be paid by the United States government.

"In addition to this, I feel authorized to say that from the funds placed in my hands by Chapter 317 of the Acts of 1898 the Commonwealth will pay the sum of $35 in all cases where such payment may seem to be necessary.

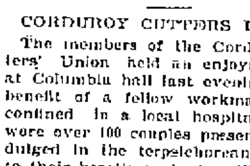
Councillor Sullivan had an interview with the quartermaster's department, U.S.V., and was informed there that the United States would pay $16 towards the funerals of all United States volunteers, who died before Sept. 9, 1898; that all subsequent deaths they would pay in accord with the rule promulgated on Sept. 9, 1898—$35; so that it would appear that the nation and state would pay $50 towards the funeral expenses of all soldiers who died before Sept. 9, 1898, and $70 toward the funeral expenses of all who died subsequent to that date.

'CHUB' LANE IMPROVING.

Sylvester Lane is still in a very critical condition. He has been fighting for his life for a number of weeks now, and the doctors say they have never seen such vitality in a patient.

The soldiers in the Lowell hospitals are doing nicely. Everett at the corporation hospital is taking exercise daily, having begun on Thursday. Harry Whitely of Albion street is well enough to get along without a nurse these days. Wm. E. Chamberlain, who was in a very critical condition ten days ago, is convalescent.

Mary F. Wilkins, widow of Orrin T. Wilkins, has been granted a pension of $12 per month.



SAFE SURE SPEEDY

MME. LE CLAIR'S FAMOUS FRENCH REMEDY

Never Fails.

ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS

Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proven worthless. 25 two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LeClair Pill Co., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass. N. B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.

Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To PATRICK MAHONEY, executor of the will of MICHAEL HAYES, late of Billerica, in said county of Middlesex, deceased.

You are licensed to sell, at public auction, at any time within one year from the date hereof, the following described parcel of real estate of said deceased for the payment of his debts and charges of administration, to wit: 1. A parcel of land situated in Carlisle, in said county, being shown on plan of land entitled "Plan of the Parker Farm as surveyed for Evans Cushing, Geo. H. Robbins, Surveyor," bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone bound at the northwesterly corner of the premises at land now or formerly of said MICHAEL HAYES, thence running southerly on said Hayes' land 20 rods to an angle; thence southwesterly 6 rods to an angle; thence southerly 9 1-2 rods to an angle; thence in the same course 7 3-5 rods to an angle; thence southwesterly 6 rods to an angle; thence still in the same course 5 3-5 rods to a corner at land of one Brown; thence southeasterly along said Brown land 30 rods to an angle; thence southwesterly along said Brown land 16 rods to an angle; thence southwesterly along said Brown land and land of one Hildreth 28 rods to an angle; thence westerly along said last named land 11 3-4 rods to an angle; thence southerly along said last named land 14 rods to an angle; thence still in the same course 29 2-5 rods to the road leading from said Carlisle to Lowell in said county; thence running easterly, southeasterly and northeasterly along said road as shown on said plan to an angle; thence running northeasterly along said road 33 4-5 rods to an angle; thence still in the same direction 7 2-5 rods to a stone bound at land of one Hayes, supposed; thence northwesterly along last named land 23 rods to an angle; thence northeasterly 19 1-4 rods to an angle; thence still in the same course 10 rods to an angle; thence northerly 32 rods to an angle; thence northeasterly 12 rods to an angle still on said Hayes' land; thence northwesterly along said last named land 54 rods to an angle; thence northwesterly 8 3-4 rods to a stone bound to the point of beginning. Containing 67 acres, more or less. 2. Also a certain other lot of land containing 120 acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon situated in the southwest part of said Billerica, divided into two pieces and described as follows: The first piece contains 100 acres, bounded, beginning at the northeast corner, thence southerly on the Triple Cove Brook, so called, about 60 rods as the road runs to a corner of the wall at land of the late Jones Parker; thence northwesterly on said Parker's land about 20 rods to the corner of a wall; thence northerly on said Parker's land and land of the heirs of D. P. Winning to a corner; thence northwesterly on the wall on said heirs' land about 55 rods, more or less, to land of Stephen J. Nickless; thence northerly on said Nickless' land to the road leading by the dwelling house on the premises; thence on said road easterly to a point opposite said house; thence across said road nearly at right angles on land of Joel Dix about 5 rods to the corner of the wall; thence easterly on said Dix land to a corner of a wall thereon; southerly about 6 rods and across said road to a point opposite the easterly corner of the house; thence on said road again easterly to the point of beginning. The second piece contains about 20 acres, situated in the northerly part of said Carlisle, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner thereof at land of the late Jonas Parker and heirs of D. P. Winning; thence southerly as the wall now stands on land of said Parker to the corner of the wall about 80 rods; thence westerly on said Parker land about 80 rods to a stake and stone at land now or late of W. Richardson; thence northerly on said Richardson land about 77 rods to a stake and stones at land of Asa Nickless; thence easterly on said Nickless land about 60 rods to the point of beginning.

You are required to give public notice of the time and place of such sale, by publishing a notification thereof once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell and, within one year after such sale, return your affidavit of having given such notice, with a copy thereof, to the Probate Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, at Cambridge, this sixth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

—S. H. Folsom, Register.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Fire! Fire!

We have succeeded, after long negotiations, in obtaining great concessions on the large amount of goods which had been made to our order by Mark Andrews & Co., Boston, the well known manufacturer of Men's and Boys' Clothing, and had not yet been delivered to us when the great fire occurred in their building Sept. 26. This stock, which we now own, at a mere fraction of the cost of the goods, consists of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. Every one new and of this season's style, tailored and finished in the best manner.

Every garment has been carefully examined and not one was found to have been damaged in the least by fire nor soiled by water. Who will reap the benefit? Our patrons, of course. On Saturday morning, Oct. 8, 1898, at just 8.30, we will open our doors to the public for this

Great Sale

It is to your advantage to be on hand early Saturday to secure some of the greatest bargains never before equalled in Lowell. Bear in mind we have our immense stock of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats, besides Mark Andrews' stock, which we have marked at prices much lower than the ordinary for this sale.

Saturday Morning.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-88 MERRIMACK STREET.

CUREWISE.

The quicker the cure the cheaper. Time is money. For cold in the head, rose cold, and all catarrhal affections use

DOWS' MENTHOL CREAM.

Place a little in the nostrils—dissolves quickly, ascends the air passages rapidly. Attacks the cause, slays it. You're cured. That's all.

10 cts. tube, 25 cts. box. All druggists. But get Dows'.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Props., Lowell, Mass.

It's a Matter to be Thought Over.

When you get your Shoes at the

"SUNLIGHT"

and you do not like them, bring them back to us, we will stand by them, or your money back. It's no dream of ours, when we say that our line of FALL SHOES are the pick of the manufactories.

Sole agents for the Curtis Shoes.

Sole agents for the Douglass Shoes.

Sunlight Shoe Store

100 CENTRAL STREET.

UP-TO-DATE REPAIRING.

CONSUMPTION

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

SOMETHING INTERESTING.

If you are in need of a SMALL range for a SMALL amount of money, we have one, and it only costs

$12.00.

IRON BED, with Brass Trimmings, and All-Iron Spring, only

$6.00.

These goods are worth more money, but $6.00 will buy them.

REMEMBER

The Grand Prize Range is the range to buy. It has more practical improvements than any other range made. Sold only by

GAYNOR & CO.

25 Prescott Street.

BLOODSHED AVERTED

A Conflict Between American and Spanish Troops.

At Manzanillo—Spanish Captain Resisted Col. Ray's Order and Gen. Wade's Despatch Saved the Spaniards.

Manzanillo, Santiago, Oct. 8.—One battalion of Colonel Ray's third immunes arrived Wednesday night at Calleto, en route for Manzanillo. Calleto is a small port belonging to the Cubans and surrounded by sugar plantations, a few miles south of Manzanillo. The troops were received with enthusiastic cheers by the insurgents, who are apparently fat and hearty. The insurgent major in command promptly called upon Colonel Ray and reported conditions that are notably better than those prevailing in most other portions of the province. He said he had on hand a quantity of corn and vegetables. Colonel Ray visited the Ramenos plantation, which is used by the Cuban camp, and found valuable machinery undamaged.

Thursday morning Ray's command Manzanillo, to the evident astonishment of the Spanish authorities, who claimed that they had not expected the United States troops for a few days. Colonel Ray, accompanied by Collector Donaldson of Santiago and an interpreter, visited Colonel Parton, in command of the local garrison, numbering 200. He informed the colonel that he had arrived to take charge of the government buildings and to assume military command of the city in accordance with the agreement reached between the United States and Spanish evacuation commissioners at Havana. Colonel Parron, who was exceedingly courteous, welcomed the American officer, said he had received a telegraphic communication from General Blanco informing him that the date for the American occupation had been changed to Oct. 10, and requested Colonel Ray to cable General Lawton at Santiago for further instructions. Colonel Ray offered to take over the customs house and to allow the other buildings to await a formal surrender until next Tuesday. Colonel Parron objected to this, saying that all or none should be delivered. It was finally arranged that both commanders should telegraph their superiors.

The next question that arose was regarding the landing of troops. Colonel Parron wanted Colonel Ray to pitch his camp two miles off, for fear of a clash. Colonel Ray objected to this, saying that he wanted his men in the city and, moreover, to have them on land Friday. He pledged his word that there would be no clash so far as his men were concerned. Colonel Parron answered that he also could answer for his own garrison, but he feared the Cuban element. The Spanish commander courteously offered the American officer half his commissarint supplies, if necessary. Colonel Ray thanked him for the offer, but declined to take advantage of it.

Colonel Ray, not having heard from General Lawton to the contrary, sent word to Colonel Parron that in accordance with his instructions he should march his men to the city from the dock a mile away, where the United States transport had moved at the request of the Spanish commander, and would take possession of the public buildings in the name of the United States. At 8 o'clock the battalion was in motion, with colors flying. Colonel Ray marched toward the city, but before the troops reached the city gate, Adjutant Collins arrived with Colonel Parron's reply. The latter said he had no objections to surrendering the customs house at once provided the American flag was not raised. Colonel Ray retorted that the United States was not accustomed to taking possession without displaying the insignia of its sovereignty. The march was then continued. When the troops passed the guard at the gate, a body of 25, the latter lined up and saluted. The report quickly spread through the city that the Americans had arrived with colors flying; and the streets were soon thronged by apparently the whole population, men women and children turning out by thousands, as the regiment marched toward the principal square, where it halted.

At this point a Spanish bugler sounded the call to arms, and the Spanish garrison turned out to the number of 500 men on the other side of the square. Colonel Ray visited Colonel Parron at the palace and a somewhat stormy interview took place between them, with the aid of an interpreter. The Spanish commander said he had understood from Colonel Ray that matters were to remain over until Oct. 10, and that he considered himself tricked. Colonel Ray explained that he had never said anything of that sort; that his instructions were to take possession of the city Oct. 7; that he had cabled for further instructions, and, not having received any, had proceeded to act upon his original orders. Thereupon Colonel Parron said the American troops must be removed at once. Colonel Ray refused. Colonel Parron declared he would use force. Colonel Ray answered: "If you wish to precipitate further hostilities with the United States I am unable to prevent it, but so far as I am concerned I have certain orders which, as a soldier, I am bound to carry out. I appreciate the position in which you find yourself, but am unable to help you. After the United States troops are fired upon I believe the men who are with me are quite able to take care of themselves, even though a little outnumbered. Although I am opposed to a useless waste of life I shall face the issue in any way it suits you."

Colonel Parron said he would immediately order the arrest of the officer who allowed the American troops to pass the city gate.

Colonel Ray retorted: "If he had refused I should have been under the unpleasant necessity of shooting him and of then forcing an entrance."

After considerable discussion and many requests on the part of Colonel Parron that Colonel Ray should take his men out of the city until General Blanco could be communicated with, it was decided not to take action until the cable office had closed that afternoon, Colonel Ray asserting that if at that time no further instructions had been received he would take action immediately.

In the meantime the United States troops were to be marched up to the barracks which the Spaniards left on departing for Cienfuegos, Colonel Ray consenting to cancel the colors out of deference to Colonel Parron's fear that the sight of the American flag might excite the Spanish element beyond restraint and so provoke an overt act leading to bloodshed.

On leaving the palace the two colonels walked to the square, where they arrived just in time to prevent a collision of their forces. It appears that some Spanish officer, who had misunderstood an order from Colonel Parron, had just notified the American troops that they must leave immediately. Captain Frost, in command during Colonel Ray's absence, refused to comply, whereupon he was told that the blood of his men would be upon their own heads. At this moment Colonel Ray came up, and Captain Frost reported the occurrence. Colonel Parron promptly ordered his overzealous subordinate away.

Then began the march of a mile to the barracks through the crowded streets, most of the on-lookers being evidently pro-Spanish, judging from their scowling looks and uncomplimentary remarks. The march led around the square. As the Americans passed the Spanish garrison the latter presented arms. The barracks were found to be in healthy locality and in good condition. It was Colonel Ray's firm intention to take action as soon as the cable station closed, and it was evident that the soldiers on both sides were quite ready to try conclusions, the Spanish officers especially not taking at all kindly to evacuation.

Sometime before the cable station closed Colonel Ray received a dispatch from General Wade, explaining that the commander of the Spanish troops in Manzanillo had requested a delay until Oct. 10, and that the formal evacuation was therefore postponed.

ANOTHER PATRIOT GONE.

Concord, Mass., Oct. 8.—Sherman Hoar, after an illness of three weeks, died yesterday afternoon at his home of typhoid fever, contracted while making a tour through the southern camps as agent of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association.

Mr. Hoar returned from the south during the latter part of August considerably fatigued, but apparently in good health. A few weeks later the fatal disease made its appearance, but when he first took to his bed the attending physicians pronounced it pneumonia. At the end of a week it was pronounced typhoid fever. For two weeks there was no change in his condition. He was delirious most of the time, but as his heart and respiration remained strong hope was entertained that he would recover.

Mr. Hoar was born in Concord, July 30, 1855, his father being Judge Ebenezer R. Hoar. He entered Harvard in 1882 and graduated with honors. After two years in the Harvard law school, he was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1885. Mr. Hoar became actively engaged in politics in 1890, and was that year nominated and elected to congress by the Democrats of the Fifth district. At the expiration of his term he was appointed district attorney for the Boston district by President Cleveland, and while in that office conducted the first Bram trial.

In the work of the Massachusetts Aid association in the Spanish-American war he was indefatigable. He visited all the hospitals through the south and took great interest in all Massachusetts men wherever he found them. It is probable that while in the hospital at Montauk he contracted the fever.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITIES.

Dedham, Mass., Oct. 8.—By the will of William H. S. Jordan of Brookline bequests amounting to $19,200 are left to charitable and missionary organizations. The principal bequests are as follows: American Baptist Missionary union, $5000; American board of commissioners of foreign missions, $500; Missionary society of Boston, $500; Episcopal city mission, Boston, $500; Gorgon missionary training school, Boston, $500; corporators of faith mission at home and abroad, $500; Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, Boston, $2500; trustees of the consumptives' home, $500; New England hospital for women and children, Boston, $500; New England home for little wanderers, Boston, $500; associated charities, Chardon street, Boston, $500, and Boston Young Men's Christian association, $100.

CHINESE CONFLAGRATION.

Shanghai, Oct. 8.—Details just received from Hankow show that the fire which broke out there on Sunday last destroyed 10,000 houses, devastated about two miles of built up ground and did damage to the extent of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 taels.

ARE DISCHARGED

Generals of Volunteer Army Honorably Discharged

FROM FURTHER DUTIES IN THE ARMY.

Those Promoted to Regular Will Remain.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The war department today issued the long expected order for the honorable discharge of, from the volunteer army of the United States, of three major generals and 26 brigadier generals of volunteers. This heavy reduction was made necessary by the fact that the volunteer army itself has been already reduced by fully fifty per cent and there is consequently no duty remaining for these officers to discharge. The officers who were promoted from the regular army will return to their former duties. The list follows:

Major generals—John J. Coppinger, October 31, 1898; Hamilton S. Hawkins, November 30, 1898; Jacob J. Kent, November 30, 1898.

Brigadier generals, to take effect October 31.—Francis L. Guenther, Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie, Lucius F. Hubbard, James R. Warler, Charles P. Muttocks, Mark W. Sheaf, James H. Barkley, Joseph W. Plume, Thomas L. Rosser, Joseph K. Hudson.

Brigadier generals to take effect November 30.—John I. Rodgers, Andrew S. Burt, Peter C. Hains, George A. Garretson, Henry M. Duffield, John B. Babcock, Roy Stone, Wallace F. Randolph, Henry Carroll, Edward P. Pearson, John H. Page, William M. Wherry, Charles D. Viele, Aaron S. Daggett, John H. Patterson.

Brigadier generals—Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie, John B. Babcock, and Peter C. Hains will continue their present duties.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

GAVE RUMOR TO REPORTS OF INTENDED SUICIDE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Taunton, Mass., Oct. 7.—Dr. Edgar F. Townsend, an oculist having rooms at 4 Main street, accidentally shot himself through the chest at about 7.30 o'clock this morning while cleaning a 11-calibre revolver, preparatory to taking a trip to Boston.

Physicians were called and extracted the bullet from the muscles of the back, the ball having passed entirely through the chest cavity without seriously affecting the vital organs.

Dr. Townsend was arrested on a Boston warrant for perjury a week ago, the case being a "straw bail" matter and his case was pending. This gave rise to a rumor of intended suicide which the attending physicians and Dr. Townsend deny. The chances are about even for his recovery.

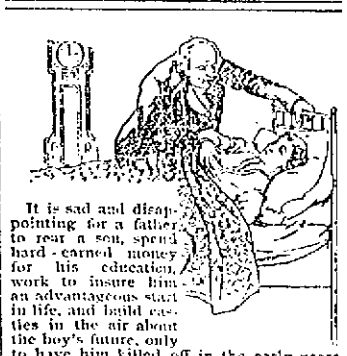
Dr. Townsend has travelled through New England in the practice of his profession.

McCOY AND MAHER MATCHED.

New York, Oct. 8.—McCoy and Maher were matched yesterday to meet in a 25-round contest before the Greater New York Athletic club, Dec. 5, for a purse of $10,000 and a division of the gross receipts. Frank Moran, formerly manager of John L. Sullivan, was agreed upon as holder of the forfeit. Mr. Brown, official referee of the club, will act as referee of the fight. Manager J. F. Dowell of the club announces that he has secured the signature of McCoy.

WANTS AN OFFICIAL DEPOSED.

Albany, Oct. 8.—Governor Black has been requested to remove Colonel Asa B. Gardiner from the office of district attorney of New York city. The request was made by Colonel Lovell H. Jerome, being based on a decision of the appelate division of the supreme court in declaring that Colonel Gardiner acted illegally and is guilty of a misdemeanor in removing a veteran from office as an attache of his department without preferring charges against him.



It is sad and disappointing for a father to rear a son, spend hard-earned money for his education, work to insure him an advantageous start in life, and build castles in the air about the boy's future, only to have him killed off in the early years of manhood by the dread disease consumption.

Until recent years consumption was considered an incurable disease. Now it is known to tens of thousands that Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 98 per cent. of all cases if taken in the early stages of the disease. It also cures bronchitis, laryngitis, throat and nasal troubles and all allied diseases of the air passages. It is the best blood-maker and flesh-builder, the best general tonic and nerve restorative. It gives a keen edge to the appetite, corrects the impaired digestion, promotes the flow of digestive juices, facilitates the production of chyle in the lower stomach, or intestines, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It tears down old and inert tissues and builds up new, firm, muscular tissues of health. It strengthens the heart's action, promotes the circulation of the blood to every part of the body and deepens the breathing, thus supplying the blood with vitalizing oxygen. Thousands have testified to its merits. The dealer who offers something else as "just as good" is dishonest.

"I never was very strong and then I had La Grippe," writes Mrs. Gracie G. Smith, of 450 13th St., Salem, Oregon. "I had a cough and felt tired all the time. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and two of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I have better health now than for many years."

Twenty-one one-cent stamps cover the mailing of a paper-covered copy of Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth-bound, 31 stamps. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHEEHAN RETURNS

Wounded Marshal Tells of the Battle.

The Beginning of Indian Trouble Dates Back Two Years—Duluth Prepares Troops for Scene of Action—Bacon Reports the Indians Subdued.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The Tribune's staff correspondent at Walker, Minn., en route to the scene of battle between Company E, Third Infantry, under command of General Bacon, and the Pillager Indians on Bear Island, reports:

The steamer Flora has arrived here, bringing the killed and wounded. Following is a complete list of those killed and wounded in Wednesday engagement:

The killed are:

Officers:

Major Melville Wilkinson.

Sergeant William Butler.

Privates:

Lowe, Edward.

Olmstead, John.

Swallensteeker, John.

Zebell, Alfred.

The wounded:

Antonelle (?) E. E., shot in leg.

Ayers, Levi, sergeant, shot in neck.

Boucher, Richard, shot through the shoulder.

Brown, Edward, shot in face.

Daily, John, shot in thigh.

Francis, Charles.

Godfrey, private, shot through the shoulder.

Jelsen, Charles.

Schuyler, Albert.

Turner, Charles, shot through the shoulder.

Wicker, George, shot in leg.

Wounded civilians:

Harris, Edward, city marshal of Walker.

Oscar, Joseph, pilot of steamer Jennie.

Sheehan, T. J., deputy U. S. marshal.

Tinker, Indian inspector.

Walters, Henry, engineer of steamer Jennie.

General Bacon is unhurt and all newspaper correspondents have been accounted for and are uninjured, though they were at one time under the fire which thinned the ranks of the troops.

Lieut.-Col. Harbach says that General Bacon will come into Walker from Bear Island today and a council will be held at which it will be decided what the next move in the campaign shall be.

General Bacon sent word that the Indians have scattered from his front and taken refuge in the dense tangle of the surrounding forests.

SHEEHAN RETURNS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 7.—Colonel T. J. Sheehan, deputy marshal, who was wounded in Wednesday's fight, arrived here early today and gives a graphic account of the action up to the time he started back. He says:

"We landed about 10 o'clock Wednesday on the southeast side of the point on the mainland directly north of Bear Island. Near the shore is the log house of Bug-ah-mah-ge-shik. Gen. Bacon left twelve soldiers along the shore to protect the landing place and the remainder of the troops marched across the point to the west side and along the shore for a couple of miles, looking for some Indians who were said to want a council. I remained behind with my interpreter and arrested an Indian I wanted near the house and sent him to the boat. While I was talking, I saw six bucks armed with Winchesters come out of the house and go away inland. They did not speak to me, although I was their agent for five years and I feared trouble and called in the twelve soldiers who were scattered along the shore. About that time General Bacon returned with the troops. Half of the men had stacked arms and the order was given to unload their equipments. As they did so, a shot was fired and the firing almost immediately became general. The soldiers formed in a line in a semi-circle facing the Indians, and the twelve men who were with me rushed up to protect he right flank and drove the Indians back, securing a more favorable position. One of these men was shot in the face, one in the arm, and a third in the leg. I don't know how the other men were wounded. After our first rush we had the best of the position. The log house was inside our lines and it was used as a hospital and the men sought the cover of logs and trees and settled down for a long fight. It continued through the day and evening and was renewed this morning, although it was not as hot as during the first hour or so. This morning a boat made a landing with some provisions and General Bacon wanted to send the wounded back. He sent me down to make arrangements and I went out to the steamer in a canoe. They brought one wounded man down and the captain of the boat brought him off shore. Before the others could be moved, the Indians opened a hot fire on the boat and we had to leave. About six miles out, we met the Flora going in with 30 or more armed men and everything the soldiers needed. When I left there had been five killed and eight wounded besides the Indian policeman. Three men were sick. I don't know the names of any of the killed or wounded except Major Wilkinson. General Bacon handled his men magnificently and was on the firing line during the whole of the engagement encouraging his men and directing the operations. He was ably seconded by Major Wilkinson until the latter was killed and Lieut. Rossé, under fire for the first time, showed himself a born fighter. He rallied the men at the opening volley and stayed right with them all the time. It is impossible to tell how many Indians are in the attacking party, but I should say not less than 150 or 200, and we do not know how many more are joining them. They evidently had the thing all planned out and were ready to begin firing at the signal. They concentrated part of their fire on the boats to drive them away and leave the soldiers no means of retreat, evidently thinking they could overpower the whole force. The newspapermen, Brill, Benton, and Koppen, were all in good shape when I left, doing their share of duty on the line. No one of them had been injured.

"Major Wilkinson was killed Wednesday afternoon. He received a flesh wound in the leg and retired to have it dressed by Dr. Harris, the surgeon with the party. He then reported to General Bacon on the firing line as ready for duty and while talking with General Bacon, an Indian sharpshooter picked him off. Major Wilkinson was shot through the body from side to side and died almost instantly."

HOW IT STARTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The Tribune says:

Some facts in connection with the present trouble with the Pillager Indians at Leech lake, not generally known as follows:

A year ago a white man was arrested for selling liquor to the Indians. The United States marshals arrested Min-Jon-dah, a Pillager Indian of Bear Island, who years ago gained notoriety by killing Chief Hole-in-The-Day, and is reported to be a bad Indian, having killed seven of his own tribe in addition to Chief Hole-in-The-Day, and is remarkable for his cunning and great influence with the balance of his tribe. He still wears the aboriginal blanket of his forefathers and was never known to live in any abode but a tepee or small tent birch bark. The United States marshal arrested him as a witness against the white man for selling whiskey to them and took him to Duluth, where the trial was held, promising him transportation from Walker to Duluth and return, with all expenses. When the trial was over Min-jon-dah, it is said, had to walk from Duluth to Walker, a distance of 150 miles, without money or food, and arrived at Walker in a most deplorable state, nearly starved to death. He swore before his tribe that he would never recognize a warrant or papers of any kind served by the United States marshal.

When the fall term of court sat at Duluth, Min-jon-dah and another buck were wanted at Duluth to give testimony in another liquor selling case. The marshals came and arrested the two Indians and put them in jail. During their incarceration there was intense excitement among the Indians and many threats of a rescue were freely indulged in by the Indians. Finally twenty of the bucks during the night of September 8th, made a raid on the jail at Walker and released the two prisoners. The two Indians then made their escape to Bear Island and have ever since been agitating the Indians to rebellion and resistance of the government officials and this coupled with the alleged pine timber injustices, have resulted in the present troubles.

DULUTH PREPARES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 7.—A Duluth special to the Pioneer Press says at 1.30 o'clock this morning, the police department, under the direction of Mayor Truelsen, is packing fifty rifles and ammunition for immediate shipment to Deer River, from which place the mayor later in the night, received the following telegram:

"There are 200 Indians within three hours' walk of this village and I expect at any time they may come in and demand supplies and ammunition. Send 150 rifles and fifty rounds of ammunition for each.

(Signed) —F. L. Churchill,
President Village Council.

BACON SUBDUES THEM.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Minneapolis, Oct. 7.—A special from Duluth says General Bacon has sent word that he has the Pillager band whipped and does not need further reinforcements. The companies of the 14th Minnesota here now do not expect to be called.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THREATENS VAN WYCK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 7.—General Charles H. T. Collis, wrote another letter to Mayor Van Wyck today, threatening to publicly chastise His Honor. The mayor produced the letter just as he was about to take his seat at the meeting of the board of estimates.

"I have here," he said, "another letter from the former commissioner of public works, General Collis. I will say of it, as I have said of the last letter he sent, that I will continue to investigate any department I see fit, regardless of whom may be hit and disregarding the threats of this kind."

A School Girl's Nerves.

This record is of especial value to parents. It's a message from a loving mother dedicated to the mothers of growing girls. A truthful narrative of the utmost interest and import.

It is important that the nerves are carefully guarded. Mothers who have young daughters of school age should watch their health more carefully than their studies.

The proper development of their bodies is of first importance.

After the confinement of the school room, plenty of out-door exercise should be taken. It is better that children never learn their a, b, c's, than that by overstudy they lose their health.

All this is self-evident. Everyone admits it—everyone knows it, but everyone does not know how to build the health up when once broken down, even the best physicians failing at times.

The following method of Mrs. Stephen Barnes, whose post office address is Burney, Ind., if rightly applied, may save your daughter.

When her daughter Lucy was at that critical girlhood age of twelve years she grew weak and nervous.

"Previously she had been a bright, healthy young girl," says Mrs. Barnes, "She was diligent and progressive in her studies.

"It became necessary, however, for her to leave school.

"She was overtaxed mentally and physically.

"Her nerves were at such a tension that the least noise irritated her.

"She had continual twitching in the arms and lower limbs and symptoms of St. Vitus' dance.

"Her blood was out of order she was thin and pale, almost lifeless. In three months she lost twenty-three pounds.

"We did everything possible for her, and she had the best of medical treatment.

"Several skilled physicians attended her, but no benefit was apparent.

"A family friend visiting us, told how her daughter had been similarly affected, but cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"She urged us to try the pills, and we finally consented.

"We have always rejoiced that we did.

"The pills helped Lucy at once, and after taking eight boxes she was entirely cured.

"She is now in perfect health, strong, weighs ten pounds more than ever before, and her cheeks are full of color.

"Two years of schooling were missed on account of ill health, but now she can gratify her ambition to study and become an educated woman."

The reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were helpful in the above case, is that they are composed of vegetable remedies which act directly on the impure blood, the foundation of disease.

As the blood rushes through all parts of the body, the conveyer of good or bad health, it is necessary that it should be pure, rich and red.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood by supplying its life giving elements which nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus drives disease from the system.

The pills are in universal demand and sold by all druggists.

ON OCTOBER 18th.

Spanish Forces Must Leave Porto Rico.

President McKinley so Instructs the Military Commission—More Vigorous Policy Will be Pursued Toward Cuba.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 7.—President McKinley has cabled the United States military commission at Porto Rico that the island must be evacuated by the Spanish forces on or before October 18th and that the Spanish commissioners be so informed. In case of the failure of the Spaniards to complete the evacuation by that date, the United States commissioners are directed to take possession of and exercise all the functions of government and in case it is found to be impossible to secure transportation for the Spanish troops by October 18th they may be permitted to go into temporary quarters until transportation can be arranged to take them to Spain.

This fact was developed at today's cabinet meeting and it also stated that from this time forward a more vigorous policy would be pursued with respect to the evacuation of Cuba.

The president has notified the United States Evacuation Commission at Havana that the Spaniards would be expected to have evacuated the island by December 1, with a strong intimation that in case of failure the United States would brook no further delay but immediately take possession of the government.

TODAY'S SESSION

Of the Peace Commissioners in Paris.

DID NOT DISCLOSE AMERICAN PRESENTMENT.

New Developments From American Side Expected.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The American and Spanish Peace Commissioners again confronted each other this afternoon. The American Commissioners held a session this morning and were occupied with Washington correspondence.

Thus far the former substance of the American presentment has not been disclosed. It was its presentation at Monday's joint session which caused the Spaniards to ask for or demand a recess from Monday until Friday. Something new and of a stronger nature may develop from the American side as the result of the conferences with Major General Merritt. If the American position was then sweeping regarding the Philippines it has certainly not been weakened by the statements of General Merritt.

However, it is possible that the Spaniards entered the session today fully appreciating their position as the vanquished, although they may strenuously urge the existence of the rights and equities remaining to the vanquished.

The session adjourned until Tuesday October 11.

The preliminaries are finished. The commissions at today's sessions, settled upon the points which are to be taken under consideration, but it appears there is no settled order in which they are to be considered. Propositions have been exchanged in writing between the commissions and each commission in recess will separately deliberate upon them.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Springfield, Oct. 7.—In the superior criminal court in session in this city Justice Bond this afternoon sentenced Dominique Krathofski who murdered his step daughter Victoria Pinkus January 17, 1897, to be hanged December 30. Krathofski is a Pole.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WHAT IS

POND'S EXTRACT?

A Family Remedy which, for over 50 years, has stood the test of time.

INVALUABLE FOR ALL ACHES, PAINS, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRHAL TROUBLE AND PILES.

GET THE GENUINE. AVOID IMITATIONS.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

MEN OF MUSCLE ARE MEN OF COURAGE.

Some of the Famous Athletes Who Fought In Uncle Sam's Army During the Late War Against Spain.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The man who is not a golfer, gunner, bicyclist or sportsman of any kind is something of a novelty nowadays. Consequently it is not strange that in the list of military and naval heroes of the late war the names of many men noted in the athletic and sporting world are to be found. It is not necessary either to drag in the names of men who may technically be termed athletic fighters because they have at some time wielded a gun, oar, racket, bat or driver.

To begin at the top, Admiral Dewey can claim high rank in the glorious company of sportsmen and athletes, for he is a daring horseman and a hunter of no mean repute. His splendid nerve and coolness amid the trying situations that have lately beset him are no doubt in a measure due to the fact that he is an all round athlete.

Admiral Sampson is recognized in Washington as an exceedingly fine tennis player, and he has certainly shown that he knew how to "smash the ball" into the enemy's territory with great skill in "placing" when it was his "serve."

Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, is another all round athlete to whom the war afforded the opportunity to prove his mettle. He is noted as a swimmer, horseback rider and oarsman. He is a member of the Annapolis Golf club and is regarded as one of the best wielders of the brassie and driver in that organization.

Probably no regiment contained so many men well known in the athletic world as the First volunteer United States cavalry, commonly known as the Rough Riders. Many of the finest experts in all the well known sports turned out in recent years by the large colleges and universities of the country joined that famous body of troops. Theodore Roosevelt, the organizer of the regiment, is himself a thorough sportsman. Graduated from Harvard, he was noted as an athlete in his college days, but his greatest fame in this line was won as a hunter of big game in the Rockies. His books on the subject of his adventures there are well known to all lovers of such sport.

Among the famous college athletes who enlisted as Rough Riders were Bob Wrenn, who twice saved America from the humiliation of having the chief trophy in the tennis world captured by an Englishman, and Larned, who is the second best player of the game in this country; Goodrich, the captain of Harvard's crew of '97, and Bull, who also rowed in that boat. Dudley Dean, the best quarter back that ever donned the crimson, was also a private in the regiment. He played on the victorious team of '90 and was captain of the eleven of '91. Another well known man from the Cambridge university was Guy Murchie, a noted coach. Lieutenant Woodbury Kane also played football on Harvard's varsity team and was one of the finest specimens of young manhood that ever graduated there. Another son of the famous institution was Stanley Hollister, who was wounded in the charge up San Juan hill. He was sent back to this country, but died on Aug. 18 at the hospital at Fort Monroe. Hollister was a man of almost perfect physical development. He was a noted runner and rowed on the varsity crew of '96.

Yale sent some famous athletes to join the ranks of Colonel Roosevelt's regiment. There were Greenway, the best end that ever wore the light blue on her football teams; Waller, who is one of the finest high jumpers of the day; E. E. Marbury, the best shot putter in the university; Herbert Weston, a great man at the long jump; Frank Chappell, a fast sprinter, and Ronalds, a member of the victorious football team of '96.

Princeton's representatives were by no means unimportant in the athletic arena. There were Lieutenant Horace Devereux, for four years on her football eleven and one of the famous team of '89 that beat Yale 10 to 0; Hewitt, '91, son of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New York, a fine horseman and fencer, and Channing and Church, both revered in football annals at Old Nassau.

Conspicuous among the athletes from Columbia was young Ham Fish, sergeant of Troop L, who was the first Rough Rider killed in Cuba. He was captain of the varsity boat crew of '95.

Several well known young New Yorkers famous in the athletic world joined the Rough Riders. There were young Willie Tiffany, a well known golf expert and polo player, who died soon after his return from Cuba from lack of proper nourishment, and Stephens, Ferguson and Thorpe, three members of Roosevelt's noted polo team at Oyster Bay, on Long Island.

But other regiments also contained famous athletes. Eugene W. Goff, the well known ex-champion amateur all round athlete, was a member of the Seventy-first New York. Twice Goff won the individual all round honors and was also one of the most famous hurdlers of his day. He succumbed, however, to exhaustion, brought on by hardships before Santiago, and died at Camp Wikoff on Sept. 3. Joe Beacham, the famous Cornell half back and captain of the football team, is a member of the Astor battery, now in the Philippines.

Big George Burlingame, the old trainer of the Baltimore Athletic club and well known in football circles, is the strong man of the Fifth Maryland volunteers.

No one sport sent more experts to the front probably than did polo. Almost every club in the Polo association had some members engaged in fighting. Many athletes already mentioned are well known polo players, among them Woodbury Kane, Theodore Roosevelt and the late William Tiffany. Among the best known polo experts who took part in the fighting are M. G. Rosengarten, captain of the Philadelphia Country club team; George McFadden, Devon Country club; Captain John C. Groome, J. Frank McFadden and Nelson Warden, also of the Philadelphia Country club; R. M. Appleton, Myopia; F. S. Conover, Jr., and A. P. Gardiner of the Rockaways and E. N. Nicholls, Staten Island, who died while a member of the Rough Riders in Cuba.

The Buffalo Country club sent several of its members to the war, among them being J. H. Graves, S. P. White and H. T. Davis. George H. Norman, Jr., of the Myopias, was a member of the crew of the famous little auxiliary cruiser Gloucester when she made her notable fight against Admiral Cervera's destroyers outside of Santiago harbor.

The navy was equally well supplied with athletic champions. Lieutenant T. M. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant, who hoisted the stars and stripes over Manila, is a well known golf expert and a member of the Annapolis club.

One of the finest athletes in the navy, and, in fact, in the United States, is Father W. H. I. Reaney, chaplain of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia. Father Reaney has been one of the most ardent supporters of all kinds of sports in the navy and was the founder of the athletic field attached to the Brooklyn navy yard.

The football teams of the Naval academy at Annapolis have been famous for years, and some of the most prominent members of the elevens in recent seasons took part in the war. The cruiser New York, flagship of Admiral Sampson's squadron, had several of these on board. Among them were Cadets Louis C. Richardson, '99, a splendid half back; Leigh C. Palmer, also a fine football player, and Henry C. Mustin, captain of the academy football team one year and a splendid baseball player.

On board the Buffalo, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, was Ensign Frederick H. Payne, who was noted in his academy days as a boxer. He also played on the baseball and football teams. Ensign Worth Bagley, the first and only American naval officer killed during the war, was on board the little Winslow during her famous fight with the Spaniards at Cardenas, where he was struck by a Spanish shell. He was noted during his cadetship as a football player and was on the regular team.

H. J. Whigham, the famous golfer and ex-amateur champion of the United States, was not a combatant, but as he was a correspondent of a newspaper at the front during the Cuban campaign, and thus exposed to most of the dangers that beset the fighters, he may be placed on the list of famous athletes who took part in the late war.

LEO ETHERINGTON.

New York.

THE STAGE IN GOTHAM.

Arthur Crispin Reviews Recent Productions—The Remarkable Success of Francis Wilson In "The Little Corporal." Viola Allen's Plans.

[Copyright, 1898.]

"Sporting Life," an English melodrama in which Leonard Boyne starred successfully in London and in the British provinces, was produced recently at the Academy of Music in this city on a scale of magnificence never before attempted here, at least in melodrama. The clientele of the Academy of Music is one to which entertainments of this sort appeal with peculiar force, and it is practically certain that Managers Jacob Litt and A. W. Dingwall have found in "Sporting Life" a veritable theatrical Klondike. At any rate, they have done everything that could be accomplished by the unlimited use of brains and money to insure the success of this latest English melodrama.

The cast of "Sporting Life" is as notable as the scenery and accessories employed in its production. It is as follows:

John, earl of Woodstock, Second Life guards.....Robert Hilliard
Sir Charles Braybourne, Second Life guards.....Beresford Webb
The Hon. Dudley Stanhope, Second Life guards.....H. Gittus Lonsdale
General Reginald Molyneux, retired. Charles Walcot
Isidore Andread, a money lender..... Frank Burbeck
Sergeant Dan Doxey, Metropolitan police.....R. A. Roberts
Geoffrey Pilgrim, a bookmaker's tout.....Robert Paton Gibbs
Joe Lee, a young pugilist..William Bonelli
George Gale, a commission agent.... A. W. Moore
Malet de Carteret, a financier..... Frazer Coulter
Miles Cavanagh, a trainer..... Joseph Wheelock
Philip, his son.....Charles P. Gotthold
Jordan, Cavanagh's head lad..... Fred W. Strong
Mayor, an old huntsman.....John Ince
Burton, Andread's servant.....J. K. Childs
Crake, a pugilist.....William Elmer
Mason, Woodstock's servant..... Charles Harris
Red Mike, a gypsy.....E. W. Caldwell
Joe Spratt, a stable lad.....Harry McArdle
Jim, a stable lad.....George Wilcox
Norah Cavanagh.....Jeannette Lowrie
Kitty Cavanagh.....Adeline Adler
Clara.....Marie Cahill
Jessie.....Mabel Norton
Olive de Carteret.....Elita Proctor Otis

The story of "Sporting Life" is more interesting than would be ordinarily expected in this form of entertainment, and it contains some unconventional surprises that are extremely pleasing.

Briefly, it lies in the headlong extravagances of John, earl of Woodstock, a young English gentleman of a thoroughly insular type, good hearted, open handed and a born sportsman. Woodstock's passion for sport, however, has proved his ruin, for a bad week on the course has deprived him of fortune and ancestral home. In the second act we find him having recourse to an oft tried ally, Andread, a money lender, with the object of tiding over his difficulties until Derby race day, when there is every prospect of a victory for his horse Lady Love. He is unexpectedly confronted with a bill for £6,000 in his name, forged by his sweetheart's brother, Philip Cavanagh, in a moment of infatuation for and at the instigation of Olive de Carteret, a heartless and scheming woman. She and her husband, Malet de Carteret, a financier, constitute the evil geniuses of the play.

Rather than bring dishonor on Philip's family, Woodstock acknowledges the bill and is of course plunged still further into debt, which is only met by Andread offering to take a lien on the mare until after the Derby. Andread seems remorseless, and the outlook for Woodstock both as regards his public reputation as an honorable sportsman and his private pocket is dark indeed. In the following scene he is seen taking his farewell of his retainers, friends, home and the mare Lady Love, when De Carteret, who has already incensed Lord Woodstock by a proposal to purchase the Derby favorite with the object of "selling" the race, comes forward with the intention of making another bid for her, but he arrives only to be checkmated by the money lender, who declares that despite all offers Lady Love will still run in the Derby and will run in his lordship's name.

This is an obvious triumph for the money lender, and, in fact, Andread's subsequent relations with the earl are of so cordial a nature as to constitute a complete vindication of the character of the usurer as found in modern melodrama. This of itself is sufficient to give to "Sporting Life" a distinction all its own. A series of exciting incidents follows, such as the denunciation by the earl of Olive de Carteret and her husband. A fitting climax of the whole is when Lady Love romps home first in the Derby and wins for the earl fame and fortune. A pretty love story runs through the play, and there is no lack of humorous elements.

De Wolf Hopper's engagement at the Knickerbocker theater in "The Charlatan" was not the phenomenal success anticipated by the admirers of Charles Klein and John Philip Sousa, respectively the author and composer of the opera. Mr. Hopper was engaged to play at the Knickerbocker five weeks, with an option of an additional term of the same length. This option, however, he failed to avail himself of, with the result that Viola Allen in the new Hall Caine drama, "The Christian," got a Broadway opportunity which otherwise she would have been unable to obtain, inasmuch as the affairs of Olympia, at which place she was to have made her stellar debut in New York, are still as badly tangled as ever.

One fact which may have somewhat influenced Mr. Hopper in deciding that it would be inadvisable to lengthen his stay at the Knickerbocker theater was the extraordinary success achieved by Francis Wilson just across the street at the Broadway theater in Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander's comic opera, "The Little Corporal." And, by the way, there can be no doubt of the genuineness of the hit scored by Wilson and his entire company. It would surprise no one if the queer little comedian should find it unnecessary to use any other vehicle for a couple of seasons, so great is the favor with which "The Little Corporal" has been received. Already it is said that efforts have been made to cancel the time held out of town so that his engagement in New York might be prolonged; but, as Jefferson de Angelis, who is making another attempt at starring, is booked to follow Wilson at the Broadway theater, it does not at this writing appear clear how the desired end can be accomplished.

One of the greatest hits scored in the "Greek Slave" has been that of Nepia, which is played by Miss E. Kirby. It is said that when Mr. Augustin Daly produces the "Greek Slave" in this country Miss Kirby will be brought over to play her original role. The "Greek Slave," by the way, is reported to be breaking all records at the Gaiety theater in London, and, despite reports to the contrary, it is not believed that Mr. Daly's difficulties with Mr. Edwardes will affect the former's interest in the piece in this country, for it is probable that contracts for its production here were made at a time when the two managers were as thick as two peas in one pod.

Arthur Crispin

New York.

PLAYERS PROMINENT IN CONTEMPORANEOUS PRODUCTIONS.

Olga Nethersole's Theory.

It has been reserved for Miss Olga Nethersole to expound the theory and explain the significance of colors in dresses on the stage. This young actress has declared that she "feels intensely in colors." Red to her always means passionate love, hatred, vengeance—any emotion in which the blood is active. Pink she wears when she has to play scenes of tender mood, but when the character is of neutral temperament "or hovering on the unknown expanses of life and sadness is the prevailing note" then gray is her "only wear."

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

The following is one of Lee Harrison's latest stories:

"The other day," said Harrison, "an actor who had ventured forth with a certain company of tragic comedians found himself walking the railroad ties en route from Wilkesbarre, Pa., to New York. Toward evening, footsore and weary, he found by consulting the signposts that he had only covered 15 miles. Just at that moment an express whistled by, and the actor sat down on the rail of a nearby fence and watched it until it had disappeared from view. Then he mused thusly: 'There goes that blooming train at the rate of 80 miles an hour, while it takes me one whole day to cover half that distance. Guess I'll just take a chance and board the next flier that comes along. Even if I'm put off in half an hour, by sticking to the game and getting on every one that passes I'll reach Broadway in three days, whereas if I walk all the way I'll get there about Jan. 1. I'll try it.'

"Well," continued Lee, "he did, and he was more successful than he had anticipated. He trudged along to the nearest station, and when the next express came along he flagged it and got aboard. Taking a seat in the smoker, he awaited developments. It was fully an hour before the conductor came along and asked for his ticket. The actor gave him a hard luck story and begged to be permitted to ride on to Jersey City. He said that he had been engaged for 'Yankee Doodle Dandy' and that if he could only reach New York in time he'd soon be all right. Now, the conductor had once been a 'trouper' himself, and he felt sympathetic. 'All right, old man,' he said. 'I'll see you through. But come into the parlor car. There's a member of your company in there now.'

"'Who is it?' tremulously asked the actor. 'Louis Wesley,' was the response. Now, the poor devil didn't know Wesley and had never seen him, but he determined to take a chance, so in he went.

"When they reached the door, the conductor pointed out a tall, thin man seated about the middle of the car as Wesley. 'There he is,' he said. 'Go talk to him.' In fear and trembling the actor advanced. Stepping boldly up, he slapped the stranger on the back and said: 'Hello, Wesley, old man! How are you?' To his intense surprise, the other jumped up and wrung his hand in the most friendly manner. Then he invited him to sit down. The two chatted away on general topics until they reached Jersey City. Then, after they had quitted the train, the actor turned to the stranger and said:

"'Wesley, that was d——d good of you to stand by me. I'll—

"'Oh, that's all right,' replied the other. 'Don't mention it. I'm not Wesley anyhow. I've got his name on my pass.'"

One of the jovial good fellows in the world is Willie Collier of "The Man From Mexico." He is good looking and has but one physical defect—he is color blind. Sometimes this leads into serious trouble for the comedian, but more often the results are simply funny. A case in point occurred last season. The theater had been occupied by a local patriotic association the day before, and he found their stuff littering up the dressing rooms.

He managed to keep their costumes from getting mixed up with his until the second act of the play, "The Man From Mexico," when Mr. Collier comes in dressed as a convict. The lines before his entrance lead up to it, and his appearance generally brings a laugh. The prison scene came last, and some one got off a sentence about "Here he comes in his somber dress," and then he came. The audience laughed, too, but not in the right way, and the other players, after getting over the surprise, had to exercise great care to keep from going into convulsions, for Collier, in his colored blindness, had mistaken a cast off costume made of the striped portion of an American flag for a convict suit and looked like a caricature of Uncle Sam more than anything else in the world.

The secret is out as to the reason for the expensiveness of opera tickets. It is because amateur farming is so expensive, as every one who has ever tried to raise hens without previous training can testify. Miss Wintherup has now been interviewing the De Reszkes at their Polish castle farm, for the "Celebrities at Home" series. She found them busy arranging to send a can of fresh milk in place of one that had soured to the Countess Poniatowski.

"And you don't feel, Mr. De Reszke," asked Miss Wintherup, "that all this interferes with your work?"

"It is my work," replied the great tenor.

"Then why," she queried, "do you not take it up exclusively? Singing in grand opera must be very exhausting."

"It is," sighed Jean. "It is indeed. Siegfried is harder than haying, and I would rather shear 600 sheep than sing Tristan; but, alas, Edouard and I cannot afford to give it up, for if we did what would become of our farm? The estimated expense of producing one can of peas on this estate, Miss Wintherup, is $300, but we have to let it go at 60 cents. Asparagus costs us $14.80 a spear. A lamb chop from the De Reszke lambery sells for 60 cents in a Paris restaurant, but it costs us $87 a pound to raise it. So you see why it is that my brother and I still appear periodically in public, and also why it is that our services are very expensive."

The brothers offered their interviewer a souvenir gift when she departed, "either a radish or an Alderney cow. They cost us about the same." She said:

"Thank you. I do not eat radishes, and I have no place to keep a cow, but if you will sing the 'Lohengrin' farewell for me it will rest with me forever."

The brothers laughed.

"You ask too much!" they cried. "That would be like giving you $10,000."

Crack Cyclists' Going Abroad.

Owen S. Kimble, the two mile national champion, and H. B. Freeman of Portland, Or., intend going to France this winter for a season on Parisian tracks. Both riders like a slow race, with a long, tearing sprint, and since that is the French style of competitive work they consider that they will be able to make the trip a profitable one.

THE STAGE IN OCTOBER.

The march of the "Matrimonial Guards" is the latest Sousa contribution to martial music. It is embodied in his new opera, "The Charlatan."

There is a cheap theater in London where teeth are extracted free of charge between the acts. There are high priced ones in America that set teeth on edge during the performances.

Charles Coghlan's new play is completed, and he is very enthusiastic over it. There are 32 speaking parts in it. The new piece will be produced in January.

In his new play, "The Carpetbagger," Tim Murphy carries a whole menagerie among his props. There are a bulldog, a parrot, an alligator and a cub bear, all of which play subordinate parts.

Miss Fox will go starring again this season in a new operatic comedy. She will have no men in her chorus, a novelty that is sure to bring much advertising to Miss Fox's name and enterprise.

"Hit Harder Than Hades" is the title of a new play recently submitted to Davis and Keough. "Tom, that's literally a 'striking' title," remarked Keough.

"Yes," replied Davis, "but if we produced it I'm afraid we'd have to add 'Hoisted Higher Than Heaven' as a subtitle to express the result to us."

The wig made by an Englishman for Sarah Bernhardt to wear as the Duke of Reichstadt in "The Eagle" brought about a reconciliation between her and her author. She had decided not to act in his play, but was so delighted with her appearance in the wig that she changed her mind.

Martha Morton's new comedy, which Sol Smith Russell will produce this season, has been christened "Uncle Dick."

Lieutenant Dan Godfrey and his famous British Guards band will open the American tour Oct. 23 at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in a series of Sunday evening concerts. The name of Dan Godfrey is almost a household word wherever the English tongue is spoken, and his experience of 40 years as bandmaster in the British army, in which he holds the rank of lieutenant, will serve to make his coming tour a matter of interest.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$3.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month.

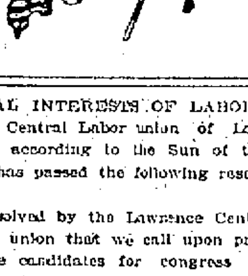
SEEN BETTER DAYS

There are at least two local papers with less than one-fifth the circulation of THE SUN. They may have seen better days, but the only remnant of their former glory is the high price they charge for advertising.

If the price they ask is a fair one, THE SUN would be justified in asking five times as much, but we do not ask even twice as much. Don't you see why advertising in THE SUN is the cheapest in Lowell?

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in the city. It is in every respect

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.



REAL INTERESTS OF LABOR.

The Central Labor union of Lawrence, according to the Sun of that city, has passed the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Lawrence Central Labor union that we call upon prospective candidates for congress to make public declaration of their views upon government ownership of the telegraph; and we declare our purpose to antagonize, by every means, all candidates opposed to the institution of a postal telegraph system."

We are astonished to find any organization of laboring men manifest such an interest in a question that affects them in such a comparatively small degree. One might suppose that a body of united toilers would test the views of congressional aspirants on more vital points, on questions that more directly affect the interests of labor. Why bother with the ownership of the telegraph while judicial tyrants wield the injuncton to deprive the toilers of their rights in a battle for justice; while the army of the United States, under one pretext or another, is used to suppress strikes and enforce the contention of the monopolists; while the working people are burdened with a war tax long after the war has been ended; while the party in control of our national government has swung over from bimetallism to monometallism, which is calculated more and more to oppress the masses?

Any one of these questions are immeasurably of greater importance to the laboring classes than the formation of a telegraph system under government ownership throughout the country. These are questions upon which it would be for the interests of labor to have a full and clear expression from candidates for congress. They are vital questions upon the settlement of which not only the interests of labor, but the interests of the entire nation are largely involved. Find how Mr. Knox stands upon such matters and as for Mr. Flynn, it is needless to ask where he stands on any question affecting the laboring people. He is with the people heart and soul and if the forces of labor are not with him on election day, it will be because they are not exerted in labor's cause.

MAYOR BENNETT'S EXIT.

The republican city committee, it is said, will very likely make a change this year in the method of nominating its candidate for mayor. Last year the plan adopted was such that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes at the caucuses throughout the city should be the nominee of the convention; but this year, it is proposed to have representative delegates sent from each ward to a mayoralty convention, the delegates to be instructed to vote for the candidate preferred at the caucuses. The nominee in that case would be the aspirant who receives the highest number of votes in the convention. Under this proposed plan, which by the way, had been in vogue for years prior to the last caucuses, it is said that Hon. J. W. Bennett will be unable to get more than one-fourth of the delegates, and he will in consequence, be laid on the shelf. John C. Wilson, who carried most of the wards last year, can do fully as well, if not better, this year. There is no doubt therefore, of his nomination at the republican convention for the office of mayor. It looks now as if Colonel Jim had better begin to pick up his traps at city hall. Whether a republican or a democratic mayor goes in next year, Mayor "Jim" must go out.

MR. KNOX'S DECEPTION EXPOSED.

It is now in order for Congressman Knox to answer the charges modestly but none the less forcibly made by the Hon. Joseph J. Flynn in his speech of acceptance at the democratic convention. He quoted Mr. Knox from the Congressional Record, showing that that gentleman got up in congress to declare that the cut of 10 per cent. in wages was scarcely worth considering was very small and could not cause starvation, as alleged. Mr. Knox used the following words:

"Talk about starvation wages! What do you mean by starvation wages in New England? The reduction has only been ten per cent. If a man or woman is making $9.00 a week in the mills of New England and there is a reduction fo ten per cent., that means a reduction of 90 cents per week less wages.

"If a person is living on $9.00 per week, is he going to starve on $8.10?"

"This reduction when taken in the aggregate is small. It is ten per cent. upon the amount of wages which the operative is receiving."

One would imagine from this that the average wages earned in the New England mills was $9, the amount taken by Mr. Knox, but Mr. Flynn in his speech pointed out on the authority of no less a statistician than Mr. Wadlin, that the average wages paid in the mills including the high salaried officials is but $5.43 per week. If the wages of the higher officials were omitted, the average would be much less, probably $5 or less. When a man has to support himself and family on this pittance, the starvation point is never far removed, and a reduction of 10 per cent. brings it still nearer, Mr. Knox to the contrary notwithstanding.

Instead of the prosperity promised by the republican party, came the reduction in wages and the shut down of many of the mills, Mr. McKinley's promise about bringing prosperity by opening the mills is yet to be fulfilled. Under these circumstances, it might be expected that Mr. Knox would be somewhat candid in his utterances; but he is still ready to deceive the people, if we are to judge from his utterances at the republican convention in Music Hall, when he said: "We must look for prosperity beyond our own narrow confines. There is prosperity everywhere outside the textile industry."

We are to believe that outside the Fifth district prosperity is universal, outside the textile industry prosperity reigns even in the Fifth district; but how about the machine shops and the other industries that are languishing as well as the textile industry?

It is useless to follow Mr. Knox in his argument. The above statement can be placed in the same category with his prediction that prosperity would return with McKinley's election. Both can be labelled republican bluff and buncombe. The voters of this district should note these things and see that they shall not be imposed upon by such deception in the future.

KENTUCKY NEGRO AT PONCE

His Laughable Attempt at Helping Two Soldiers Get Change.

The negroes in Ponce do not seem at all like our old fashioned coons at home, and when I ran across a regular old country moke from Kentucky the other day in Ponce I almost felt like hugging him. He is over here as a teamster in the army and puts on more airs in a battered old uniform than a major general on parade. Dan Sauer and myself went into a cigar store to get a $10 bill changed into Porto Rican money, and in our limited Spanish tried to make the old shopkeeper understand that we wanted $2 for $1. He evidently wanted to make something in the deal and could not or would not understand us. At this point our old Kentucky coon sauntered into the store, and, seeing our difficulty, said:

"Say, boss, you jist tell me what you wants, en I'll tell him. I knows, fer I buys ton seegayrs yere, en I kin talk to him."

We explained what the trouble was, and old colored Kaintuck walked up to the counter, looked the proprietor square in the eye, laid the forefinger of his right hand on the palm of his left, and, strongly emphasizing every word, said:

"Say, dis yere gemman wants to git dat bill changed, en he wants two Porto Rick dollars for er Merican dollar."

The shopkeeper looked blankly at the negro and said "no comprehende."

Dan Sauer nearly died with a laughing fit, and the negro, after scratching his head, said:

"Well, dad blame! I jist bought er dime's wuff er seegayrs from dat man, en he understood me den. I doan' know what de matter wid him."

It was so much like home that we gave our colored friend a handful of cigars and walked out.—Tom Middleton in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

WAS A GROSS MISTAKE.

Statesmen In Congress of 1873 Admit Their Error.

WHY SILVER WAS ABANDONED.

Was at a Premium of Three Per Cent Above Gold—Confusion of Thought on the Money Question Still Evident.

Many of the leading statesmen in congress afterward frankly acknowledged that they did not know what they were doing on the coinage question in 1873-4, yet it is foolish to deny that they were distinctly told what was being done. If they listened to what was spoken in congress, or, if they read what was officially printed for their information, they did not understand the situation. At this day we should all be more lenient to them, when we reflect on the confusion of thought among so many otherwise exceedingly well informed people on this momentous question. The seeming inability of thousands of honorable and intelligent men to comprehend the existing situation is evident, but all have not yet stood up, as so many of our congressmen did in 1877-8, and said they do not understand the situation. For this we must wait for further enlightenment and utter an earnest plea.

There may have been base conspirators in congress in 1873-4; but if there were they remain unconvinced. We are sure of one fact, which is that many of our most enlightened statesmen of those days stumbled around in financial darkness so thick that it could be felt. Many of them have made their confessions openly, standing in their places in congress, and we most charitably excuse their confessed ignorance, while, if they were traitors to their country, the case would be different.

Such grand leaders as Blaine, Allison, Conkling, Howe, Beck, Voorhees, Garfield, Kelley and many others are among these self confessed mischief makers. It was their misfortune not to see what many of us see now, but unfortunately all do not. It was no disgrace to their justly honored memories to know that these statesmen acknowledged having made a gross mistake, which they attempted to correct in 1878. While their attention was concentrated on the fact that "the exchangeable value" of our silver dollar was more than 3 per cent greater than the gold dollar, they seemed to forget that "the debt paying value" of the two dollars were firmly maintained absolutely on an equality by statute law.

The only reason ever given to congress to abandon our silver dollar in 1873 was that it had a premium of more than 3 per cent above our gold, or, in other words, that its exchangeable value as the then existing coinage ratio could not be kept at par with gold. This was the well known reason why so little silver comparatively then found its way to our mints. Gold was the cheaper money metal. Our statesmen utterly forgot the all powerful reserve force of silver as full legal tender money in regulating prices as long as it was a full legal tender and our mints were open to the free coinage. As agents of valuation gold and silver had stood side by side for centuries, giving great steadiness to prices, based on the joint stock of the two metals used as money. While it might, then, in 1873 have been an act of wise statesmanship to have reduced the weight of the silver dollar by about 3 per cent by adopting the French ratio congress could not have done this without vitiating to a certain extent every coin contract exceeding $5 then existing under our flag.

Whichever Wins, the Public Loses.

The sugar trust, alias Havemeyer, and the coffee trust, alias Arbuckle, have begun a duel to the death. Havemeyer is going to sell sugar and coffee at less than cost, and Arbuckle is going to undersell Havemeyer. When the duel is over, when Havemeyer or Arbuckle is financially dead, or, what is more probable, when a peace is patched up, who will repay to Havemeyer or to Arbuckle or—dreadful thought—to the allied octopi the millions spent in the fight?—New York World.

A Charge That Will Not Stick.

Mark Hanna says the surgeons and chaplains who tell stories of camp horrors are talking for political effect. Well, they are nearly all talking, and they all talk alike. Is it possible that all the surgeons and chaplains in the volunteer army are partisan Democrats! Why did the president go to the other party for men to fill these posts? Didn't he give Republican doctors and preachers any show at all?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

McKinley In a Tight Place.

The alternative before McKinley is unpleasant no doubt. If he drops Alger, it will be taken as a sign of weakness. That will hurt the party. On the other hand, if he keeps and defends Alger, he will identify himself with Alger and indorse all the mismanagement and maladministration in the war department. That, too, will hurt the party.—New York World.

Tired of an Old Humbug.

The grand old party racket has been worked to the point of exhaustion. It has served often to confirm the machine in power by diverting attention from the present to past history. It will not work this time. The people have caught on to the sham and can no longer be deceived by it.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Afraid to Speak.

Hon. Champ Clark is talking as if he meant something. Let him keep that up and he will be great. The country is suffering for men who mean something and are not too cowardly to say what they mean.

ANE SQUALLY WEATHER

Means colds and disagreeable physical conditions to many.

If you're fortified with a bottle of Heublein's Cocktails you're proof against their inroads. Pure as the dew of morning "that tired feeling" disappears before them like dew before the morning's sun. Blended uniformly and in proportions just right to bring out the proper flavor of each ingredient, no expert can equal their "tastiness" in a "made to order potion."

Our prices talk persuasively just now on the edge of need time. $1.25 per quart bottle.

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A play full of life and jollity, in which music and fun reigns supreme.
SEE Garry's daring leap for life. The beautiful abbey scene. The realistic prison scene. The flight of the assassin. The wrong righted. The retribution at last.
Seats on sale at box office.
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Presents the many season's success,
"KIT," the Arkansas Traveller.
SEE 20 Buck and Wing Dancers—20. The Mississippi Levee Scene. The Steamboat Explosion.
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W. J. Saunders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Corrected to Oct. 3, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows: For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, 10.12, *7.45, *8.50, *9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, *8.00, 4.35, *5.41 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.

Trains leave Middlesex Street Station Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.48, 6.28, *6.45, w6.50, 7.04, *7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.48, w*8.15, *8.57, *9.19, w9.21, *9.50, w10.50 11.03, *11.42 a m; w12.03, 12.16, w12.45, 1.48, w2.30, w*3.00, 3.10, *3.47, w4.05, 4.28, w5.19, 5.23, *5.49, w*6.15, *6.20, 7.00, *7.49, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.00, 7.28, w8.15, 8.48, 9.19, a m, w12.06, w4.05, 5.33, w5.30, 5.58, w7.25 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.28, w6.50 z7.30, w8.50, w9.25, 10.05, w10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w5.10, w4.05, 4.18, w6.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.00, w7.25 p m.
For Salem, Mass, w6.28, 7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.28, w5.10, 6.54 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, z7.33, 8.50, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.03, 2.30, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p m.
For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.28 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, z7.33, 8.50 a m; 12.05, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 6.50 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, z7.33, 8.50 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.50 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.50 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.
For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland 8.50 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer from Portland) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.

For Woburn, 6.28, 7.04, 7.33, *7.19, 11.03 a m; 1.48 4.28 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.11 a m; 4.05, 5.58 p m.
For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.11 p m. SUNDAYS to Hillsboro, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, 1.00, *1.40, 3.41, *5.40, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 8.00 a m; 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9 12, *9 40 a m; *12 12, *1 40, (to Franklin only) 5 41, ‡*8 40 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7 40, 9 12 a m; 1 40 p m.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9 40 a m, *1 40, ‡8 40 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9 40 a m; *12 12, *8 40 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9 40 a m; ‡*8 40 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—*1 40, ‡*8 40 p m.
References: *Express: ‡Daily. w Via Western Division. †Wednesdays and Saturdays only. ¶ Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.
D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.

EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after July 1st, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:
For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.25 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.
The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line and at Newport, R. I. with Fall River line for New York city, the south and west.
SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 5.33 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.
O. PETER CLARK, G. S. / A. C. KENDALL, G. P. A. / I. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D. / GEO. W. MILLER, L. Agt. — Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.

☞ ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists. Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

REMOVAL.
MARK M. PEASE, teacher of Violin, also leader of Pease's Orchestra, formerly at 201 Middlesex street, has removed to No.
90 Appleton St.
Where he will receive pupils.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL
Day Classes Commence Oct. 3.
Evening " " " 17.
New machinery Catalogue free. Apply early, especially for Art Classes.
WILLIAM W. CROSBY, Prin.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

DR. WALKER DENTISTS

BAY STATE
Dye House
Poverty is no crime, but to be a penny wise and a pound foolish is what most of the people are and if they were not they would not throw their old clothes away when they are not half worn out, and this applies to the ladies as well as gents.
Now what we wish to say is that we know just where you can save dimes and often dollars by bringing your old winter clothing to the
BAY STATE DYE WORKS,
54 Prescott Street.
and when we get done with them they will look almost as good as new. Just give them a trial order and you will feel like thanking us for our advice.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.
(CORPORATION.)
345 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight. (Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)
MONEY TO LOAN
At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

TAXES

Collector's Notice.

The assessors have committed to the Collector of Taxes, the

TAX LIST FOR 1898,

With instructions to collect in the manner prescribed by the Statutes of the Commonwealth and the Ordinances of the City of Lowell the sums assessed by them to the persons named therein and he is now ready to receive payment of said taxes at his office in City Hall.

When a Poll Tax only is assessed, the Tax is due, and if not paid forthwith, the Collector will proceed to collect the Tax as directed by the General Statutes.

WARRANTS will be promptly issued for the collection of Poll Taxes.

SUMMONS, bearing costs, will be issued against delinquent Poll and Personal Tax Payers on or about November 1st.

INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be charged upon all Taxes which remain unpaid October 20, 1898, until the same shall be paid; and such interest shall be added to and considered a part of said Taxes. Poll Taxes are assessed upon every male inhabitant above the age of 20 years. On undivided real estate each heir is liable for the whole tax. An error in the name of the person taxed does not defeat the collection of the tax. Each partner is liable for the whole tax assessed under the partnership name.

The assessors are now distributing Tax Bills. If any ratable inhabitant by removing his residence since the first day of May or from any cause, should not receive his Tax Bill, he must consider the tax demanded by this notice and a new bill will be made out on application at the office of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes if a tax has been assessed.

All who preserve their Tax Bills and bring them when they come to pay will save the time of making a new bill and facilitate the business of the office.

THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1898 IS $18.00 ON $1000.

Office Hours: From 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. For the convenience of the Tax Paying public the office of the Collector will be open in the evening as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from October 3 to October 15, inclusive, 7 to 9 o'clock P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from October 17 to 20, inclusive, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

Look for your Tax Bill at your place of residence May 1st, 1898, and bring it with you.

CHARLES F. COBURN,
City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.

You Won't Need Bellows
To induce your coal to burn if you buy it of us. Our coal burns when you ask it to—and it all burns, too. It will save heat, time, temper and money for you. This is a good time to lay in your next season's stock.
D. W. HORNE & SON,
15 Central Street.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN,
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
NOEL TRAVERSY,
J. H. McCAFFREY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.
It can also be found at the following places:
FRANK BARNARD.
JNO. H. BURKE.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
WM. H. MERRITT & CO
P. H. BROSNAHAN & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
SMITH & DUNN.
F. H. CALLAHAN & CO
EDWARD F. FAULKNER & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA & CO.
GARVEY & MEADE.
FRANK BRADY & CO.
JAMES CALNIN.
D. T. FINNEGAN.
FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

FLOWER STANDS
All Kinds.
APPLE PARERS
Corers and Slicers.
MEAT CUTTERS
All Kinds.
FRUIT PRESSES
For Small Fruits.
FRUIT PICKER
With Long Handle.
FIBRE PAILS and TUBS
BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $28 Suits for $20; his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Gives the vigor and pleasure of youth. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
S. BARTLETT, Agt., 160 and 162 Middlesex St.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George E. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.
Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is
$1.00 One Thousand Feet.
First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 0.025 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
Corner Willie and Broadway.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
49 John street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

LOWELL RENDERING COMPANY
Wholesale Dealers in
Tallow, Bones, Grease, Neats-foot Oil,
SOAP AND SOAP POWDER,
Hides, Calfskins and Pelts.
Dead Animals Removed Promptly Upon Notification.
532-4—Telephone—322-3.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 5th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing for copy, and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

Spain's Great Army of 100,000 Men Who Must Leave the Pearl of the Antilles Without Firing a Shot.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The Spanish peace commissioners who are arranging for the transfer of Cuba to the United States and who are now holding their sessions at Havana have been given orders by the representatives of this country to have the troops now occupying the fortified cities there evacuate at once. The mandate was issued by the American commissioners to comply with one of the articles in the protocol, which was signed a short time ago and in which it was stated that the evacuation of the island by Spanish troops should be begun immediately. The Spaniards seem to have paid no attention to this clause, and it is a well known fact that Premier Sagasta had instructed the Spanish representatives to delay the proceedings as long as possible, for no other reason, it is believed, than to annoy the American commissioners. Their game has, like most things done by the dons, proved a failure, and they have not only been requested to get their troops away, but a demand has been made to remove them immediately, so that the American soldiers who are to do duty there may be placed in charge of the fortifications. There has been no trouble with the Spanish troops in Porto Rico. They have been brought to the seacoast towns from the interior, and most of them are now on transports on their way to the home country. In Cuba it has been different, for, with the exception of the troops that surrendered at Santiago, none of the others has been sent home, and it might be said here that the troops were sent from Santiago at the expense of the United States government, while those that are still on the island will have to be sent home at the expense of Spain.

When the United States commissioners started for Havana, where they were to meet the Spanish representatives, they expected trouble by delays. They were, however, prepared to meet every move that might be made by the dons, and no surprise was occasioned when the order to remove the troops was handed to General Gonzalez Parrado, president of the Spanish commission of capitulation. It is not to be wondered at that the troops, and especially those in Havana, are reluctant to leave, as the majority of them have endured all manner of hardships and, with the exception of a few skirmishes outside the city with the insurgent forces, have not fired a shot during the war. There are now more than 120,000 soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, in Havana. Their position is almost impregnable. It would be well nigh impossible for an enemy to conquer the place by force of arms, and there is no fleet of warships in any of the navies of the world that could cause the city to surrender by bombardment. Havana is one of the best fortified cities in the world, and it is not to be wondered at that the Spanish delay in evacuating it. It is indeed a very bitter pill for them to swallow. Day after day the men have watched the fleet of American warships from Morro Castle without getting a telling shot at them. They have seen nothing of the land forces, and, while it has been said they were willing and anxious to fight, they will be obliged to leave the country without having had even so much as a skirmish with our troops.

We had less than 20,000 troops at Santiago when that stronghold fell. In fact, there was never more than that number of American soldiers on the island at any time. Very nearly 25,000 Spanish troops were surrendered when Santiago capitulated, and now more than four times that number will be compelled to move out of the island defeated. It will be necessary to have these troops evacuate the island before the American soldiers can take charge, and as they will begin to leave the United States very shortly for that section of Uncle Sam's new territory the Spaniards will have to do considerable hustling, as there is a good deal of work ahead of them. Never in the history of the world has such a thing taken place as the removal of so large a body of men from one place. While there are more than 120,000 men now serving the arms of Spain, not all of them will be transferred to the home country. Some of them are volunteers and, with few exceptions, reside in Cuba. The volunteer corps will be disbanded, and they will be mustered out of the service, as were some of the national guard regiments of our own country which served during the war. In all there will probably be about 100,000 troops to be transported to Spain, and it will take considerable time and money to accomplish it.

According to the terms of the protocol, they will have to be shipped back to the home country in Spanish vessels, and it is believed it will be difficult to find enough vessels flying the Spanish colors that will be suitable for the work required of them. To gain some idea of the cost of transportation and the number of vessels required it is only necessary to recall the price paid by the United States government for the transportation of General Toral's troops to Spain. The sum paid per man was about $35, and, taking this as a fair rate for what it will cost Spain to get her soldiers home, she will spend in transportation alone $3,500,000. It would take nearly 50 ships of the big transatlantic type, such as the American line steamers St. Louis and St. Paul, to carry them all at one time. There are not enough transports in the United States and Spanish navies to accomplish the work at one time, and it would take more than a week to get the men on board the vessels. Then there are many of the troops that are sick either from fever or wounds received during engagements. Special care will have to be taken of them and larger quarters afforded. The City of Rome, which vessel was chartered by Admiral Cervera to carry his sailors back to Spain, is one of the largest transatlantic steamers and, according to reports, was considerably crowded when the 1,700 men went on board. But the order has been given, and the Spanish troops will have to evacuate their former strongholds in order to make room for the American troops. The work of getting them away will be watched with considerable interest by the nations, as it will be the only time in the history of the world that such a gigantic matter has been undertaken, and the work is to be done by a badly crippled power.

It took but about 20,000 men to conquer the Spaniards in Cuba, and now that the war has been brought to an end and the victorious country is getting ready to occupy her new possessions it will take, according to the reports of the war department, 40,000 men, or about twice as many troops as were necessary to bring the enemy to terms, to garrison the island. They will be sent to Cuba, and as fast as the Spaniards evacuate the cities and fortifications the United States troops will occupy them. Most of the troops that will be sent there for duty will be from the infantry branch of the service. There will be several regiments of infantry and cavalry and a few batteries of artillery. The latter will be placed in the fortifications along the coast, while the cavalry will be placed in the mountains and interior towns. The cavalry will be used more for the purpose of getting rid of the guerrillas who even in times of peace roam through the country committing deeds such as the desperadoes of the west did in the early days of the frontier. The infantry will be placed mostly in the large cities, where they will do garrison duty and police work until the government has settled its affairs and matters run smoothly.

As the people become accustomed to the new government the troops will be withdrawn until there will probably remain only about half the number that were originally sent to occupy the various town and cities.

While the evacuation of surrendered islands by the Spanish will be a very interesting feature of the closing of hostilities, there are several others which will add to the interest of the war. These, however, are of a personal nature and concern some of the men who will command the forces that are to be sent to the new possessions. Two of these men have served the country in many capacities and have won fame. These men are Major General Joseph Wheeler and Major General Fitz-Hugh Lee. No men who served in the war are better known or were more conspicuous than these two, and it may be truly said that General Wheeler was one of the most unique figures in the affair. He is, as everybody knows, a veteran of two wars. Now long past the age when men are supposed to take an active part in the battles of the nation, "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, the dashing cavalry commander of the south, was not only one of the first to be given a command when war was declared, but with him went his two sons and three daughters, and he was one of the first to get to the scene of action. One son is a lieutenant in the regular army, while Joseph Wheeler, Jr., a cadet at the Naval academy, went through the Santiago campaign with his father and was drowned near Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point. The three girls spent their time in nursing the sick and wounded, and many of the soldiers who were suffering from fever or the effects of being struck by Mauser bullets and pieces of flying shells have received comforts at their hands. General Wheeler will have command of the cavalry division of the troops that will occupy Cuba, and it is one of the most important of the commands, as the cavalry will have to subdue the brigands and guerrillas who are continually causing trouble to the people living in the interior of the island.

Like General Wheeler, General Lee is also a veteran of the civil and Hispano-American wars and one of the south's famous cavalry leaders. There is little that can be said concerning him that is not already known. As consul general in Havana he made a record for himself of which anybody might be justly proud, and, while he did not show his ability as a war leader in the affair which is being brought to a close, it was because no opportunity was offered him. He showed his worth to the government in the way he managed affairs in Havana just before war was declared, and after the battleship Maine was destroyed in that harbor by Spanish treachery he remained in Havana until the last moment. When he left, he told Captain General Blanco that he would return to relieve him of the responsibilities of the government of Cuba and resent the insults to Americans. He will take his command, the Seventh army corps, into Havana when the Spanish troops now stationed there evacuate the place. General Wheeler will stay with his troops until they have been settled in their new quarters, when, it is said, he will ask to be relieved, that he may return home and take his seat in the house of representatives.

The new army organization, which is necessary to supply troops for service in the new territory, is now being arranged and, so far as can be learned, will be as follows: Most of the volunteer regiments from the various states will be mustered out of the service as soon as the regulars have been increased in number. The standing army at present has but 25,000 men. Under the new arrangement there will be 100,000, and they are to be distributed in the following manner: Twenty thousand will remain for duty in the United States, 40,000 will be sent to Cuba, 30,000 to the Philippines and from 6,000 to 8,000 to Porto Rico. Some of the troops that have been mentioned for the Philippines will be stationed at Guam, in the Ladrone islands. There will be no trouble or delay in getting the Spaniards out of Porto Rico. In fact, they have already started to leave, and as they evacuate the cities the American troops take charge of them.

Cuba is the only place where there is likely to be any delay, and, while part of this delay is caused purposely to exhaust the patience of and annoy the United States commissioners who have charge of the work, other reasons are given, among them being that Spain cannot get the necessary ships to transport the troops to the home country as quickly as she would like. According to the arrangements, the first of the Spanish troops now in Havana are to embark for home early this month. It is believed it will be some time later before they will be in readiness to leave, and army officials and military experts say that from the way the Spaniards have acted in regard to the matter the new year will be ushered in before the last of the dons' soldiers will have left the island. There are more than 16,000 of them in the hospitals suffering from fever, starvation and the effects of battle. It will take considerable time to remove these men, and there is little doubt that Uncle Sam will allow some of them to remain in the hospitals until their condition is such that they can be removed without fear of destroying their chances of recovery. The American troops will be ready to enter the cities and fortifications early in November.

It is thought, however, that they will not be sent into the island in large bodies until a month later, when the conditions of the climate are such that there will be little risk from fever and the other diseases. Then it has been suggested that the troops be not allowed to occupy the buildings used by the Spaniards, as it is thought that disease germs lurk in them. While nothing has as yet been done in regard to housing the troops that will go to Cuba, it is expected that the government will provide portable wooden barracks until arrangements have been completed and the quarters now used by the Spanish soldiers can be made tenable.

When the time does come for the Spanish to haul down their colors and evacuate the possessions they have held for so many centuries, enough American troops will be sent not only to maintain order, but to awaken from dreams of conquest any meddling power of Europe that may desire to profit by the victory of the United States over Spain.

FREDERICK A. VERDU.

Copyright, 1898.

THE SPANIARDS ARE EVACUATING CUBA.

Reversed His Decision.

When George R. Peck first became an attorney for the Santa Fe railroad, he went to a small town in western Kansas to argue a case that had been brought against the road for damages for several head of cattle that had been killed. The case was tried before a judge who was decidedly German. The witnesses were examined and the case gone through with, and the attorney for the prosecution arose and made a strong plea for conviction. He waxed eloquent, and the judge paid close attention.

"Are you troo?" asked the judge when the lawyer stopped.

"Yes, your honor."

"You vins de case," said the judge.

"But I want a chance to argue my side of the case," said Peck.

"No; he vins," stoutly asserted the judge. But Peck commenced to talk, and gradually his talk led up to the case, and before the judge knew it Peck was arguing the defense. The judge listened closely, and when Peck had finished he said:

"You vins de case."

"But you have already decided in my favor," said the other lawyer.

"Dat's all right. I reverse my first decision. Dis man vins." And the judge stuck to his last decision, and Peck won his railroad case.

How to Be Photographed.

A photographer advised a young man sitting for his picture, who consulted him as to the suitable dress, not to wear a striped or spotted tie, one of plain dark color being preferable. A decided pattern becomes very monotonous in a picture. A collar that was of a becoming style was also recommended and a coat that fitted well, without so much regard to its newness. A further caution was to go to the studio at a moment of the day when one felt the best physically.

"A young man came in here the other day," said the same photographer, "and sat for his picture. Three or four proofs afterward submitted to him he rejected because, as he explained, they looked to him just as he felt at the time of sitting—awfully hungry. It seems he had come to the studio about 2 in the afternoon without having eaten anything since a light and early breakfast, and his condition betrayed itself in his expression. I told him to try again after a satisfying meal, and it is a fact that the second picture scarcely looked like the same person."

Arabs Value Water.

No one can travel among the Arabs without being struck by the importance attached to the water supply. Where a rich Englishman would bequeath money to founding a hospital or decorating a church an Arab can think of no other channel for his charity than the construction of a fountain, which will assure him the blessings of all future generations. The Arabs have a curious characteristic in common with horses and other animals. They prefer stagnant water, however bad in smell and appearance, to the most limpid running water, which, they assert, generally contains disagreeable medicinal properties.

When the Czar Travels.

Every time Emperor Nicholas of Russia takes a trip through any part of his vast empire extraordinary measures are taken by the authorities to guard him. These conditions have become intolerable to the emperor, who has recently been journeying a good deal, for the preparations invariably designed to protect him have convinced him that his people are dissatisfied and that he cannot rely on their loyalty or affection.

The emperor of Russia is regarded as being safer when traveling abroad, even in Germany, than at home in Russia, for, whereas in Germany a pilot engine running in advance of his special train is considered an adequate precaution, in Russia the entire line over which he travels, no matter whether it be the whole breadth of Russia from St. Petersburg on the Baltic to Lividia on the Black sea, is lined on either side with sentinels stationed within 100 yards of one another, who stand with their backs toward the imperial train as it rushes past, with their rifles loaded and with orders to fire without challenge or warning at any human being who approaches within 500 yards of the track.

Almost on every trip of this kind that the czar takes somebody is killed by the sentinels, generally some drunken man or some aged peasant, deafened and rendered imbecile by age, who has approached too near the track.

The officers stand with their faces turned toward the imperial train, with their left hands brought to the salute and their right hands on their revolvers, ready to shoot down without a moment's hesitation any sentinel who dares disobey orders by turning round toward the train, for it is taken for granted that if a sentinel does turn his head toward the train it is with the object of making some attempt upon the emperor's life by discharging his rifle or hurling an infernal machine at the train.

Nor is this all. All houses and cottages within a certain distance of the track have to be temporarily vacated by their owners, who are obliged to camp out until the dark blue and heavily gilded imperial train has passed. In the neighboring villages the children are locked up indoors, and everybody keeps out of sight. The stations are all emptied, save of officials. Passenger and goods traffic is suspended altogether. The imperial train passes through the bigger stations without stopping and only halts at small roadside stations, the names of which are kept secret, for fuel and water.

It is thus that the czar and his consort travel in uncanny silence through their vast empire inhabited by a people whose loyalty and devotion to the reigning family are claimed to constitute the principal foundation of the throne.

Small wonder that so sensitive and humane a couple as Nicholas and his czarina should feel that the present condition of affairs is intolerable and that a radical change of the domestic and foreign policies of the empire is necessary. That, there is every reason to believe, is the true origin of the astounding project of an international conference with a view to general disarmament which has recently been submitted to the foreign powers by the czar.

A Weird Adventure.

Here's a striking instance of the weird sights seen by M. de Rougemont, a traveler, in the wildest portions of Australia. One day he and his native wife were on the march when she suddenly motioned to him to climb a tree without a moment's delay. Both he and she quickly scrambled into trees.

"Presently," says De Rougemont, "I saw a sight the memory of which will live with me to the day of my death. In the distance the ground appeared to be covered with a vast black mantle, extending for miles. This mantle was made up of countless millions of rats, who were on their way from the lowlands to the mountains, knowing by instinct that the great floods were at hand. It took several hours for this ghastly sea of vermin to pass the foot of the tree in which we were concealed. Any living thing engulfed by that fearful wave had no chance of escape. When the rats had passed, the clean picked bones of numerous huge kangaroos lay about the plain, and I verily believe that if an elephant had been caught in that sea he would have perished miserably."

He Got the Mustard.

It was in the army. The boys had a meal of beef that had been corned by a bath in a salt horse barrel. It was quite a treat. They all thought so until one of the party remarked, "A little mustard wouldn't go bad."

"That reminds me," said another. "You just wait a few minutes."

A quarter of an hour later he returned, and, producing a screw of paper, he said: "Oh, yes! Here's that mustard."

"Where did you get it?" said the others in chorus.

"Up at the surgeon's. The sick call, you remember, sounded as we were talking about the mustard. It occurred to me that a little mustard for my lame back would be just the thing."

"But you haven't got any lame back."

"But I have got the mustard."

A Klondike Editor's Troubles.

The Klondike Nugget, one of the two papers published at Dawson, laments over the trouble of finding its town subscribers, who pay $24 a year for the privilege of getting a semiweekly edition. A paragraph in a recent issue explains the difficulty by saying that it is very hard to find some of the houses according to addresses left at the office. Among those mentioned were "the cabin with the screen door," "the slab house facing the river," "the big tent with two stovepipes" and "the cabin three doors south of where all the dogs are."

MEN AND EVENTS.

The recently completed school census of Chicago shows that in one block in the Sixteenth ward there are but seven American born residents out of a total of 2,727, the majority being Poles. In another block there are 2,683 Poles out of a total population of 2,581, the other man being a Chinaman. The total population of the city is estimated at 1,851,538, which figures would indicate a growth of over 70 per cent since 1890.

Wall street has no monopoly of shrewd speculative talent if this story from Maryville, Mo., be truthfully told. A stranger went into a livery stable there to hire a horse for 18 days. All the horses were in use, and the proprietor told the applicant to wait a few minutes while he should go and buy one. He disappeared from the stable, but returned a few minutes later with a horse which he had purchased on the street for $7 and supplied his patron with just what he wanted, receiving $15 in advance for the use of the animal for the stipulated time, and both were happy.

Chicago has a new nontreating club, the organizers and promoters of which are some of the general and traveling passenger agents of western railroads. Five thousand membership buttons and cards were issued the first day, and 10,000 more have been ordered.

In the last six months the street cars of Chicago have killed and injured about one-third as many persons as have been killed and wounded in the Cuban campaign.

King Humbert has decided to remove his court from the Quirinal to Turin, and an immense amount of money is being spent in improving and enlarging the royal palace at the latter place. The work already in progress will cost $4,000,000, and other changes are contemplated.

A tree of historic interest was recently cut down at Augusta, Me. It was a fine maple on the lawn of the Blaine residence on State street, beneath which James G. Blaine stood when formally notified by a committee of his nomination for the presidency in 1884.

The number of asteroids known to astronomers is 432. Some of them have not been observed since their discovery and are practically lost.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN

Bab Reflects On the Serious Phases of Life.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Just now the world is full and reeking over with tragedy. Here a great empress is killed; in another place an unknown boy falls by the colors that he was so proud to protect; then way off in some lonely corner a bitter, cynical man bids goodby to the world, for he has found nothing sweet in it, while among a party of gay companions a handsome woman surprises them all by the shot of a pistol because there have been too much life, too much love and too much so called happiness in her career.

Did you ever sit down and think out the terrible life of the Hapsburgs? What a doomed family they seem! From the days of Marie Antoinette, who walked so proudly to the guillotine, there seems to have been nothing but unhappiness and sorrow. The fair haired Marie Antoinette saw her son and heir beaten, starved and ill treated by a rough jailer till the tears no longer flowed down her face. She could no longer weep, and when tears are taken from a woman surely her last refuge is gone.

The dark haired Elizabeth, she also of the house of the Hapsburgs, saw a very young son kill himself simply because the morbid line of heredity was stronger than he could bear. And yet he was only 13 years old! Justly he feared the future. Then a girl of 12 was murdered, a pretty, dainty rosebud to whom even life was envied. Afterward there was that most awful death, the death of the son and heir, the death of the gay and joyous Rudolph, who, seeming, like his brother, to look into the future, murdered the woman he loved and then killed himself. This was at the supper table, the gay, festive board where each was drinking the health of the other and from which some one had to carry the news to that lonely mother. She had grown lonely by this time. Gradually her children had been taken from her by the dagger or the pistol, and she wandered over the face of the earth, finding no place to rest. Always the word "murder" seemed to hang, like the sword of Damocles, over her head.

Last year the greedy flames found her beautiful sister, the Duchesse d'Alencon, one who was eager to help the poor, and beautiful in her desire to offer bread to those who lacked it. She was caught by the whirling, pitiless wind of fire that in taking away her sweet breath was even brutal enough in death to render her body unbeautiful.

So they all went, and Mme. la Duchesse, as the empress preferred to be called, since she could hide herself under that name, sought refuge in England and Ireland. She was followed here, there and everywhere by the friends who loved her best and who spoke words of consolation, as well as by those dumb friends that, when she was told that she must no longer ride, since some bitter dastard might take her life from her, would come to her and eat lumps of sugar from the dainty hand that never hurt, but always did good. One who saw it said that there was never a more beautiful picture than that of the empress of Austria, surrounded by her favorite pets, each gently pushing the other in its eagerness to get nearest to her or to gain from her the bits of sugar that were held out and she, like a child, expecting the loving looks as thanks in return.

And now she has gone away. The great cathedral bells toll the masses for the dead, and those to whom she has been a friend raise their hats and honor her by that great silence only given to the dead. Here she lies, magnificent in death, and yet in death she and you and I are all equal. To her, to you and to me there can only be said "Au revoir" because of that certainty that we will meet again.

Think of the going home! Think of the empress, and then think of the soldier boy! There is no great difference.

Do you remember going home after a pleasant party? The day over, you reach the time to say a laughing "Goodby."

Do you remember the time when a pleasant group, after studying the magnificent colors used by the great Master to achieve the wonders of the world, uttered the somewhat awed "Goodby?"

And yet there come into everyday life situations that are quite as wonderful, and they all lead to the going home. Just today there is a young and pretty girl in one of the rough, everyday cars that fly over the great mountains carrying home hundreds of soldier boys, some dead, some wounded and some so happy because they are going home. There is an accident. The whole train is delayed for four hours. A young boy goes through the car begging, not for money, not for whisky, but for quinine, the health giving bark that will bring strength, as he explains, "to that other fellow that I am taking home to his mother." When there is an opportunity, my pretty girl takes her quinine to the dusty, wounded soldier boy and finds him gasping, sighing, wornout and almost dead. The quinine is quickly given, and then, with the daintiness of a gentlewoman, a fine handkerchief is dipped in a cup of water, and the soldier's face is freshened up, while his hair is made to look a little more like that of a human being. There they stand, the pretty maiden and the boy, for he is only that, who a few months ago started out to fight for his country. Like you and like me, he had an opinion, and he announced it:

"You see, miss, until I really and truly got to know all about it I didn't dream as now this here war was what a war really and rightly is. But, my God, the first man I killed—why, I felt as if God and his angels and the devil and all his imps was saying: 'Tim, what right have you to take an eternal soul when you can't give one? Who gave you the right to kill when you can't create?' And now, miss, there ain't no more war for me. It ain't that I'm a coward—I'd like to see the man that says so—but I believe in what they call by that there long word—yes—no, it isn't procession—you've got it: it's 'arbitration.' And, as I understand it, it's the coming together of the best and the wisest men from the different countries and letting them decide how things ought to be managed and how it is best for this part of the country to be ruled in such a way and that part of the country to be governed in another. You see, it is only natural for a dago to jerk out his knife, while a cool, calm Swede would behave in an entirely different way. They've got to consider climates and the dispositions of people. That is what I call arbitration, and I'm glad, miss, as how you agree with me, and I'll never be in any war again, no matter who it is for or what it is for. No, siree! I'm going home to the little farm that my father left me, and, begging your pardon, miss, there's a girl that I has took a mighty liking to, and I think about the end of the year they'll all be making quilts around the neighborhood, and she and I will dance the Virginia reel to the tune of 'Love Makes the World Go Round.' Goodby, miss. You've been mighty good to me, and I am very much obliged to you, and I only hope that there will never be a time in your life when you'll need quinine."

Aren't you glad this cruel war is over? I do believe all of us are glad, men, women and children. We cheered the soldiers as they marched out so gayly, but there are not quite so many cheers as each regiment returns. Some of those who have come back tell their little children of the wonders of war and the marvels of the strange country where they have been, but there are those who don't come back to tell of the glory of the war and its story—those who are martyrized. Thank God that women do make martyrs of men when they are dead! It's a soft spot in the heart of each woman that makes noble the man who before his death was merely ordinary. His picture is draped in crape and hangs where the little children will see it, and they will be told how good and how brave their father was. Death was good to that man. He left a woman who idealized him and little children who find in his memory as given by their mother, all that is fine and noble and worth following.

Death is a great idealist. He makes beautiful that which lacked beauty and brings forward a perfect loveliness where indifference or even dislike may have existed. Therefore death is not altogether bad. It is only the meeting of it. It is only knowing how to be brave enough to go forward in your turn, make your bow, greet death as you should and go to the place called home. Where is yours? Where is mine? Can you tell the home that is to be the everlasting resting place of the gay, laughing girl, of the happy, noble boy, of the patriotic soldier and the brave sailor? Where is it? Not one of these can describe it, and neither can

Bab

A Native Medical Missionary.

Miss Flora Van Cuylerburg, a native of Ceylon, at present a student at the London Medical school, has received a three year scholarship. This will mean full qualifications to go abroad as a medical missionary.

Uncle Sam Can Now Boast of a Helen of Troy.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Perhaps no other woman has ever so charmed the fancy, as well living as dead, as has Helen of Troy. True, no other woman had a Homer to make her forever young and beautiful or to flash so superbly upon the pages of romance a picture of siege and battle and brave struggle after all the despair of defeat and death, all because a woman was false and fair.

America has always been rather at a disadvantage when it came to romances of this sort, for our history is so new that, while the women are possibly handsome enough and have often been unhappy enough, they are too busy or too practical to work well into anything approaching epic romance.

America, however, need not blush longer for lack of a Helen. One has just been annexed. Her story bears a remarkable resemblance to that of the beauty of Troy, and if ideas of loveliness in old Hawaii were less critical than in old Greece it must be remembered that, after all, beauty is in the eye of the beholder and that Helen of Troy herself could not have done more mischief had she been confined to the same narrow sphere as the heroine of the Pacific ocean.

The Hawaiian Helen was named Hina. She lived some time in the eleventh century, and the only accomplishment of which tradition makes any mention is her skill as a surf rider. She was a veritable mermaid, and in Hawaii one may look for discriminating judgment in that line, as most Hawaiians take to the water as naturally as ducks.

Hina's mother was a sorceress, an old lady who pretended to know a lot more than she told, and therefore won a high consideration for what she did divulge. She may or may not have been flattered by the admiration which was accorded her beautiful daughter, for Uli, the old sorceress, was an eleventh century advance guard of the new woman and likely was too busily employed powwowing with the priestesses of Pele on the slopes of fiery Kilauea and nosing around the forests for the queer roots or stones, which she manufactured into charms, or gossiping with the garrulous women in the surf, so that she would have a rich fund of material on which to base her prophecies, to know or care much what was thought of her daughter.

In the meantime Hina ran wild and grew up beautiful, but with a lack of even the trifling training which most savage mothers of that date thought it their duty to bestow upon their daughters.

Now, the chief of the district in which the fair Hina and her mother lived was Hakalanileo. He was rather elderly and already supplied with a wife when he beheld the lovely Hina. Just when or how he met her history does not say, but as Hina was a coquette and quite well aware of her own charms there can be little doubt that she took good care to display them at the first favorable opportunity.

Of course the susceptible elderly chief was smitten. When he conveniently could, he got rid of his other wife and demanded the hand of her daughter from the old seeress Uli. This made the old lady somewhat uncomfortable. She was shrewd enough to see that the discarded wife, who belonged to a rich and powerful family, would make trouble if she could, and, knowing her daughter's flirting proclivities, she could not but be aware that she was not of the material of which faithful wives are made.

Doubtless she retired to her flower and vine covered hut and lectured Hina soundly for flirting with a serious personage like the chief and one whose ex-wife could get them all into so much trouble if she wished. It is quite as likely, too, that Hina, who was ambitious as well as a coquette, tossed her head and, with a calm appreciation of her own charms and talents, assured her mother that she could take care of wife No. 1 if there were any trouble.

Uli, who was a sorceress of rare diplomacy, seeing that both the chief and her daughter were very much of one mind, made it her business to have a communication from the gods, which she sent him word that he ought to hear. When he came with a train of attendants, she told him that she had been instructed by the spirits to warn him that in case he married her daughter his bride would be snatched away from him by the winds. This warning, she thought, would exonerate her if the fickle Hina proved false.

Hakalanileo was very badly gone, so he said: "I thank the good spirits for their interest in my affairs, but I will take my chance. It would not become a chief to reject a gift because there is hazard in accepting it."

Uli may have sighed over the folly of men, but she said, "Bless you, my children!" feeling that she had done her duty. The wedding took place at once, and Hina, pleased by the novelty of her new position, was so charming and devoted a wife that Hakalanileo quite forgot about the prophecy.

The fame of the beauty of his young wife spread throughout the little group of islands, and travelers who went home carried away wonderful tales of her loveliness.

On the island of Molokai, near Hawaii, reigned Kamauaua, a chief of the aristocratic old native line which scorned the new families that had immigrated to Hawaii from Samoa and Tahiti and other more distant islands and were little by little conquering the group of islands for themselves. The eldest son of this king was Kaupeepee, a handsome, gay and warlike youth, who, if anything, hated the newcomers more than his father did. He relinquished his claim to the throne in order to devote himself to the task of making never ending war upon the strangers. His father gave him a rocky promontory on the north side of the island of Molokai, and this Kaupeepee and his followers fortified until it was well nigh impregnable.

The surf beaten shore at the bottom of the precipitous promontory presented an almost impossible landing place to those who did not know its secrets. Where the narrow neck of land joined the island a high stone wall was built, the entrance to the promontory being by a subterranean door. Here Kaupeepee, with 2,000 of the most dashing and reckless warriors of Molokai, lived when not off on warlike expeditions on his great war canoe, the marvel of the islands for its size and strength and from which his warriors harassed the enemies' villages along the coast.

The promontory of Haupu became famous for its inhabitants' gallantry and wild and daring warfare. It was the boast of these warriors that their wives were the most beautiful women in the islands. There was good ground for the assertion, for whenever one of them heard of a particularly fascinating maiden and chanced to be looking about for a wife he immediately embarked with one or two boon companions and carried off the damsel, whether she would or no.

Kaupeepee was not inclined to tie himself to any of the women he had met. Then he began to hear stories of the beauty of the wife of Hakalanileo, one of the despised new chiefs of Hawaii. Quite out of curiosity he determined to have a look at the beauty. Disguised as a simple traveler, he visited Hawaii and accepted the hospitality of the chief, chuckling to himself all the time at the consternation it would arouse if the household knew whom it was harboring. He had an excellent chance to study Hina's fascinations.

Hina and a party of friends one day went out into the surf to bathe. To the consternation of the women, a canoe, carefully hidden among the rocks, pounced out upon them almost as they stepped into the water. Kaupeepee was in the canoe and in a minute had the screaming Hina in his arms and, turning, made a dash for a large war canoe that lay out at sea, reaching it in safety. Sighting signs of pursuit from the shore, he spread the sails, and thus the wind wafted Hina away from Hakalanileo.

All the way to the fortress of Haupu Hina wept and would not be comforted. Kaupeepee discreetly said nothing and ordered the crew to treat her with great respect and consideration. When they reached Haupu, she was carried with a great deal of ceremony into a handsome suit of apartments on one of the terraces of the promontory. It was furnished with a magnificence which was new to her. She recalled that Kaupeepee was a king's son and wished that poor Hakalanileo were equally rich and well born and handsome. Hina even began to feel a trifle flattered that this handsome young prince should pay her the compliment of abducting her when doubtless there were many beautiful and noble ladies who would be only too glad to throw themselves into his arms. Hina had two little boys in her pretty home in Hawaii, and it was for these she mourned, perhaps more sincerely than for her elderly and doting husband.

After partaking of the meal set before her Hina dispatched a messenger for Kaupeepee.

"What can I do for you?" asked the prince, bowing low and feeling a little triumph when he noted that Hina had not shed a single tear since she had landed.

"Set me free, that I may go to my children in Hawaii," said Hina.

"Impossible," replied Kaupeepee, with adroit flattery. "Do you think I would have dared so much merely to set you free? What would be the world's opinion of the man who, possessing such a woman as the beautiful Hina, the pearl of Hawaii, did not think her worth the keeping? Only when the walls of Haupu are battered down and Kaupeepee is dead shall you go hence."

This declaration frightened as well as rather charmed the captive. The prince looked so immovable and yet so handsome that Hina did not weep as bitterly as she ought to have done at this answer. Besides, it was a generally accepted principle in eleventh century Hawaii that only the brave deserved the fair.

"You will yet be happy in Haupu," suggested the Hawaiian Paris.

"Alas! Can the caged bird be happy?" replied Hina mournfully. "I am your prisoner."

"Not more than I am yours, and if you but permit me I mean to be a kind jailer. Let us as fellow prisoners shut out no sunshine. My gates are only a bar against intrusion."

And as the years went on, like Helen of Troy, Hina learned to forget that she was a captive.

Meantime the widowed Hakalanileo, unable to learn by whom he had been robbed, visited every one of the Sandwich Islands in search of his lost wife. For 15 years he kept up the hopeless quest. He offered sacrifices in the temples and consulted the oracles in vain. Old Uli said that the spirits had nothing more to say. Having predicted the event, it was now their duty not to thwart it.

After 15 years, when the sons of Hina were well grown to manhood, the rumor reached Hawaii that Hina was a willing prisoner in the fortress of Haupu.

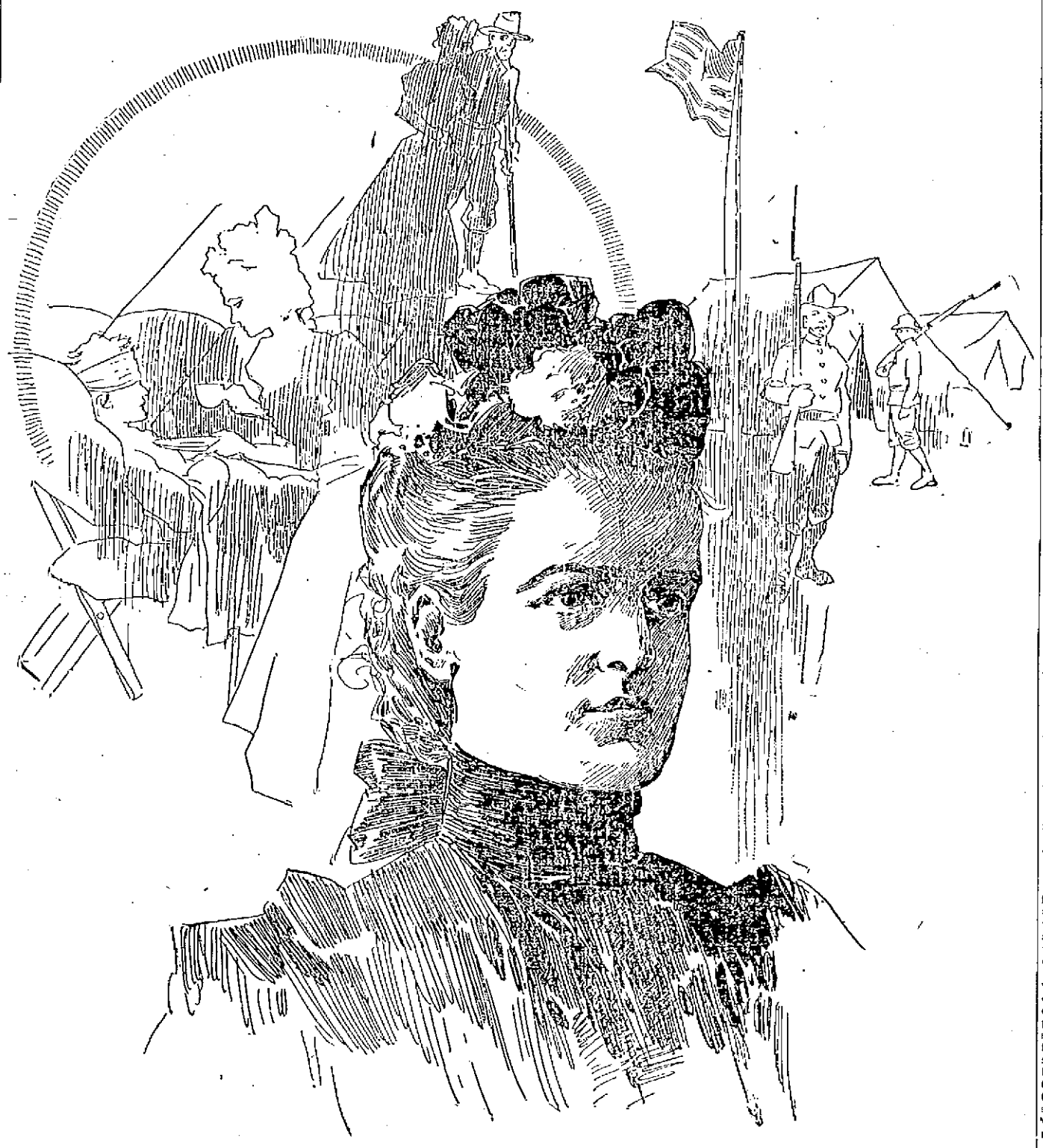
Immediately an expedition was fitted out against Kaupeepee by the two sons of Hina. They attacked the promontory simultaneously by land and sea. The expedition from the sea was repulsed by an avalanche of rocks which the besieged sent rolling from the heights.

The land expedition, after failing in an attack, determined to try strategy. The Greeks effected an entrance into Troy by means of a wooden horse. The sons of Hina won their way to Haupu by means of a wooden tower, which they stealthily moved up to the wall one dark night so that their warriors could climb over and open the gate.

The fight that ensued was a terrible one. Kaupeepee and a handful of faithful friends, seeing that all was lost, sought safety in one of the temples. One of the besiegers set fire to the building, and, followed by his devoted band, Kaupeepee sallied forth determined to sell his life dearly. A tall chief rushed forward and plunged a spear into Kaupeepee's breast. Lifting his own mighty spear to return the blow, the dying man brushed aside the blood that was streaming from a wound in his temple and saw in the face of the young chief a resemblance which he could not mistake. It was Hina's son. Dropping the spear from his arm, Kaupeepee said, "Tell her that it was for her sake I spared you," and then fell lifeless upon the ground.

None of Kaupeepee's army escaped. Hina was found uninjured and welcomed her sons with joy. She wept over the body of Kaupeepee and asked that his body be given to his brother, now king of Molokai, for burial with his ancestors. This her sons agreed to do. As for Hina, the barge that bore her sons from the tragic promontory also carried her back to Hawaii. Hakalanileo welcomed her home, forgetting all the past, just as Menelaus forgot all his wrongs when again he gazed into the matchless face of Helen of Troy.

CAROLINE WETHERELL.



HELEN GOULD.

The friend of the brave boys in blue. "Her goodness of heart," according to a wounded soldier who has benefited by her interest and ministrations, "is as boundless as her wealth."

A Splendid Tribute.

On Friday, Aug. 24, 1855, Queen Victoria, then on a visit to Napoleon III, passed down the Champs Elysees on her way to the Champ de Mars, where a review was to be held in her honor. An English nobleman, running up the Rue Beaujon to join the cab waiting for him there, ran against Beranger, then living in the same street. The aged poet seemed in a great hurry, and the Englishman asked him the reason of his haste. "I want to see your queen," replied Beranger. Inasmuch as a couple of years before Beranger had declined an invitation of the Empress Eugenie to go to the Tuileries, whereupon the empress called upon the poet instead, the English nobleman remarked upon it.

"I was under the impression that you did not trouble yourself much about royalty," he said. "You refused to go to see the empress, and you rush along to see the queen. How do you account for such inconsistency?"

"No, I am not going to see the queen," was the rejoinder. "I am going to see the woman. If there were many women like Victoria, I'd forgive them being queens."

This is probably the most spontaneous and therefore the most valuable eulogy ever bestowed upon any female sovereign in her own right. It is more valuable from a moral and mental point of view than the praise accorded by Sixtus V to Queen Elizabeth when he called her "un gran cervello de principessa" and regretted that his priestly vows forbade his marrying her, so that she might give birth to a new Alexander the Great.

Mme. Patti, an English Woman.

Mme. Patti has officially been announced as a naturalized British subject. This step has probably been taken in order to clear up doubts as to the great prima donna's nationality. Born in Spain of Italian parents, brought up by an American stepfather in the United States, twice married (each time in England) to French subjects, but for many years resident in Wales, Mme. Patti's nationality is a puzzle which would be the delight of the lawyers.

ALL ABOUT WOMEN.

Miss Nathalie Barney, formerly of Cincinnati, but now of Washington, created quite a sensation in Bar Harbor by riding horseback and driving another horse at the same time. She sits with perfect ease upon her saddle horse and at the same time drives a fiery steed which is three feet in advance. Both her saddle horse and leader are spirited animals, but she has no fear. There are few so far who have the nerve and confidence to try this new fad, and, as it takes an expert horsewoman, it will never become universal. It is a daring accomplishment.

The Porto Rican women have a charming fad for rose culture and vie with one another in producing the largest, sweetest and most brightly colored flowers. Lilies and roses bloom in profusion on the island.

Countess Talon is the last direct descendant of Amerigus Vespucci, who gave his name to the American continent. She resides in Florence, Italy. Her husband was a French officer who fought in the Crimea and was mortally wounded there. They were once rich, but the widow has little left except a small pension granted her by Spain in honor of her great ancestor.

Miss Legh made a remarkable score at the grand national archery meeting at Oxford, England. She made 143 hits out of a possible 144, scoring 825. This score has never been surpassed by any other woman archer. Miss Legh has made a record of 866. In the recent meeting the shooting was divided into two days, in which she made 412 the first and 415 the second day.

It is rumored that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will handsomely endow a great charitable institution to immortalize the name of the late empress.

The mother of the newly crowned Queen Wilhelmina is arranging to establish a $100,000 hospital in commemoration of the enthroning ceremonies.

DEFENDING ALGER

More Witnesses Testify to His Good Work

And the Abundant Supplies Provided for the Troops—Majority of the Complaints are Unfounded—Col. Lee Rather Reflects Upon the Troops.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Three witnesses were before the war investigating commission Friday—General Greene, who participated in the battle at Manila, Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas, and Major Hersey, who was for a time in command of the Roosevelt rough riders. Each gave testimony covering his experiences, and while the possibility of individual cases of suffering and discomfort was admitted, all said that in the vast majority of cases complaints were exaggerated, if not without foundation. They agreed in saying that no army was ever so abundantly and luxuriously supplied as was the American army in the Spanish war.

General Greene stated that the most flagrant evidence of neglect that he had seen during the war was in the case of the transports at New York. Their condition was of a character that should have been remedied. He had also seen green coffee issued both in Florida and in Manila. The army guns should be adapted more to campaign exigencies than at present. The commissary was so restricted that in a case where a lighter sank with rations for a regiment the commissary could not issue others without the authority of a board of survey. Since the Civil war there had been a determined effort to refine the regulations until they had been gotten down to "so fine a point that you can hardly move under them." The site of Camp Merritt in San Francisco was very poor, but he did not know whether a better site could have been secured. The location was made by General Otis, and the general felt safe in denying the report that there had been collusion with the railroad authorities in choosing the site. The sinks and the crowded condition of the camp caused the greatest annoyance.

Major Hersey said the men were generally in good health at San Antonio, as they were also in the main at Tampa, which was the next stopping place. He complained, however, that at the latter place the camp was low and flat, and toward the close of his stay there in July there was an increase of fever and kindred diseases. The troops were well supplied from the commissary and other departments, but there were some complaints against the physician who was left with the squadron at this point. The chief cause of criticism appeared to be his bearing toward the men.

Major Hersey gave details concerning the camp of his regiment at Santiago, saying that it was as good as it was possible to secure. He ascribed the sickness of the men to the climate and the hardships of the campaign. The transportation facilities were necessarily limited and the roads poor at times, causing the supplies to be slow in arrival. The roads were so bad that wagons would sink to the axles.

He considered Camp Wikoff the most perfect camp he had ever seen, the location, the climate, the surroundings and the topography being all that could be desired. The water was wholesome and the sinks were carefully attended to. The sickness of the command increased rapidly at this camp. The men had not expected to find a picnic and had no complaints to make. Soldiers were never taken care of so well as at Montauk; there was no suffering caused by neglect.

Major Hersey was asked about the circumstances leading to the deaths of Messrs. Tiffany and Wrenn of the rough riders. He said that Tiffany had yellow fever before leaving camp. He thought the young man had suffered more from the kindness of his friends on his landing in Boston than from any other source. He needed quiet when he arrived in his debilitated condition. Mr. Wrenn was given a furlough to attend the tennis tournament. Major Hersey next heard of him as being ill, though he was in good condition when he left camp. (Wrenn is alive at his home in Chicago.)

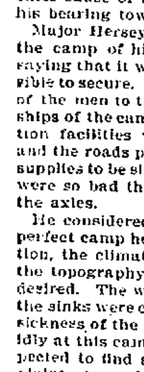
This witness was followed by Colonel James G. C. Lee, who was chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas during the history of that camp. He said that neither the regulars nor the volunteers had sufficient transportation facilities when they came in, and their wants in this respect were supplied. He had immediately made estimates for supplies, and all had been met with a remarkable degree of promptitude. The clothing came in the main quickly, though it was not always possible to get it so soon as was desired. There was also some delay in securing tentage, owing to the fact that a supply had to be manufactured. On this account it was necessary in the beginning to crowd the men in the tents.

Colonel Lee dwelt upon the natural difficulties of supplying an army of 50,000 men. They were impatient as a rule and seemed to expect to be able to turn a faucet and get everything they wanted upon the spur of the moment. The hospital and ambulance corps had been fully fitted out with everything, including floors. He had not furnished water boilers as promptly as at first demanded, because the commanding officer had not given the order. He ordered them later, and many of them were not used. "They seemed to want them before they got them, and not to want them after they came," said the colonel. There were some articles of which they were never able to get a sufficient supply—army trousers, for instance.

He remembered one case in which there appeared likely to be a clash in the making of contracts with the railroads for the transportation of troops, in which men who were his juniors in the Washington headquarters were manifesting a disposition to interfere with him by prescribing conditions with which it was impossible to comply. He had protested in sharp and vigorous language, and thereafter there was no trouble, as the Washington office receded from its position. General McCook asked for the names of those who had interfered, and insisted upon having them. After hesitating somewhat, Colonel Lee said the difficulty arose in the transportation branch of the department in charge of Colonels Hecker and Bird. Pressed to enter into particulars, Colonel Lee said that his contention was that he should be allowed to make all the rates. He found that the passenger rates had been made in Washington, and while these were very low he found when he came to getting freight rates they were too high. He had felt that he could give better results if allowed to make both lines of contracts, as with one rate already made the government would be in the power of the railroad. He had contended for this, and it was conceded. Colonel Lee said that the officials of the railroad lines with which he had transacted business had been exceptionally considerate and prompt in meeting all demands upon them, and these qualities had been so marked that he had commended them especially in his official report.

He did not believe that any actual suffering had arisen on account of the insufficiency of officers. He thought, on the other hand, the suffering had been caused by the failure of the men to control themselves. He thought the beer drinking in the camp and the whisky drinking outside had much to do in causing distress and disease. "The contiguity of Chattanooga with its saloons, and the freedom with which the selling of pies and cakes was permitted were," he said, "far more prolific causes of disease, to my mind, than the sleeping of the men on the ground or any other cause that has been suggested."

In conclusion, Colonel Lee said he believed that the department should have credit for what it had done and not be blamed for what it had not done, and he thought the accomplishments of the past five months were simply marvelous.


The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

DUN & CO.'S TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Oct. 8.—The cotton industry shows beter conditions in spite of the fall of cotton to the lowest quotation ever known, and there is larger demand for most staple goods. The boot and shoe industry moves on, quite regardless of the high quotations for leather and hides, though leather quotations have been somewhat reduced and shipments from the east have been larger than ever before for the week, notwithstanding a considerable advance in prices of hides in Chicago.

The iron industry still gains so rapidly that an unhealthy boom would seem to be in progress but for the peculiar conditions. The consuming demand is remarkably heavy, and large contracts this week cover 3000 tons structural iron at Chicago, 8000 tons for Boston, 2050 shipplates in Cleveland and a heavy demand for bars, the Pennsylvania railroad requiring 2500 cars and the Northwestern 2000.

All reports indicate that farmers are quite generally holding back their wheat crop in the hope of higher prices, and collections at the west are almost everywhere retarded on that account; and yet the western receipts amount to 10,539,602 bushels, against 8,810,720 for the same week last year. Nor is the corn crop any obstruction, for while 2,531,092 bushels were exported during the week, against 1,855,067 last year, the movement does not indicate large supplies in the interior.

Failures for the week have been 160 in the United States, against 212 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 29 last year.

BAD MAN ARRESTED.

New York, Oct. 8.—Captain McClusky has been notified that Jacob Ullman has been arrested in Albany. Ullman is wanted for ingratiating himself into the good graces of women and then stealing their diamonds and jewelry. Captain McClusky says that Ullman has stolen at least $5000 worth of jewelry in this city alone.

Ever since last July complaints have been coming in to police headquarters concerning the operations of Ullman, who is wanted in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Troy and other cities. Captain McClusky received a telegram from Albany stating that the Albany police have surrendered Ullman to the Troy authorities, by whom he is wanted for robbing women of diamonds. Ullman is known in Boston as Wolff and in Philadelphia as Hermann. McClusky places the thefts of Ullman at over $50,000.

Mrs. W. A. Hoyt of Westford street have gone to New York.

BOSTONS AGAIN

Defeat the Brooklyns In Hot Game.

THE BOSTONS MADE A HEROIC FINISH.

Anson Wants Managership of Brooklyns.

Brooklyn, Oct. 8.—The Brooklyns made a hard fight yesterday until the eighth inning, when the Bostons touched up Dunn's pitching for a double and three singles, and won. Score:

Brooklyns.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, c. f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Jones, r. f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Anderson, 1 b.	3	0	0	8	0	0
Magoon, s. s.	3	0	0	4	4	1
Daly, 2 b.	2	0	0	4	2	0
Sheckard, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Wagner, 3 b.	4	0	2	3	2	1
Smith, c.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Dunn, p.	2	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	27	2	3	24	12	2

Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	3	2	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1 b.	4	2	2	9	0	1
Long, s. s.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Lowe, 2 b.	5	1	2	1	3	0
Collins, 3 b.	5	0	1	2	1	0
Stahl, r. f.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Bergen, c.	5	0	1	5	0	0
Duffy, l. f.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Willis, p.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	35	7	12	24	9	1

Brooklyns	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Bostons	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	—7

Called on account of darkness.

Earned runs—Bostons, 4. Two-base hits—Long, Stahl. Stolen bases—Griffin, Jones, Magoon, Hamilton, Duffy. Sacrifice hits—Long, Smith. First base on errors—Brooklyns, 1; Bostons, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyns, 9; Bostons, 12. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Dunn, 1. Base on balls—Off Willis, 7; off Dunn, 5. Double play—Magoon and Anderson. Wild pitch—Willis. Time—1:53. Umpires—Brown and Connolly. Attendance—700.

The Clevelands won both games in St. Louis. The first was a pitchers' battle. The second was called after the sixth inning on account of darkness.

Errors by the New Yorks were responsible for three of the Baltimores' runs yesterday, and gave that team the victory. Umpire Gaffney called the game at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness, though the sun was still shining.

The Philadelphias took a double header from the Washingtons by consecutive hitting. The fielding was good all around. Darkness stopped the second game in the fifth inning.

Anson was an unsuccessful applicant for manager of the Brooklyns.

A MAN CAN'T WORK

When He Is Suffering With Piles.

He Can't Eat, Sleep, Can't Get Comfort Any Way But One—Pyramid Pile Cure Will Cure Him, Give Relief at Once.

Just a little pain may so distract a man's mind that it will cost him hundreds of dollars. Life is a battle. To succeed one needs all his energies and all his brain force to apply to the question at hand. Even a corn will make him irritable, cross, angry—and an angry man seldom succeeds. The trifling pain of a corn is a pleasant feeling besides the agonizing ache of piles. That is a pain which seems to pervade the whole body. It communicates itself to all parts near the seat of the trouble and brings on a heavy dragging feeling in the perineum. Those who have never so suffered do not know what it means. It racks the nerves, prevents sleep, prevents concentrated thought and makes a man lose flesh as fast as he would with a virulent fever.

And yet piles are looked upon as a little thing. They are neglected—allowed to run on from month to month and from year to year. By and by comes a surgical operation. Maybe it cures—maybe it kills.

There is only one sure, safe and quick cure for piles. It is the Pyramid Pile Cure. It is a recent discovery and its properties are such that it cleanses, sooths and heals the inflamed parts, reduces the inflammation at once and with continued treatment, removes all swelling and all trace of the disease. It puts the membranes in a healthy, active condition and cures completely and permanently.

From C. F. Collins, Garnett: "I commenced using the Pyramid Pile Cure and my case was so bad I thought the remedy was going to fail in my case but before I had used two-thirds of one package I began to feel much better and can honestly say I am entirely cured. It is the quickest and surest remedy that I have ever heard of."

From Josiah Roberts, Port Oram, N. J.: "Just one-quarter of a package of the Pyramid Pile Cure did wonders for me and I have lost no opportunity of recommending such a great remedy."

From Wm. McHale, Rockport, Mass.: "One package of Pyramid Pile Cure has helped me more than anything I have yet used."

Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists generally. If your druggist does not keep it, he will get it for you if you ask him. Book on cause and cure of piles sent free. Address Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

IF

PETER WATSON

Was anywhere near the army camps the people of the country would not be asking for an investigation as to the feeding of the starving soldiers. He supplies enough of people in Lowell to make an army with the choicest line of bread, cake and pastry to be had in this city. There is nothing better than the best and Peter Watson's bakery is the best.

Ask for Peter Watson's celebrated Bread and take no other. Bakery from

52 to 60 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.

Weddings and parties supplied at short notice and orders delivered to all parts of the city.

WANTED.

WANTED—Ladies to make sample patches at home; $5 to $10 per week; no canvassing; reply envelope for sample and particulars. Foster Machine Co., 526 West 29th street, New York.

WANTED—A coal teamster. Good wages for a steady man. Apply at this office.

SEVERAL active, reliable agents, male and female, to handle a good line of domestic articles, new to the trade; good profits. Apply in person to Mr. Williams, Richardson House, Lowell, 9 to 8, Monday, Oct. 10.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their old felt hats dyed and blocked in the latest shapes at the Hat Bleachery, 101 Merrimack street, up stairs.

WANTED—At all times lady chorus singers. Apply by mail. Address Ivory, 30 Merrill street, Lowell.

WANTED—Lady agents at once. Fine commission. Central block, Room 33.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 31, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Summer boarders; $1.60 a week. 31 River street, West Lynn.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 177 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANT NOONANS!—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. F. Moor's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A pocketbook containing a sum of money, between Market street and Merrimack square or Merrimack street depot. Finder return to 235 Worthen street and receive reward.

LOST—A hound pup, about 6 months old, yellow and white. Finder will be rewarded by calling at 5 Wamesit court.

FOUND—Oct. 8, a small sum of money. Owner can have by calling at elevator, Runels' Bldg.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 781 Merrimack street.

TO LET.

TO LET—2 nice furnished or unfurnished rooms with furnace heat, bath and gas at 21 Shedd street.

TO LET—Very pleasant small tenements Belvidere; rent low. Apply to F. A. Pennington, 235 High street.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

TO LET—Half a house of ten rooms at 9 Everett street; rent $10 a month. Apply at 918 High street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack Street, steam heat in every room, water on each floor; hot water during the winter season, clothes yard on roof, rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 212 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

DR. PEFFER'S

ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.

A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 50,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.

M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 GORHAM STREET.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

LANTERNS

FOR

House, Mill, Stable Carriage

And out-of-door use. Lantern Globes in white, red and blue. Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed, furnished.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL

Evening Classes Begin Oct. 17.

Special entrance examination in Arithmetic and English on Friday, Oct. 14, at 7 p. m.

Art Students Now Receiv.d.

Prof. George will continue his classes as usual both day and evening. Apply immediately.

Thermometers

THAT ARE ACCURATE.

W. T. S. BARTLETT

The Up-Town Hardware Store,

153 Merrimack Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One top buggy and one open buggy and harness, nearly new, for sale cheap at 83 Third street.

FOR SALE—$75 buys bay mare six years old, safe and kind, good roader, also buggy and harness, all complete, must be sold. Apply to John Cashin, 28 Laurel street, Manchester, N. H.

WAGONS—My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 09 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

CALL at 857 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford and Washington streets good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land, lots of fruit. Price only $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—In Billerica small farm of 10 acres, fair building, near cars. This is a bargain; price $900. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 178 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Fellows, 153 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In Pawtucketville, a nice 8-room cottage house, with all modern improvements, 5000 feet of land, lots of fruit, near bridge. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4000 feet, 50x80, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1123 Bridge street.

FOR SALE—Near Broadway and School streets good house and large lot of land for a little money. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—Good corporation boarding house, lots of boarders. Must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Good farm for the money, 16 acres of land, good buildings, 9 miles from Lowell on main road. Price $550. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near cars and school; will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardner. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 165 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

If You Are Short

And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.

DONOVAN & MANSUR

Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

If You Want Clean, Bright

COAL

Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the

Middlesex Coal Co.

6 FLETCHER STREET,

And order now.

H. P. Hazey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.

Telephone 571-2.

If You Are Not Married

To the place where you have been buying your Shoes, give us a call and we can save you $ $.

We have an extra fine line of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at lowest prices.

Fine repairing promptly done. (You may know us better as Peter.) It's all the same.

F. E. LABARGE, Prop.

CITY HALL SHOE STORE

400 Merrimack St.

PETER H. SAVAGE,

Undertaker and Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 464-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

YES

When you wish the repairs on your carriage well done it will be to your advantage to take it to

SAWYER'S.

They live up to their reputation that "Sawyer work is good work."

Worthen St., Lowell.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

ABOUT

BED BLANKETS.

We have the following good bargains in "Mill Seconds," Practically as good as perfect, but very much cheaper.

Fleece Cotton Blankets.

10-4 size in greys and tans, mill quality always sold 50c. pair, for **35c.** pair.

OUR SPECIAL—11-4 size in tan, grey and white with pretty borders, very heavy quality and extra large size, an excellent blanket for warmth and wear, regular price $1 pair, at **58c.** pair.

11-4 size in white only, fine fleece and the nicest cotton blanket made, worth $1.25 pair, at only **98c.** pair.

Fine Wool Blankets.

10-4 size all wool filling cotton warp, nice quality, worth $3.50, at **$1.49** pair.

11-4 size, fine wool and durable quality, big enough for any bed, worth $3.00, for **$1.98** pair.

11-4 size, heavy quality of soft, fine wool, sold everywhere at $5 a pair, for **$2.98** pair.

11-4, Special Bargain, extra heavy California Wool, fluffy and warm, regular $7 quality, for **$3.98** pair.

12-4 size is an extra large size that some customers prefer to buy. They are nice California wool, worth $8, at **$4.49.**

We have already sold a large number of Blankets, because they are so reasonable.

You Do Not Need to Have a New House to Have a

Fire Place

We can put one into your old house. We are headquarters for Mantels, Tiling, Gas Grates, Gas Logs, Coal Grates, and Irons, fire set, etc.

Everything for the Fire Place.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER

Well! Well!

Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.

Bargains in All Departments This Week.

Banner Market

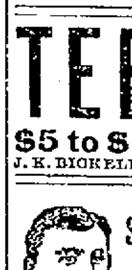
Prescott Street.

TEETH

$5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

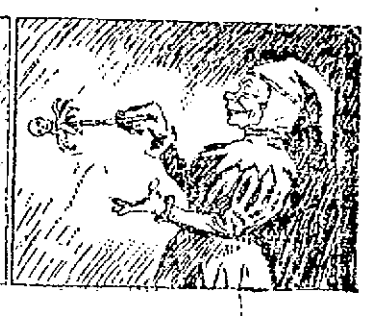
STRONG AGAIN!

Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

LIFE'S DROLL SIDE



WONDER HOW HE FELT.

She (after the seventh mile against the wind): "Darling, I could keep on just like this gliding over the waters forever!"

An Immune.

"What!" exclaimed the assessor, who was calling upon the bachelor with literary aspirations. "Do you mean to tell me that you have nothing to be taxed? What's your business? How do you live?"

"On my brains, sir," proudly.

"Well," replied the assessor as he scratched his head perplexedly, "I guess they're about as near nothing as you could get."—Detroit Free Press.

Knew Too Much.

"Do you know what conservatories are for, Willie?" asked his uncle.

"You bet I do!" replied the boy promptly, and then, turning to his sister, he asked, "Shall I tell them, Mamie?"

That being the first intimation she had had that he had been in or near the conservatory the evening before, naturally she blushed.—Chicago Post.

THE NEW VERNACULAR.

Coyote Charley: "How did yer come to lay out Cranky Williams?"

Nevada Ned: "Well, yer see, I had just sailed out uv the Mad Dog saloon, when some cruiser fired a shot acrost my bows that made me heave to in a hurry. Then I sheered round, an I sees Cranky comin toward me with decks cleared fer action. So I just sighted my port gun an let him have it in the for'ard turret, an a shot frum my lee gun shattered his smokestack, an he sunk with a cargo uv bad licker on board!"

What Pleased Her.

"Penelope, what do you find attractive in the society of that silly Mr. Woozle?"

"Why, he admires me."—Chicago Record.

Both Happy.

"Yes, my wife and I have separated."

"Indeed? What is the trouble?"

"There isn't any now."—Indianapolis Journal.

Rivals.

She—Mr. Dauber, the artist, told me I was pretty as a picture.

He—I hope he didn't mean one of his own pictures.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ADVICE FOR AGUINALDO.

GENERAL OTIS: "LITTLE BOYS SHOULD BE SEEN AND NOT HEARD."

Political Pulture.

He started to catch the rural vote
To aid his congressional boom.
He fell by the way, I am sorry to note,
Because he said "those" and "whom."

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Honest Tradesman.

Customer—What's the difference between these woolen undershirts?

Dealer—One is half cotton, and the other is whole cotton.—New York Weekly.

Permission Not Necessary.

"Is it true that you let him kiss you?"

"Oh, dear, no!" she replied. "He's so strong I don't have to."—Chicago Post.

Inconsistent.

"Men are such inconsistent beings," said the Mormon wife.

"What's wrong now?"

"Why, my husband's been singing all day, 'There's only one girl in this world for me.'"—Yonkers Statesman.

MORE REAL AFFECTION.

Dollie Cutting (sweetly): "Oh, three children, have you? Any of them married?"

"THE HAUNTING HORROR!"

A Sickly District.

Deacon Rumnose—Got any Dr. Nosepaint's bitters?

Druggist (prohibition state)—Sorry to say, deacon, I'm just out. Boss Mulhooly came in this morning and bought the last 40 bottles for a ward caucus.—New York Weekly.

The Aid Knew.

"No," said the bedizened general, "it is unnecessary for me to make any statement. Everybody knows what I stand for."

"Yes," hissed the aid beneath his bated breath, "the photographer!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Taking No Chances.

"They can advertise this as a fireproof hotel all they've a mind ter," said Uncle Cornceb as he threw his coat over the rum omelet and extinguished the flame, "but I'm hanged if I want ter chance it."—Metropolitan Magazine.

The Only One.

"What do you call that eminence?" asked the tourist.

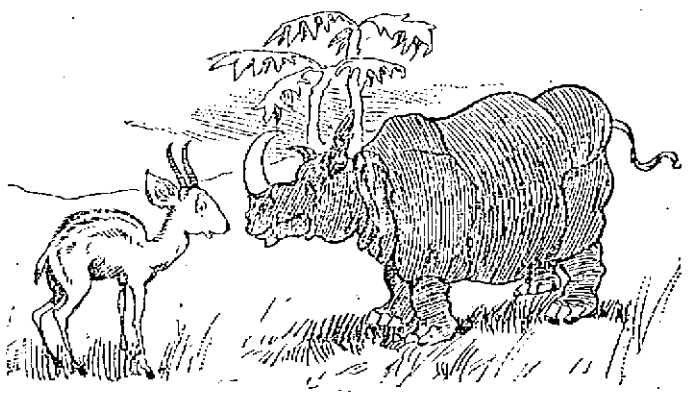
"We don't call it nothing," answered Pleasee Johnson. "That there, I guess, is the only bluff in this country that ain't been called."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The King of the Bunch.

You really cannot head him,
No matter what you do,
For the hero of the hour,
The chap who holds the power,
Is the one who is a soldier and a football player too!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE FRISKY THING.



The Rhinoceros (to the antelope): "Say, young fellow, let's me an you play leapfrog! Eh?"

Horrors of the Jubilee.

"As to these elaborate preparations for the peace jubilee," remarked Rivers, "it seems to me there isn't any too much time. Whatever is done ought to be done p. d. bar b. q."

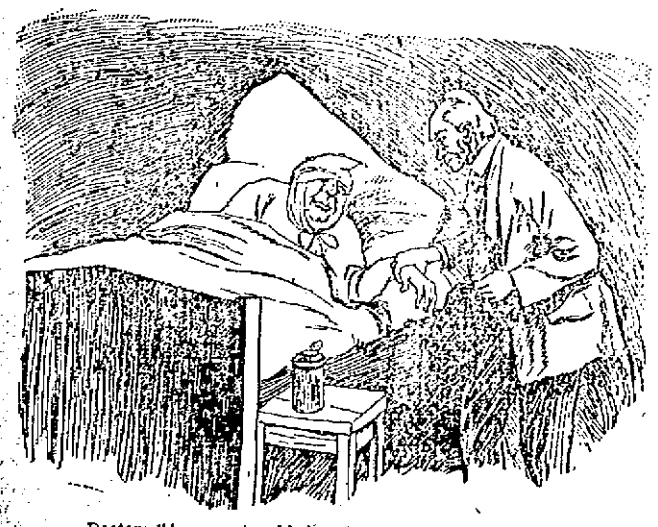
"You arch fiend!" exclaimed Brooks.—Chicago Tribune.

An Accomplished American.

Wife—So Mr. Finemind has been nominated for a high office. Do you think he can command the full party vote?

Husband—Don't fear. He's all right. He can be as low down as anybody when he tries.—New York Weekly.

A WELCOME THIRST.



Doctor: "Are you troubled with thirst?"

Patient: "Troubled! No, indeed. I am glad to have it."

NOT AN IMPROVEMENT.

"Is this your favorite view, pappa, darling?"

"Why, certainly. But—ahem!—I prefer it unframed!"

DO THE REALISTIC.

Master Bob: "Say, sis, let's have a jolly game at menagerie. I'll be the bear, and you feed me with your buns!"

THE PEACE COMMISSION

Duties of the Men Who Are Supporting Uncle Sam's Contention In the Negotiations With the Representatives of Spain.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The wars in which the United States has been involved with other nations have been few when compared with those of European countries, and as a consequence we have had comparatively little experience in that phase of diplomatic service of which the arranging for a treaty of peace entirely satisfactory to the victors is such an important factor. The work of preparing for and declaring war is usually a long and tedious process and is surrounded by grave responsibilities and an endless array of detail. It is no more so, however, than the arranging of a treaty of peace after hostilities have ceased.

The work of bringing two warring nations back to the friendly relations that previously existed between them is no easy matter, and not only does it require a great deal of time, but the most delicate rulings in diplomacy. The war might be of short duration, such as that which has just been brought to an end between the United States and Spain, and yet the time consumed in arranging the treaty of peace and bringing the nations interested into friendly intercourse may be of greater length than that spent on the battlefields. A conflict in which the power or fighting strength of countries is tested might end the martial struggle, while it would take months for the matter to be settled by the representatives of the two nations. Our war with Spain lasted really only a little more than 100 days, and yet it is not known how long it will take the peace commissioners to complete their work and restore the friendly relations which existed before.

In the wars in which the United States has been engaged with other countries terms have been quickly made. This, however, has been because we have exacted no large territorial concessions or cash indemnity. Our wars have been brought on by interference with the rights of our citizens or of our commerce. The first struggle of the American people was with England and was for independence. At its conclusion the commission did not ask for anything more than that the colonies be permitted to govern themselves and be considered free from English rule.

The second war, that of 1812, was brought on by England, who asserted her right to search American vessels for the purpose of taking from them any English subjects that might be serving on them. There was little accomplished by the treaty, which was signed at Ghent after hostilities had been brought to an end. American commerce was not interfered with, and the only thing that was really done was the settlement of the northern border of the United States. It was while our second war with England was in progress that the dey of Algiers began to capture American vessels in the Mediterranean and condemn their crews to slavery. We had had our troubles with these pirates before and had been paying them not to molest American vessels or citizens. The dey did not keep his promise, and a powerful squadron in command of Porter and Perry was sent to make a demonstration off the coast of Algiers in 1815. They succeeded in capturing the largest frigate in the Algerian navy and, with other naval successes, so terrified the dey that he consented to a treaty contemplating amicable relations. Under it all his prisoners were released, a cash indemnity was paid, and the dey renounced all future claims to tribute from America. This was the first and only treaty made by the United States with another country in which a cash indemnity on account of war was demanded.

It seems to have been the policy of the government to ask neither for cash indemnity nor territorial cession. What territory the United States has added to the original 13 states has been purchased. The annexation of Texas, which state had won its independence from Mexico, led to the war with that country in 1846-7. Hostilities were brought to a close by the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which was ratified on May 30, 1848. Instead of exacting a cash indemnity from Mexico and the cession of territory the United States paid that government $15,000,000 for the territory annexed and also agreed to pay $3,250,000 which citizens of the United States claimed against Mexico for damages sustained. These are about all the treaties the United States has made on a war basis, with the exception of the one now being negotiated by our representatives and those of Spain at Paris.

We have entered into treaties with all the powers by which our commerce and American citizenship will be protected. These, however, are common occurrences, and little or no interest is taken in them by the people in general, except while they are being made. With the treaty that is being arranged now it is different, and all Americans are keenly alive to its importance. It is the first one in which the United States has been interested in which she demands that territory be turned over to her without paying cash for it. The war, as everybody knows, was brought on by the inhuman treatment Spain offered her colonies in the Atlantic and Pacific. In order to punish that country, the United States not only spent enormous sums of money, but left many of her citizens on the field of battle. She stood the insults of the Spaniards as long as it was possible and until many of the other nations looked upon her with disgust and wondered what had become of the "sand" which she had shown some of them she possessed. When the time came, she struck with the determination that the Spanish flag should never fly over any portion of America again.

It took the dons some time to find out that they were no match for the Americans, and the final stroke came when Cervera's fleet, the pride and flower of the Spanish navy, was sunk and the stronghold at Santiago was taken. They made overtures for peace, and a protocol was signed by M. Jules Cambón, the French ambassador, representing Spain, and Secretary of State Day for the United States. Hostilities ceased, and negotiations were started for the conclusion of a treaty of peace, after the signing of which the two countries will resume friendly relations.

It never takes Uncle Sam long to do anything that is going to benefit his people or the world at large, and as soon as the arrangements were entered into the men who are to represent the United States on the commission that will carry out the terms upon which friendly relations may be restored were named, and they started on their mission within a few days. With Spain it was different. She waited until the American commission was named before she selected her representatives. The American commissioners were taken from the foremost ranks of the statesmen of the country and have served the government in many important capacities for years. They are William Day, until recently secretary of state; Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Senator W. P. Frye of Maine, Whitelaw Reid, a former United States embassador to France, and Senator George Gray of Delaware, who is considered to be one of the best informed men on international law in the country. There are many different views among the commissioners as to whether we should or should not annex the Asiatic colonies taken from Spain. The majority is said to be in favor of expansion and to believe in retaining the territory acquired. Just what instructions the commission received from President McKinley has never been made public, but it is safe to say that the representatives have been given considerable latitude in arranging the treaty, and while this is true they will be expected to insist upon Spain substantially accepting the terms that have been given to the commissioners as a basis.

There are many important questions to be settled by the commissioners. The most important ones to be considered are the disposition of any sections of the Philippine islands which the United States may decide not to retain and the forming of a government for them. According to general report, the government will demand from Spain the island of Luzon, in the Philippine group, to be used as a coaling and naval station, and the island of Guam, in the Ladrones, for the same purpose. The commissioners are, so far as can be ascertained, to demand a liberal form of government for those islands which will not come directly under the rule of the United States. It has been stated by one of the commissioners that the Spanish crown may be allowed to retain the islands under such guarantee as may be considered desirable in order to insure their government in a manner satisfactory to the United States. This, however, will not be definitely settled until the commission shall have completed its work and the treaty of peace shall have been ratified by both governments.

While the commission will take up all the questions of territorial concessions, it will have little or nothing to do with Cuba and Porto Rico. These two islands are practically under American control at present, and all that remains is for the Spanish troops to evacuate these places. This work is going on now. Both American and Spanish commissioners are in Cuba and Porto Rico arranging for the transfer of them from the sovereignty of Spain, and it will be but a matter of a short time before this will have been done.

The men who will represent Spain on the commission that is holding its sessions in Paris are from among her brightest diplomats and statesmen. They are Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate and also president of the commission, so far as Spain is concerned; General Cerro and Senators Abarzuza, Villaverdia and Garnica.

The treaty the commissioners are to make will be one of the most important that have been undertaken in many years and will have at least one novel feature, and that is that, with the exception of the responsibility of paying the Cuban debt, there will be no money consideration whatever involved. It will be the first treaty in many years to be made bringing two nations to friendly relations after hostilities where cash has not in some measure figured. Every war that has occurred in Europe in this century has been ended with the signing of a treaty of peace in which the victor demanded a large indemnity for the trouble and expense it was put to in maintaining troops in the field. The largest indemnity that was ever demanded was that by Germany from France after the Franco-Prussian war. It was for $1,000,000,000 and was paid within three years. England has collected on two occasions large indemnities from China on account of having to put men in the field to protect her citizens. One of these was for $25,000,000 and the other for $10,000,000, China was compelled to pay Japan $155,000,000 as a cash indemnity after the war between those two countries, besides transferring the island of Formosa to her. Had not the powers interfered Turkey would have compelled Greece to pay a war indemnity of $50,000,000. It was cut down to $10,000,000. There are many other cases which might be cited in which the victorious country has compelled the defeated one to pay an amount sufficient to cover all the expenses incurred in carrying on the war and leave a handsome profit. This has not been the case with Uncle Sam, however. He has been satisfied to have the difficulties settled and peace restored without collecting a cash indemnity, and this will be as already stated, the first time in the history of the wars of the United States when we have demanded territorial concessions without at least paying for them.

While it will be the object of the American commissioners to finish the work of bringing the two countries again into friendly intercourse as quickly as possible, it is believed and from what can be gathered from reports it seems likely that the Spanish representatives will delay the proceedings in the hope of gaining some advantage which at present does not seem clear or even possible. In speaking of the matter a few days before the commissioners departed for Paris one of them said: "It is expected that the Spaniards will object to nearly everything in the treaty. It will be done with the hope of exhausting the patience of the American commissioners and in that way securing greater advantages. The Spaniards pride themselves on their diplomatic skill, and there is no doubt they are pre-eminent in the game of diplomacy, which is really nothing more than ornate lying, polished and polite. It will do them little good, however, for they will find we have more patience than we are given credit for. They can play their game of diplomacy and have just enough rope to hang themselves, but when it comes down to the time of deciding what is or is not to be they will find they have had all their trouble for nothing, for in the end they will be obliged to accept the terms we have made for them."

Some of the instructions that have been given to the members of the Spanish peace commission have been allowed to leak out piecemeal, and, while they are directed to delay the signing of the treaty as long as possible in the hope that Spain will benefit in the end, they are not to enjoy the pleasure of springing a surprise on our commissioners, as will be seen by the statement above, which, by the way, was made by Senator Gray.

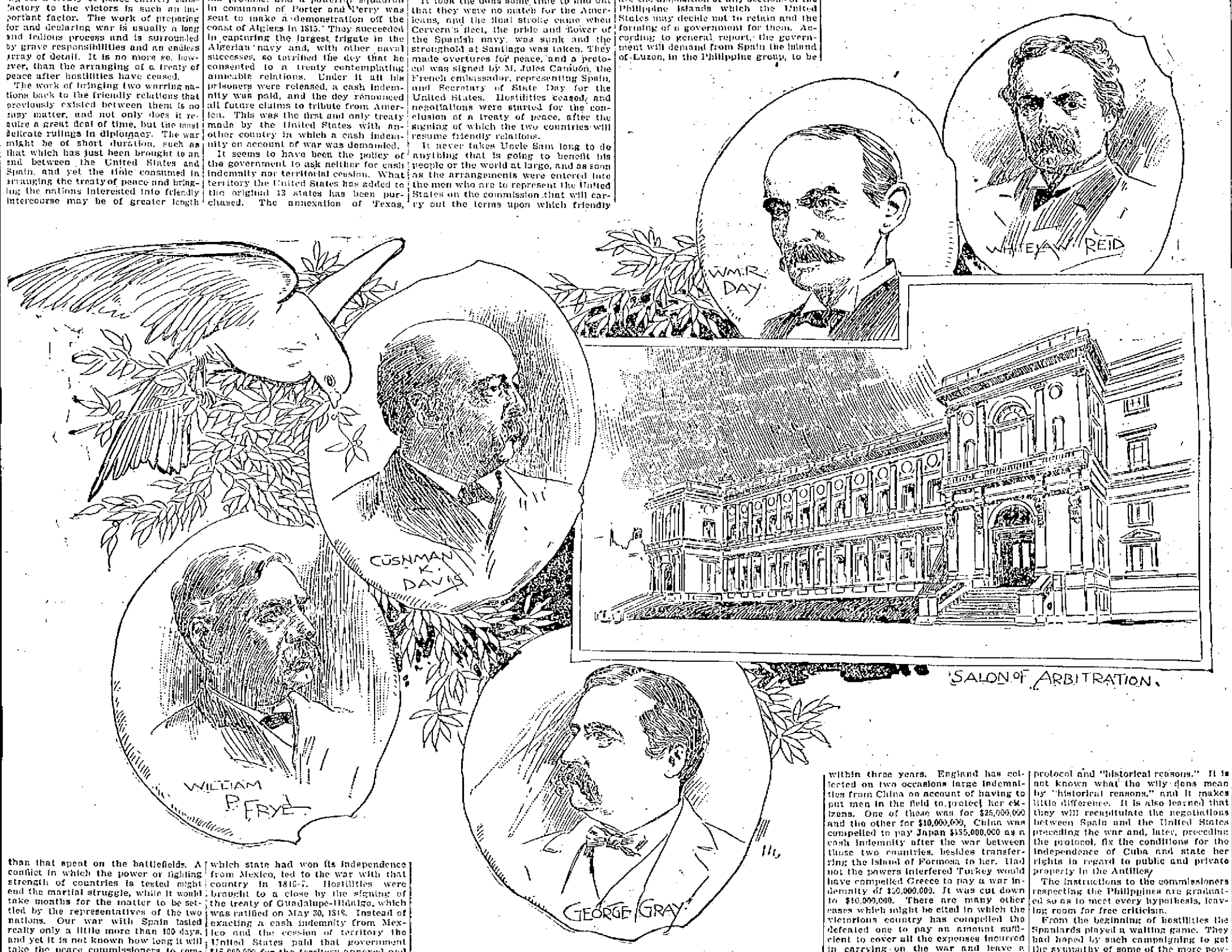
It has been stated on good authority that the Spaniards have been instructed to energetically maintain Spain's indisputable sovereignty over the entire Philippine group. This is based on the protocol and "historical reasons." It is not known what the wily dons mean by "historical reasons," and it makes little difference. It is also learned that they will recapitulate the negotiations between Spain and the United States preceding the war and, later, preceding the protocol, fix the conditions for the independence of Cuba and state her rights in regard to public and private property in the Antilles.

The instructions to the commissioners respecting the Philippines are graduated so as to meet every hypothesis, leaving room for free criticism.

From the beginning of hostilities the Spaniards played a waiting game. They had hoped by such campaigning to get the sympathy of some of the more powerful nations and in that way defeat the ends of the United States. They were disappointed, for when the time came to act the men in command of the United States forces struck the dons a blow that not only staggered them and opened the eyes of the other nations, but quickly brought them to terms.

It will be the same way with the American commissioners. They have their instructions and will act accordingly, and if the dons continue to try to delay matters they may find themselves with less than would have been offered if dilatory tactics had not been attempted. Uncle Sam will dictate terms, and all that Spain will be allowed in the matter will be to sign the treaty which will keep her forever from American soil, where she has misgoverned for centuries.

WILSON G. LOWELL.



Richest Part of Great Britain.

Wales is the richest part of Great Britain in mineral wealth. England produces annually about $10 to each acre, Scotland a little less than $10, but the product of Wales amounts to over $20 per acre.

Decisive Battles Of the World.

Historians have been fond of writing of the decisive battles of the world, and the question as to which are the 15 greatest engagements has been a fruitful source of discussion. Professor Creasy of Cambridge, England, published a book entitled "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, From Marathon to Waterloo." The author was afterward knighted and died Sir Edward Creasy. Hallam had previously mentioned Marathon, Arbela, the Metaurus, Chalons and Leipsic as the most decisive battles of the world. Inspired by Hallam's idea, Creasy added ten battles to the list.

Hallam observed that he selected those battles "of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in its subsequent scenes." Creasy predicted that no two historians would agree in their lists of decisive battles. As may be imagined, the author was correct in this view. A controversy raged about his list, and his name was even transformed into "Crazy" by envious ones.

In his preface Creasy said that "different minds will naturally vary in the impressions which particular events make on them and in the degree of interest with which they watch the career and reflect on the importance of different historical personages. The interests of many states are often involved in the collisions between the few, and the effect of these conditions is not limited to a single age, but may give an impulse which will sway the fortunes of successive generations of mankind."

Eighty-four years have passed since the battle of Waterloo, with which Creasy closed his list. There have been decisive battles since then. Here is his list of the 15 decisive battles: Marathon, B. C. 490; defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, B. C. 413; Arbela, B. C. 331; the Metaurus, B. C. 207; victory of Arminius over Varus, A. D. 9; Chalons, A. D. 451; Tours, A. D. 732; Hastings, A. D. 1066; Orleans, A. D. 1429; defeat of the Spanish armada, A. D. 1588; Blenheim, A. D. 1704; Poltava, A. D. 1709; Saratoga, A. D. 1777; Valmy, A. D. 1792; Waterloo, A. D. 1815.

A supplementary list was recently prepared by a New York newspaper. It is as follows: Inkerman (the Crimean war), 1854; Gettysburg, 1863, Sadowa (Austro-Prussian war), 1866; Sedan (Franco-Prussian war), 1870; Plevna (Russo-Turkish war), 1877; battle of the Yalu river (Japan-Chinese war), 1894.

Some students might include Solferino of the Italian-French war of 1859 and Navarino of the Turco-Grecian war of 1827 in this supplementary list.

A Queer Case.

A queer case came up before an English court not long ago. There is an unwritten law of railway traveling in England which permits the passenger near the window with his face to the engine to control the admission of air, but there is also a written law which says that you must not swear at those who object to your doing as you please with your own window. The complementary detail was forgotten by a Lancashire lad who was riding on the rail on a holiday. It was hot, but his commanding strategic position enabled him to keep the window closed, to the discomfort of everybody else, and when voice was given to their objections his language was frequent, painful and free. For these offenses he was taken before the Bolton magistrates. The bench seems to have shied at creating a leading case by coming to any decision about the window, but he was fined for the swear words, so that substantial justice was done.

The Toughest Yarn Yet.

An old British soldier not long since related the following fairy tale. He said the incident occurred when he was in India some years ago:

The company that he belonged to was on the firing range going through their annual target practice, and, although every one took the greatest possible care with his aiming and the company he belonged to was the best shooting company of the regiment, every shot missed the target.

The captain could not make it out, so he ordered the bugler to sound the "cease fire" and was walking up to the targets to see what was wrong when, about half way up the range, he saw a great stream of molten lead.

The sun was so hot that it had melted the bullets before they could reach the target.

The Safety of Railway Travel.

Last year on American railways one passenger was killed in accidents out of every 2,827,474 passengers carried—that is to say, you can take a train 2,827,474 times before, on the law of averages, your turn comes to be killed. You will have to travel 72,093,963 miles on the cars before that turn comes, and 4,541,945 miles before you are injured. If you travel 20 miles every day for 360 days in the year, you can keep on at it for 756 years before your turn comes to be hurt. If there had been railways when our Saviour was born and you had begun to travel on the first day of the year A. D. 1 and had traveled 100 miles in every day of every month of every year since then, you would still have in this year 1898 nearly 3,600,000 miles yet to travel before your turn came to be killed.

What a Protocol Is.

The protocol which was entered into between the administration and the French minister representing Spain is an informal statement or interpretation of the preliminary agreement for peace. Originally a protocol was a small sheet pasted on at the beginning of a document, giving a synopsis of it. It is derived from the Greek, protos, first, and kolla, glue.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

The famous rich man of ancient times, Crœsus, is calculated to have possessed about $20,000,000.

Pillows and mattresses for ship bunks are being made of rubber or other waterproof material in a number of separate sections and inflated, the different sections having lines attached which can be used for life saving.

France has always been the country of pseudonyms, nor is their use confined to the literary and dramatic professions. M. Lockroy, for instance, the well known politician, who now occupies the ministry of marine, is really M. Edouard Simon.

The oyster is one of the strongest of creatures, and the force required to open it is more than 1,360 times its own weight.

Paper floors are becoming popular in Germany, as the absence of joists does away with the accumulation of dust, vermin or hurtful fungi. They are bad conductors of heat and sound and, though really hard, feel soft under the feet.

An interesting calculation has been made which shows that a pound of good coal equals the work of one man for one day. One square mile of a seam of coal only four feet deep would exceed the work of 1,000,000 men for 20 years.

Thomas Tucker Wise, fleet paymaster of the British navy, who recently died, was one of the oldest men in the service. He was born in 1804, and his father, uncle, brother, three nephews and son all served in the royal navy.

If kept going, the wheels of a watch travel 3,755¾ miles in a year.

The smallest and oldest sect in the world is to be found in the small city of Nablus, in north Palestine. They number about 150 souls and have defied the ravages of war, poverty and oppression for 3,050 years.

The coast line of Spain extends 1,317 miles—712 on the Mediterranean and 605 on the Atlantic.

A Paris physician has lately nipped in the bud, so it is reported, a habit which might have become as dangerous as the use of morphine. A woman of fashion had tried perfuming herself by subcutaneous injections and found that it was quite possible to give the body the fragrance of the lily or the rose. But her example was imitated with nearly fatal results, and the physician's warning has put a stop to the fad among the fin de siecle Parisiennes.

The tongue of the giraffe is nearly a foot and a half long.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—5:50; sets, 6:12.
Moon rises—12:40 p. m.
High tide—6 a. m.; 6:16 p. m.

Fair weather, with partly cloudy skies, is indicated for Sunday. It promises to continue warm for the season, with light winds, generally westerly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FLOWER POTS.

We have a lot of them and will sell them cheap All sizes from 3 cents up. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 98 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade piano.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 233 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

To realize the heat in coal, buy some of W. E. Livingston, 16 Thorndike St.

The bicycles that are to be sold at Keyes' auction on Tuesday, can be seen today.

Satisfaction guaranteed on all watch clock, and jewelry repairs. Prices reasonable. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Buy some of the Thompson Hand-lamps, 49c. and 59c. They will pay for themselves.

Is your fire place ready for cold weather? The Thompson Hardware company have everything ready.

A big sale next Tuesday at the Boston & Maine depot, where Keyes has a 500 yard track under cover, everything warm, comfortable and dry.

The elegant and capacious residence on Highland street fronting the common, with a fine stable and nearly 34,000 feet of land, which Shepard and Fuller offer for sale is an unusual chance to obtain a beautiful home with choice surroundings, good air and sunshine and yet to have a location in the center of the city. The property must be sold this fall and Shepard and Fuller are ready to accept a very low offer.

We have five hundred pairs of slightly soiled ladies' boots and shoes that we intend to get rid of right away, and in order to do so, we are going to let them go at forty, fifty, and sixty cents a pair. Come quick or you will lose these bargains. Children's shoes will go for five, ten and fifteen cents a pair. This is surely cheaper than going barefoot. This opportunity is not offered every day. There is only one place that you can get these shoes and that is at William Wade's, 23 Merrimack street.

MINISTERS MEET.

The Lowell Ministers' union held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, with Rev. George C. Wright as moderator. The essay by Rev. J. A. Howler was on "Ancient and Modern Ethics."

BAPTIST LADIES' AID.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church in North Billerica gave a very pleasant entertainment and supper last evening in the vestry of the church and it proved a most enjoyable affair.

The program of the evening opened with a supper at 6.15 o'clock and later the tables were cleared in preparation for the entertainment, which opened at 8.15 o'clock.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

The autumn meeting of the North Middlesex Congregational Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches will be held with the First Congregational society of Chelmsford, Thursday, October 13. The officers are: President, Thomas H. Elliott of Lowell; vice presidents, Asahel W. Sawyer, Littleton; Henry A. Brown, Ayer; secretary, Rev. Geo. C. Wright, Lowell; treasurer, Charles H. Coburn, Lowell.

NEW TRIAL DENIED.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Jacob Mitchell, assignee of P. J. Kinsella, who sued Gookin Bros., for $5,000 has been denied. The case was first heard before an auditor, George Swazey, in Cambridge. He awarded the plaintiff $1500 and the case was then taken before a jury. This was last March and the jury found for the defendants. A motion for a new trial was argued before a judge in Cambridge in June and decision was reserved.

Administrator's and heirs' sale of the Herrick property at the corner of Suffolk and Dodge street, Tuesday, October 11th, on the several premises, rain or shine, we shall sell by public auction to the highest bidders, the hereinb described tenement property; sale positive, absolute and without limit. At 4.30 o'clock p. m. Lot 1 Block of 3 tenements and 2 stores at the corner of Suffolk and Dodge streets. The block has 24 rooms, 2 stores, water, gas, sewerage and water closets. The lot has 3957 square feet of land, with 51 foot frontage on Suffolk street, and 71 foot frontage on Dodge street. It is rented for $56 a month, or $672 a year. At 5 o'clock p. m. Lot 2. Block of 7 tenements and large shed at the corner of Dodge street and Herrick avenue. The block has 32 rooms, also water, sewerage and water closets. The lot has an area of 5811 square feet, 69 feet on Dodge street and 81 on Herrick avenue. This property is rented for $60 per month, or $720 a year. The two properties are might well locate; one is fully rented and the other nearly so. Right in the centre of many of the largest industries in Lowell, close to business, always rented, and unusually desirable for property of their class. It does seem as if investors in tenement real estate, would feel more than pleased with the opportunities presented by this sale. Make all inquiries at the office of J. E. Corcoran & Co.

—Marcella Greenwood,
Administrator.
Joe. S. Herrick,
Othello Greenwood,
Heirs.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 31 MERK ST.

MAMMOTH ROAD

Will Not be Paved Because of Expense.

MOTION TO EXTEND WINTER STREET DEFEATED.

A Bicycle Path on Bridge Street.

The street committee at a meeting last evening, voted to recommend that a bicycle path be constructed along Bridge street, when it is repaired, from Merrimack street to Central Bridge.

A letter was received from George J. Carney asking that the entire length of Moody street be macadamized instead of only half, as proposed, and offering to give to the city stone for the additional work. The matter was referred to the chairman as a special committee.

It was moved by Mr. Wiggin that a sidewalk be recommended in front of and beyond the Costello property in Nesmith street. The motion was passed.

It was voted to recommend a sidewalk asked by the Tremont & Suffolk mills.

Mr. Bosca moved that a resolution be introduced for the extension of Winter Street to South, at a cost of $12,000.

Mr. Derby stated that he land necessary could be bought for its assessed value.

Mr. Bosca said that for the morals of the city the property should be taken since its condition would cause anybody to blush.

The motion did not prevail.

A motion to take the Smith and Shedd petitions for sidewalks from the table, was lost.

The city engineer reported that the cost of smooth paving a portion of Mammoth road would be $12,500, and Mr. Howe suggested that in view of the condition of the citys' finances, it might be wise not to press the matter this year. After some discussion, it was voted to lay the matter upon the table.

MUSIC HALL.

At Music Hall last evening, a fair-sized audience attended the second performance of "Garry Owen" and were well repaid for their trouble. The piece is well staged and has some very pretty settings, among them being the Lisconnich Chapel at Easter time and the ruined abbey. The company is a well selected one and sustained their respective parts with satisfaction. The solo by Mr. Bartti was well received and also the solos of Miss Verma. This afternoon and evening will be the last two performances of "Garry Owen."

NEXT COMING.

"Kit, the Arkansaw Traveler," the melodrama of western life will be the attraction at the New Music Hall, October 10, with Henry Chanfrau in the title role. In the company are Carrie Rose Strong, Sara MacDonald, Leo Hardman, James Lovering and Cora Belle Green. The Ideal quartette will introduce a number of popular selections.

COUNCIL REPORT

RECEIVED BY MT. VERNON CHURCH.

At a special meeting of the Mt. Vernon Free Baptist church last evening, a report of the council called to dismiss the pastor, Rev. O. H. Denney, was read. It is as follows:

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 13, 1898.

The council mutually called by the Mt. Vernon Free Baptist church and Parish society to consider the dissolution of the pastoral relations between Rev. O. H. Denney and said church and parish society, would state, that after a careful and extended examination of all matters and testimony put into its hands bearing upon said relations, it concurs in the wisdom of Rev. Mr. Denney by which he was led under the perplexing condition of affairs, to give his resignation and the act of the church and parish in accepting the same.

The council recommends that the members of the church and parish take immediate measures to settle all difficulties between themselves, so that Christian harmony may prevail and those of the "household of faith walk in love and thus fulfil the law of Christ."

And should there be a failure on the part of any to comply with this Christly rule and to aid in reaching this much desired object, that they be requested to withdraw from the church and parish, that peace may abound.

And still further we would advise that in case of the lack of active co-operation in sustaining the work and institutions of the church that the parish society put its church property into the hands of the Massachusetts Association of Free Baptist Churches for the adjustment of its financial affairs and the continuance of religious work in the church building.

Praying that the great Head of the Church may abundantly bless the Mt. Vernon church and heal all its divisions, and further that our brother Denney may be guided by some new field of labor where he may do a grand work for the Master, we subscribe ourselves,

E. T. Pitts,
O. H. Tracey,
E. P. Moulton,
E. W. Porter,
W. J. Twort,
Jesse Blake,
Council.

For the council,
W. J. Twort, Clerk.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

Miss Etta Pierce was elected clerk of the church for the remainder of the year and delegates were chosen to the quarterly conference of Massachusetts Free Baptist churches, which meets in the Chelmsford Street church, Oct. 19 and 20. The following are the delegates: Miss Etta Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Coram, Mrs. M. S. Amy, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Abbott, Mr. Frank Chatfield. The delegates were given power of substitution.

Miss Lizzie Mulcahey and her niece, Miss Margaret Dolan, are spending a few weeks with friends in Manchester, N. H.

IS THIS YOUR STORY?

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."

What does your doctor say?

"You are suffering from impure blood."

What is his remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

You must not have constipated bowels if you expect the Sarsaparilla to do its best work. But Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

We have a book on Paleness and Weakness which you may have for the asking.

Write to our Doctors.

Perhaps you would like to consult eminent physicians about your condition. Write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Columbia Council, O.U.A.M., conferred the second degree upon two candidates at its regular meeting last evening.

Merrimack Valley Lodge, I.O.O.F.M.U., initiated one candidate at its regular meeting last evening and received one proposition for membership. Arrangements were made for the observance of the sixth anniversary of the lodge with a concert and ball. District Grand Master George Tetley of Lawrence was present and contributed to the interest of the meeting with a brief address.

The regular meeting of the Ladd & Whitney circle, Ladies of the G.A.R. was held last night. The first of the fortnight suppers that are to be held, was eaten. It was voted to contribute an article to the coming bazaar of Circle 24 of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. B. S. Clough spoke interestingly on her visit to the G.A.R. convention in Cincinatti.

BOWLING LEAGUE

TO BE INAUGURATED BY THE Y. M. C. I.

The annual bowling tournament at the Y. M. C. I., alleys will soon be started. At present the time is being given to arranging the several teams. Last year the contesting fives were numbered from one to six and the games were all close and exciting. A schedule is also being prepared and the number of the games to be played will be made so as to extend the tournament throughout the winter months. The alleys are among the best in the city and are regulation ones and the balls have been newly polished. Then the teams, by order of the organization will be as evenly matched as it is possible to make them. Only members of the Young Men's association are admitted into the competition but then there are such men as Fee, Whalen, Jordon and several others among them who are leaders in the local alleys, and who will infuse renewed interest into the matter of entry. Already applications are being made for entrance by devotees of the sport and it is predicted that the '98-'99 season will eclipse all former successes. It is understood that it will be a six club league although it may possibly be eight.

The highest score rolled on the Wamesit alleys was put up by Grover Fels at a practice game. It was for 245 pins in a single string. A three-string total produced 603, probably the best result that ever occurred in the vicinity of Palmer street.

SUPERIOR COURT.

At the afternoon session of Superior court yesterday, George R. Richardson continued testimony being followed by Hon. George F. Richardson and Mrs. Farrington, sister of Mrs. Hovey, the patient who was at the hospital at the time of the entrance referred to. That will probably be all the witnesses the defense will put in. The court adjourned to Monday morning when the arguments will probably be reached unless the time is taken up by rebuttal evidence.

It is expected that all the cases hanging on the Jefferson-Richardson controversy will be finished by Tuesday or Wednesday.

If You Decide

That we are to make your garments for the coming season, you will find that your desire to be correctly fitted is not greater than our desire to have you so fitted.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York,
IMPORTER and TAILOR,
65 CENTRAL STREET.

BOXING GOSSIP.

There is every probability that the next important featherweight contest will bring together Dave Sullivan and George Dixon, both lads having expressed their willingness to box 25 rounds at 122 pounds for a purse offered by Tom O'Rourke. Such a match if arranged, will create more enthusiasm among Boston sport followers than any other of recent years, and a big delegation will certainly attend from Boston, no matter where the battle is decided. The majority of these will be men who back their opinions with hard cash and while Dixon will undoubtedly be the favorite in the betting, Sullivan will have many admirers who will place their money on his chances of success against the erstwhile champion.

It would be gratifying to the people of Boston to have the men meet. There is a marked local pride in the doings of each and as the younger lad bids fair to become the world's champion in his class, it would be peculiarly gratifying to Boston sports to have him bring the championship back to Boston where it has been held for so many years.

Dixon still has many admirers who regard him as being practically invincible at his weight, but George realizes fully that he has lasted much longer than the average boxer and that there must be an end to his career. Still he is satisfied that Sullivan is not the man to take his measure, and he is willing to make the match on any terms which may suit the little Irishman. That Dave is willing is best expressed in his own statement.

"While I stand ready to make a match with Dixon at any time or under any fair conditions," he said, "still I feel that if I took the initiative I would not be gratified in my wishes. Now that the advances have come from the Dixon end, they will find me ready and willing to do business at any time they may name to arrange the details. Dixon and myself will pack the biggest arena in or around New York, and as the Lenox A. C. is willing to offer good financial inducements, there should be little delay in its getting together. I sincerely hope that there will be no hitches arising on the question of weight. I stand ready to match at 122 pounds at 3 o'clock on the day of the contest, twenty-five or more rounds and they will find I will not be backward when it comes to backing myself with hard cash.

Sullivan is intensely anxious to win the championship of the world in the featherweight division and he bids fair to do it, but he will find in Dixon one of the most skilful men that he has ever faced and not only will he have to contend with cleverness, but strength, endurance and perfect condition as well.

Oscar Gardner and Sammy Kelly have signed articles for a 25-round contest at the Lenox A. C., New York, October 23.

The match between Mike Sears and Jabez White will be decided at the Olympic A. C., Birmingham, England, October 24.

KILLED BY CAR.

D. J. McCORMACK KILLED BY A ROXBURY ELECTRIC.

Boston, Oct. 8.—Edward J. McCormack, 25, residence unknown, while crossing Columbus avenue at Roxbury crossing, about 7.30 last evening, was knocked down by an inward bound Atlantic avenue car and fatally injured. He was taken to station 10 and attended by a physician, who ordered his removal to the city hospital, where he died shortly after his arrival.

As McCormack was crossing the tracks, cars were coming in both direction, but he evidently did not see one and while he attempted to pass the outward bound car the one bound inward struck him.

The car passed completely over him before it was stopped. William J. Otto was conductor of the car and Charles Freswold, motorman.

REV. MR. MERRIAM SPOKE.

One of the most interesting and scholarly addresses of the convention of the New Hampshire Christian Endeavor union, held at Manchester, N. H., Wednesday, was delivered by the Rev. Charles L. Merriam of Lowell, Mass. His subject was "Christian Endeavor and Good Literature."

SUIT POSTPONED.

The suit brought against the First Congregational church by the First Trinitarian Congregational church, which was to have been heard before a master in the supreme court, Boston, yesterday, has been postponed, to the great disappointment of the Trinitarian folk.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

RATE CUTTING

A QUESTION THAT BOTHERS INSURANCE MEN.

Everything in insurance circles has gone on smoothly for some time with scarcely a ripple in the big sea in which underwriters swim, but as the calm precedes the storm the apathy that has apparently pervaded the street is liable to be disturbed.

There is an undercurrent in the life of liability companies that portends war. It is the old question of rate cutting. The agents doing a legitimate business in the liability line have had the rate cutters to contend with for some time. These latter have gained in numbers and strength at the expense of those who do an honest business.

The matter has finally arrived at a point where something must be done, and many in the combination who are chafing under the competition are ready to break away and accept any rate that may bring them business. Some of the older companies feel that by meeting the rates of those outside the tendency will be to drive the latter out of business when rates can be reestablished.

In other states rates are being met, notwithstanding the binding clause of the liability conference. The Commercial Bulletin speaks of the Travelers' company having asked permission of the conference to meet Maryland cut rates and to this President Stone of the Maryland takes decided exceptions. Evidently he does not like the words "cut rates" and denies that his company is doing it, but as he says, "The company is competing for business on its merits."—Boston Herald.

For economy, for honesty, and fair dealing and to always feel satisfied, Gaynor & Co.'s, 36 Prescott, is the place. Just give them a call.

CYCLING NEWS.

A hundred mile road race for professional riders will be held over the Buffalo-Erie course on the 22d. It will be a handicap event, with over $1500 in prize money, divided into twenty-six position prizes, headed by $350 for the first man in and $250 for time prize.

After taking a rest, George Banker, been offered very advantageous terms and where his great reputation of '95 has not been forgotten.

H. Ransley has reduced the English mile record to 1:26 1-5, over four seconds better than the previous best.

Of two Boston racing men, the English Cyclist has this to say: "Pettis and Darlow, the American cracks, who showed up fairly well in the professional race at the Surrey meeting, are said to be a very smart pair. In the world's professional mile championship will go to Italy, where he has the Pittsburg rider, who has just won height and weight they appear to be very much the same and both ride very low gears. When they get a little more acclimated they are going for the world's tandem records from one mile upwards. Seeing, however, that they are not on the tires that claim the pace it is hard to see where the trailers are coming from."

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

MISS HARD'S Shorthand School

Graduates recommended to business men. Thoroughly equipped typewriting department. Hildreth building. Call for Catalogue.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.

GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF

ZYNO

The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.

Goodale's Drug Store.

Big Bargains in

Sewing Machines

We can save you $10. No canvassing.

Ring's Big Store
221-229 DUTTON ST.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

THE PLACE TO BUY
READY-MADE GARMENTS
BEST STYLES, BEST QUALITIES,
LOWEST PRICES.

Tailor-made Suits, not like other suits, from $7 to $25.
Latest Novelties in Jackets from $2.98 to $35.00.
Fur Collarettes of all kinds, from $1.69 to $25.00.
Skirts, including the very latest flounced effects, $1.25 to $9.50.
Cloth and Fur Capes, Satin and Velveteen Waists, Children's Dresses, Wrappers, etc.
All new and durable goods at the right prices.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE—453-2. STORE—314-2.

True Temperance

Is Best Promoted by Pure Ale and Beer.

The strength giving and health preserving qualities of malt and hops are so well known that argument on that point is uncalled for.

Pure Ale or Beer is a tonic as well as a refreshing beverage. Statistics show that nations using the largest proportion of ale or beer are the most moral, most healthful and most powerful nations.

Harvard Beers and Ales are pure. Be sure you get the genuine. In bottles if you want it that way.

Harvard Brewing Co.,
LOWELL, MASS. U. S. A.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.

BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES

In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

Our Millinery Reputation

Which we made for ourselves last season by great value-giving is to be strengthened and enlarged this season. We are going about it by offering for Friday and Saturday an elegant line of TRIMMED HATS for the small sum of $2.49 $2.98, $3.25 and $3.49.

Trimmed Walking Hats 87c. to $2.25. The above are all new goods, correct in style and worth much more than you will be asked to pay for them.

HEAD & SHAW, THE MILLINERS.
169 MERRIMACK STREET.

Stealing Your Coal?
Yes!

That's just what the old range is doing. Don't stand it any longer! Get a new range! You'll find friends, neighbors and lots of other bright people only too glad to tell you the "Good Things" about their

GLENWOOD

You will find it where you can get everything else you may need to furnish or beautify your home at

GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

THE ONLY ONE.

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

THEY GIVE IT UP.

Rival newspapers look at THE SUN and try to follow it, but its brilliancy dazzles them all and they have to give it up. It is

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SUN LATEST

FIVE O'CLOCK.

SHERMAN HOAR DIED

Statesman and Orator Passed Away at Concord.

The Late SHERMAN HOAR, Who Died at His Home in Concord, Mass.

A Victim of Disease Contracted While Helping the Soldiers in Camp—A Man of Distinguished Family and an Able Advocate of Popular Rights.

Concord, Mass., Oct. 8.—Hon. Sherman Hoar died at his home on Main street late yesterday afternoon. At his bedside were his wife, Stedman Butterick, his wife's brother, and Dr Tarbell of Boston, who has been in attendance during his illness, with Dr. George T. Titcomb of Concord.

He died in the house where he has always lived, except during his residence in Waltham and which was the residence of his father, the late Hon. E. R. Hoar.

Mr. Hoar has given his life to his country, his disease being contracted in all probability while visiting the southern hospitals in the interests of the volunteer aid association, and to help and aid in any way he could the brave soldir boys who were in want and needed comforting.

Last April, when the call for volunteers was made, he interested himself in the Concord company from the very first. This company was one in which he had all his military training. After going through the non-commissioned offices, he was made first lieutenant Nov 5, 1881, and Dec. 9, 1882, he was elected captain. This position he held until Aug. 27, 1884, when he retired from the Massachusetts volunteer militia.

Naturaly, when the war broke out, his efforts were centered in fitting out this company, and when they started for the front they were well equipped, due in no small measure to his work. In June he took up his work in the volunteer aid association in the executive department and his usual push and enthusiasm has been shown in all his doings.

TRIPS TO SOUTHERN CAMPS.

He made two trips to the southern camps and hospitals. The first time he was accompanied by Dr. George E. Titcomb of Concord and on his second trip which he made in August he was accompanied by Dr. Jackson of Boston. After his first trip he showed the effects of his hard work, but soon started on his second visit and when he returned from this trip he was tired out and sick. Later he visited Montauk Point, and when his work was accomplished at this place, he returned home for a much needed rest.

The beginning of the illness from which he never arose, began Sept. 13, and a week later typhoid developed and last night malarial fever set in, his death being from exhaustion from typhoid malarial fever.

From the time the typhoid fever developed, he was delirious a great part of the time, although at times he would seem to resognize those watching over him so carefuly and attentively.

He made a great fight for his life, taking nourishment with great regularity. On Wednesday, the day the fever was expected to turn, he had two very bad sinking turns, his temperature arose to 105 and his pulse to 140. One of these sinking turns came at 5 in the morning, and the other in the afternoon. During the whole day the family were anxiously awaiting the least turn in his condition, which was so critical. A more comfortable night followed and hopes were raised that he was on the road to permanent recovery and a member of the family stated Thursday morning that they thought the crisis had passed by Wednesday.

The faint hope was lost when another sinking turn came during Thursday afternoon, although he had passed a comfortable morning. His temperature went up very quickly and he seemed to be very much exhausted. He did not rally from this attack during the first part of the night but was more comfortable towards morning.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon as his temperature began to rise, he began to fail gradually. Shortly after he breathed his last.

ACTIVE IN TOWN AFFAIRS.

Besides a wife, Mr. Hoar leaves two sons and two daughters. He was the youngest of the late Hon. E. R. Hoar's family. He has two brothers, Samuel Hoar of Concord and Charles Hoar, who resides in Sind, Cal. His sisters are Mrs. Bowles, wife of Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, Miss Caroline Hoar and Miss Clara Hoar.

After Mr. Hoar's first marriage he moved to Waltham and resided there until after the death of his father, which occurred in January, 1895. Then he returned to Concord, and to the house which has been the home of his antecedents for several generations.

He has taken an active interest in town affairs since his return. In the Patriot Day celebrations he has been very active, delivering the principal address in 1896 and was chairman of the committee on arrangements in 1897 and 1898. Last spring he was elected on the school committee board.

No arrangements at all have yet been made for the funeral.

Sherman Hoar was born at Concord, Mass., July 30, 1860. He had a distinguished ancestry and by birth he was a member of the republican fold, for he was the descendant of staunch republicans. He was the nephew of Senator George Frisbie Hoar.

But despite his republican antecedents and surroundings, he was a strong democrat and eloquent pleader for the principles of democracy.

Though a young man, just 38 years of age, he was well known to republicans and democrats alike, in district and city politics.

DISASTROUS FIRE

SWEEPS A LARGE PORTION OF ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 8.—Fire which originated in Kipple & McCann's bath house this morning destroyed 20 buildings and caused a loss of $200,000. The big Palace hotel, several stores and houses were among the buildings destroyed and every building on one side of Tennessee avenue and both sides of Ocean avenue were burned to the ground.

The principal losses were: The Casino merry-go-round building, owned by Congressman John Gardner and County Collector Leonard Albertson, $25,000; the Palace Circle company's merry-go-round, $20,000; I. Whiddin Moore's fancy and imported bronze, china and glassware, store, $50,000; Schwamb and Ratscheller,'s cafe, $20,000; Victor Fresinger's fancy bronze, china and glass ware store, $50,000; J. W. McCann's cottage, $3,000; Stuart McShea's cottage, $3,000; Groff's restaurant $4,000.

MONEY DEPOSITED

On or before Thursday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from Nov. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Middlesex St, Cor. Post Office Avenue. Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps. C. J. Glidden Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

THE INDIAN TROUBLE

Will Probably Continue for Several Months.

The Bear Island Band are Urging the Renegades to Keep up the Battle—Indian Council Wants the Red Murderers Given Up.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 8.—At the Indian council held at the reservation, a demand was made by the government, through Indian Agent Sutherland that the men concerned in killing of soldiers near Bear Island be given up to answer the charge of murder.

Marshal O'Connor and 250 troops commanded by General Bacon, moved to the agency on the reservation at 10 o'clock this morning. Boats have been chartered and another effort was made to apprehend the twenty Indians for whom the marshal has bench warrants. When the troops arrive at the agency runners will be sent out, and the men ordered in. In case they don't respond, Marshal O'Conor, backed by the troops, will go after them.

Information given out by one of the Indians yesterday, was that 19 young bucks composed the force which engaged General Bacon's command. Gay-she-gwon-ay-yesh, or as the English version would be, Strong-Voice-of-the-Wind, was the leader and directed the plan of battle. The band, excepting the killed, are now on Bear Island, and refuse to come in or take part in the council. It is likely that such renegades as they can induce to join them will make things lively for several months to come. The report that Bug-ah-Mah-Ga-Shik was killed by one of the sharpshooters is denied, the chief refusing to take part in the attack.

Thirtyfive Indians put in an appearance at the town of Lothrop 5 miles south of here last evening. The women and children were gathered in a building and the men are guarding the town.

NEWS OF SIXTH

Company G. Had 29 Men at Sick Call.

CAPTAIN GREIG PRESENTED A FLAG AT LARES,

Lieut. Hunton Now Bosses the Commissary.

The Boston Post's correspondent, in a very interesting letter to his paper, gives the following news of the Lowell companies:

Company G. of Lowell had 29 men at sick call, Sept. 24, and today 34. Companies G. and C. received two boxes of dainties from the Lowell society of the Volunteer Aid Association. Lieutenant Howard received his trunk this week. It has been missing two months, and was a sorry sight. Everything inside was ruined and it looked as if it had been dragged from Massachusetts to Ponce.

Company C of Lowell is still at Lares, with the exception of its sick men, who number seven in hospital and seven in quarters; twenty men here on detail. These will be relieved as soon as possible and sent to Lares to join the company.

Lares is 420 feet above the sea, a very healthy location, and there is no sickness whatever in the town. The company hopes to remain there as long as the Sixth stays on the island.

When Captain Greig's command entered the town, the wife of the Alcalde, or mayor, presented to the commander a silk American flag, which she had made, and it was at once flung to the breeze from the headquarter's staff in token of formal occupation by the Americans.

The Spanish soldiers received the Americans stolidly at first, but soon thawed out when the men of the Sixth showed that they bore no ill feeling.

An hour and a half later, the Spanish company left the town. They were no sooner on the outskirts than the native band appeared on the street and for the balance of the day and night, serenaded.

Lieutenant Costello remains in Utuado as battalion adjutant of Acting Major Gihon's battalion.

Company C has no serious cases in hospital. Corporal Charland and Private Abbott have been discharged from division hospital and returned to duty.

Lieutenant Putney, Company K, of Southbridge, is today sick in quarters. His son, Sergeant Putney, sick in the hospital, is improving. This company has thirteen sick in the hospital, and twenty-two in quarters. They have today out of 106 men, only three sergeants, eight corporals and fourteen men for duty, with one lieutenant. Private Wood, who has been sick in the hospital, was yesteray returned to quarters.

The regular weekly inspection was held yesterday at 8 o'clock a. m. Every man not on guard detail or sick must be present and the showing made by the different companies was an eye-opener.

Companies L and H paraded with the largest number, 37 and 36 men respectively, and two officers for each.

Company B paraded the smallest number, one officer and 11 men, just an even dozen.

The other companies came between these in numbers, Companies C and E on special duty excepted.

The small number out for inspection was due primarily to the large number on the sick list, who cannot do anything but light duty. The sick are put on light diet, but have been hungry for so long that they sometimes fool the doctors and eat anything to fill up.

The appearance of the paymaster will have a decided influence for the better upon the sick in quarters, as they will buy or obtain many things not on the light diet list. The commissary, Lieut. Louis Hunton, has disposed of everything brought from Arecibo for sale, and has many standing orders.

He has worked very hard to get everything possible and it was solely by his efforts that a contract for 15,000 pounds of potatoes was made in Arecibo. These are all sweets and are going fast.

The lieutenant now disturbs the slumbers of his neighbors by his nightmare issuing of rations. He calls out "No beans: can't get 'em. Peaches? Here, Mason, give him five day's hard tack and sowbelly" It is enough to get these things during the day without being reminded of it at night, so Lieut. Hunton is unceremoniously waked up.

100,000 Women Wanted

To tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Cigar—Mild, sweet and fragrant.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

WE HIRE THIS SPOT TO TALK TO YOU BUT YOU MUST LISTEN WITH YOUR EYES.

And answer promptly. We have them today. We may have a few left Monday.

75c., 85c., and 95c. Tapestry Carpets,

50c. a Yard.

ALBERT E. O'HEIR, 16 Merrimack St.

STERNBERG'S NOTES

To the Medical Department of the Army.

Are Before the War Investigating Committee — They Tend to Show That Sternberg Meant All Right.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Surgeon General Sternberg today sent to the military investigating commission the correspondence regarding the establishment of Camp Wikoff. It was accompanied by the following letter:

General G. M. Dodge, President of the Board to Investigate the War Department:

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of correspondence relating to the operations of the medical department at Camp Wikoff, L. I. I respectfully invite special attention to the following letters of instructions and to copies of telegrams dated August 17.

S. G. O., Washington, Aug. 6, 1898.
Col. Wm. H. Forward,
Assistant Surgeon General, U.S.A.,
Montauk Point, L. I.

Sir:—Your telegrams have been received. I had expected that the water must be pumped into tanks and distributed to the camp. I trust that the quartermaster's department will rush this work through, so there may be no complaint of insufficient supply. I expect you to act as chief surgeon of the camp and to regulate everything. In my opinion it will be best to establish a detention camp with a capacity of four or five thousand, somewhere near the landing place and in connection with this a tent hospital of 250 beds in addition to the 500-bed hospital already provided for. . . . . Is shall send a quantity of disinfectants and these should be used freely in the sinks at the detention camp and hospitals. Let us try and do this thing in such aa way that there may be no criticism of the medical department. Apply to me for anything necessary and I will do my best to fill your requisition.

Yours respectfully,
George M. Sternberg,
Surgeon-General U. S. A.

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 12.

Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant-Surgeon General, Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point.

My dear colonel:

I send you enclosed a check for one thousand dollars to be used in any way that you think best for the benefit of the sick in hospital. This money is contributed by the American National Red Cross Relief Committee.

Besure that you have plenty of quinine and all other medicines likely to be required and hospital stores of all kinds for the sick arriving from Santiago. I have asked to have Heismann ordered to report to you. You will use your own judgment about assigning him to duty in charge of the 500 bed hospital. You should have tents upon the ground and the beds ready to put up another hospital of the same size on short notice. The men returning from Santiago are saturated with malaria and the exposure to the cool climate of Montauk will no doubt cause a large number of relapses and develop the disease in those who have not already had it. Keep always a surplus of tents and beds ready to put up at a moment's notice.

Very truly yours,
—George M. Sternberg,
Surgeon-General, U.S.A.

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 16, 1898.

Colonel Forwood, assistant surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point.

Sir:

Four hundred convalescents coming by Catania, two hundred sick by Olivette. Pitch one hundred more hospital tents and put beds in them as soon as possible. Apply for as many female nurses as you can use. Make contracts with as many male nurses as you require at $30 a month and ration. You have authority to employ cooks at $50 a month, also to make contracts with competent physicians if more are needed. Keep sufficient medicines on hand to supply regiments in camp with the most necessary articles. You should have a million quinine pills ready for issue to returning troops. Send as many sick to New Haven hospital as they can take care of. If necessary to make room send sick also to New York hospitals. Acknowledge receipts.

—George M. Sternberg,
Surgeon-General, U.S.A.

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 17.

Col. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, Camp Wikoff:

I advise you to send typhoid patients to New Haven hospital as recommended in my letter of August 11. Don't fail to disinfect all excreta. Buy all the quick lime necessary.

Sternberg, Surgeon General.

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 17.

Col. W. H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, Camp Wikoff:

Do not fail to procure everything necessary for the comfort of the sick. Apply to me for additional female nurses, if necessary and for money to buy delicacies when required.

Sternberg, Surgeon General.

(Signed)

Very respectfully,
George M. Sternberg,
Surgeon General, U.S.A.

ALLIANCE SAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Oct. 8.—The U. S. training ship Alliance, which has been here during the past week, sailed at 10.30 o'clock this forenoon for Greenport, L. I.

FIRE AT MELROSE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Melrose, Mass., Oct. 8.—The residence and furniture of C. W. Cook at Melrose Highlands, was destroyed by fire last night at midnight. Loss, $6000.

PHIL. DONOHUE HOME.

James A. Donohue of Company G, Sixth regiment, who has been at Fort Columbus, N. Y., waiting to return to Porto Rico, is at his home on Merrill street, on a furlough, his father being critically ill.

A COAL HOD Given away with one Pound of Coal. Tea at O'Brien Bros. Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone connected. Free delivery.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.
MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

Putnam & Son

We've just closed out a lot of Men's Winter weight suits, at very much under price. These suits are all wool, well made and stylish—would ordinarily retail at seven or eight dollars. We mark them at

$5.00 a Suit.

Men's black and blue rough faced serge suits, **Washington Mills** pure worsted goods, finely tailored, usually sold for ten or twelve dollars—our price

$8.00 a Suit.

Suits from Rogers, Peet & Co., makers of the best ready made clothing in the world—all collars, lapels and button holes HAND FINISHED equal to clothes from best custom tailors, at

$12.00 and Up.

Men's Winter Weight Covert Coats, short and natty, some with velvet collars, some with cloth, at

$5.00, $10.00 and Up.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

Contrast Our Men's

CLOTHING

With the Next Best.

You'll find a surprising difference of essentials in our favor. Details that distinguish good clothing from the ordinary and which in a score of ways make our clothing preferable to the man who's after the most for his money.

A Wealth of New Cloths and Patterns in Stylish Suits for Young Men.

$10 Double Breasted Suits

Every store has them—but not a single dealer reaches our quality—short of $15. The distinguishing points of ours are matchless materials, extra durable lnings, faultless fit and perfect workmanship.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
47 TO 49 CENTRAL STREET.

THE SUN LATEST! 5 O'CLOCK

ANNUAL FESTIVAL

Held by the Mathew Temperance Institute.

ASSOCIATE HALL WAS CROWDED LAST NIGHT.

Some Very Prettily Decorated Tables.

The Mathew Temperance Institute ushered in the social season last night with a grand harvest festival, held in Associate Hall.

That it was a success goes without saying for anything conducted under the auspices of the Mathews knows and experiences no failure.

It was a young people's party, wholly, and the gathering was of a most enjoyable character.

The attendance numbered fully eight hundred and during the evening Rev. Fr. Mullen, the spiritual director of the Institute, called in and remained long enough to visit each of the four pretty booths. These booths were located in the corners of the hall and they were handsomely decorated. The main trimmings were Old Glory and streamers of red, white and blue, and interwoven with these was some delicate colored bunting over a lace background. The tables were laden with some pretty articles offered as gifts to fortunate ones, and the young ladies scooped in many nickels on these gifts, during the evening. There was no stage entertainment the entire evening being given up to dancing. The Manhattan orchestra furnished music and on the order were references to the members who are with the Sixth regiment in Porto Rico as follows: "Our-Members of the Sixth Regiment," "Gone, but Not Forgotten."

A pleasing dance number was the two-step composed by William McAloon the well known pianist, who is a member of the Mathews. It was entitled "The Gallant Sixth," and is dedicated to the Sixth Regiment. It is a lively piece with a very catchy and melodious trio, and will make fine marching music. It will be played by all the bands as soon as it comes to the notice of the leaders for it has a swing that is certain to win attention. The music for the dancing was furnished by the Manhattan orchestra. The names of those who had charge of the tables is as follows:

Lemonade Table—Chairman, Daniel A. Desmond; assistants, William F. Thornton, John McQuade, Patrick O'Neil, Peter Brady, James White, Frank Brady, Thomas Lonergan, Edward F. Slattery.

Matron, Miss Annie Flanagan; assistants, Mary E. Berry, Mamie Jones, Mame Kessey, Gertrude Booth, Katie Kneafsey, Della Beauregard, Mary Goodwin, Mary Brown, Katie Brady, Lottie Booth, Sadie Curry, Kittie Collins, Nellie Crichly, Annie Coughlin, Mary Carroll, Katie Connellon, Celia Casey, Kittie Leahey, Jennie Lenhey, Maggie Hancock, Annie Lacey, Mabel Phalen, Katie Gilughy, Alice Devine Maggie Dugan, Nellie Hessian, Rosella Dowd, Della Leonard, Laura Gendron, Emma Murdock, Minnie Morris, Rose Morris, Lizzie Ducey, Alma Durant, Annie Holland, Julia Thornton, Susie Whittemore, Phebe Murphy, Annie Garrett, Lizzie Powers, Mary Gorman, Maggie Fall, Mary Cottenham, Ellen McCarthy, Mary Carey, Maggie Carey, Celia Kennedy, Vinia Manning, Mary McManus, Mary Brown, Delia Gaynor, Annie McGinn, Mary Rafferty, Sarah Lyons, Delia Muldoon, Mabel Winn, Rose Riley, Nora Curry, Nellie Maloney, Winnie Mulroy, Minnie Keavey, Lilla Sharkey, Maggie Kenney, Annie Craig, Alice Ward, Mary Ward, Mary Walsh, Mamie Kessey, Mary Farrell, Mamie Duffy, Sarah Tomlinson, Lena Farrell, Annie Tomkins, Minnie Salter, Susan Monahan, Rose McAndrews, Katie Horne, Edith Tilton, Tessie Riley, Alice Myron, Carrie Freeman, Nellie Mulrenin, Katie Lyons, Annie Conroy, Mamie Joyce, Lilla Dufraze, Grace Lettrell, Ella McElhoim, Nora Madden, Margaret E. Tulley, Annie Killeen, Jennie Normandy, Ella Kelly, Maggie Taylor, Annie Shannessey, Nellie O'Heir, Rose Cestles, Kate Mullen, Nellie Sullivan, Loretta Conveley, Madelaine Crevier, Rose Farrell, Lizzie Reardon, Annie Walsh, Annie McCarthy, Jennie Keirns, Katie Enright.

Candy Table—Michael Nestor, chairman; Lizzie Barrett, matron; assistants, Lizzie Doran, Alice Bowers, Mary Adams, Mamie Burns, Mamie M. Burns, Rose Burke, Kate Collins, Kittie Conway, Sadie Cox, Sadie Clark, Nellie Clune, Katie Deaphue, Margaret Donohue, Mary Doran, Mary Dempsey, Lizzie Fleming, Nellie Farley, Annie Holden, Katie Killeen, Nellie Kennedy, Nora Keating, Rose Lee, Minnie Lynch, Mrs. John J. Lynch, Maggie McGrail, Mary Mahoney, Nellie Mahoney, Jennie McQuade, Katie Mullen, Kate Powers, Bridie Tarply, Katie Slattery, Rebekah Whalen.

Flower Table—John Lyons, chairman; James Burke, secretary; Nellie O'Brien, matron; Anna Lyons, Maggie Begley, Annie Tully; assistant, Julia Daly, Bertha Weisels, Celia O'Donnell, Millie Campbell, Maude Nugent, Maggie Hubin, Maggie Mayo, Mary Ellen Marshal, Katie O'Connell, Nellie Buckmaster, Hannah Lyons, Maggie Ashmore, Rose Lynch, Esther McAloon, Maggie Spillane, Mary Lenox, Nellie Egan, Etta Delaney, Nellie Grant, Kate McCaffrey, Lizzie Donohue, Kate Powers, Etta Mullen, Mary Ella Fanning, Mary Cox, Mamie Powers, Etta Mullen, Annie Cogger, Annie Kelly, Julia Wessels, Margaret Lynch, Nellie McAloon, Bridget Riley, Minnie McLaughlin, Winnie Sheehan, Nellie Garvey, Susie Leckie, May Maher, Lizzie Sheehan, Mary Begley, Susie Senior, Nellie O'Brien, Miss Josephine Mack, Margaret Begley, Alice Maher, Ella Tully.

Ice Cream Table—Frank Riley, chairman; Alfred Kelley, secretary; Mamie Connelly, matron; Lizzie Riley and Mamie Shelvey, assistants; Kate McKenna, Minnie O'Hearn, Kate Gilchrist, Nellie Crimlis, Etta Duffy, Mary Connolly, Mary Costello, Mamie Malone, Kate Powers, Esther Garrity, Mamie Garrity, Kate Drennan, Sarah McGrath, Della Pepperell, Mamie Nestor, Mamie Shelvey, Martha Edwards, Etta Course, Mamie Conroy, Della Kelleher, Della Moriarty, Annie Cooley, Maggie Brady, Kate Morris, Kate Shelvey, Kittie O'Neil, Esther Gallagher, Bridget Luby, Mamie Grenly, Grace Caskins, Katie Fall, Etta Maguire, Annie Malone, Minnie Sullivan, May Lee, Annie Tirant, Mary Kelly, Mamie Kerrigan, Agnes Cleary, Kate Mack, Sarah Gilbride Etta Mackley.

The officers were: General manager, William F. Thornton; assistant, John A. McKenna; floor marshal, William J. Smith; assistant, John J. Murphy; chief aid, Timothy J. Fitzgerald; aids, John J. Pinder, John J. Mahoney, Patrick O'Neill, James Banks, Thomas M. Foley, James A. White, Joseph B Meaney, John J. McQuade, Alfred J. Kilby, James Mack, John J. King, Thomas Gallagher; reception committee—John J. Burns, chairman; John J. Nestor, James E. Gorman, John J. Mullaney, James Kane, John Mahoney, Peter Brady, Michael J. Nestor, Patrick F. Reilly, Patrick F. Quinn, John J. Lynch, Frank McLoughlin, William Mullen, Charles D. Slattery, John J. Lyons, Daniel A. Desmond, Thomas Lonergan; John J. Gallagher, treasurer.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The following names were added to the voting lists at the registration yesterday afternoon:

Ward 1 Daniel Lawler, 251 Central; Owen McCaffrey, 312 Market; George A. Nelson, 305 Summer. Ward 2: Patrick J. McShea, 133 Suffolk; Thomas Brown, 6 Sullivan's court. Ward 3: John H. Quimby, 72 Grand. Ward 4: John E. Durlin, 74 Kinsman. Ward 7: George W. Morrison, 16 Old Meadow road; Edward A. Gray, 20 Rockdale avenue; James W. Estabrook, 65 Tolman avenue. Ward 9: Albert C. Davis, 43 Agawam.

The following names were added last night:

Ward 1, Robert Russell, 338 Bridge; John Conroy, rear 105 Paige. Ward 3: Luke Merrick, 131 Merrimack corporation; James F. Walsh, 13 Tremont corporation; Chas. Flannery, 139 Colburn; Ward 3: Stephen O Halloran, 28 Franklin court; Herbert H. Elliott, 40 Barclay; John J. Hannon, 562 Broadway. Ward 4: Michael H. Brady, 251 Thorndike. Ward 5: John C. Peppard, 43 Wamesit; Ed. A. Quirbach, 131 Gorham; Patrick Morgan, 12 Bent's court; Ward 6: Wm. T. Hebert, 768 Lakeview avenue. Ward 7: Elvin E. Haskell, 11 Fourth avenue; Elie Perreault; 83 Salem. Ward 8: Thomas S. Lyons, Jr., 165 Shaw. Ward 9: Joseph E. Brown, engine house, High; John Redmond, 86 Andrews.

Charles S. Young has announced his candidacy for the position of musical director in the public schools, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Rix.

FOR THE COUNCIL.

Editor Sun:

John J. O'Brien of Belvidere is a candidate for the democratic nomination for the common council in ward five, and if unremitting work in the interest of the party counts for anything, Mr. O'Brien should receive the highest vote in the caucus.

Even though the party may be in a minority in the common council if its members are intelligent, steadfast and loyal, it will often wrest from a reluctant majority much good legislation.

Mr. O'Brien possesses in full measure all the qualifications for such work and the democrats of ward five will make no mistake if they elect him as one of their candidates for the common council.

—Ward Five Democrat.

SEPARATE COACHES

MUST BE PROVIDED FOR NEGROES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 8.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals has rendered a decision holding constitutional the Kentucky statute requiring railroads to provide separate coaches for negroes.

DEATHS.

GOLDSMITH—Mrs. Ruth Goldsmith widow of Thomas Goldsmith, died this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Anderson, 57 Blossom street, aged 80 years.

GILL—Miss Katie T. Gill, daughter of Thomas and Bridget Gill, died this morning at her parents' home, rear 75 Union street, aged 11 years. Funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

LYNN—Mrs. Anna Lynn, aged 65 years, died yesterday at her home, 42 French street.

FORTIER—Celina, daughter of Amedee and Rosanna Fortier, died yesterday at 3 Ward street, aged 7 months.

MEUNIER—Marie, daughter of William and Rebecca Meunier, died yesterday at 6 Worthen avenue.

COYLE—Mary, child of John and Mary Coyle, died last night at her parents' home, 86 Summer street. The funeral took place this afternoon and burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

PENSION CHANGES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The following pension changes, resulting from the issue of September 23, are announced for Massachusetts: Original: Henry K. Noble, Soldiers' Home, Suffolk, $6; John O'Brien, Stoneham, $8; Charles B. Hayden, Blackford, $6; Daniel Whitney, Soldier Home, Suffolk, $6; Eugene L. Dennen, Northampton, $6; Charles F. Dean, Saxonville, $8; Edward J. Carr, Carlisle, $5.

Restoration, reissue and increase—Orlin T. Wilkins, (deceased) Lowell, $8 to $12.

The Gen. Butler Vets will have a meeting at headquarters at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

NOEL ST. JOHN, One of the Heroes of Santiago, Who Was on the Converted Yacht, The Wasp. (Sketched from Life.)

Gunner's Mate Noel St. John called at the Sun office today to make a slight correction in the statement in yesterday's Sun regarding the exploits of the Wasp. The Wasp attacked the Jorge Juan, a battleship of 900 tons and sank her after a hot battle of an hour and a half. In this battle, the Wasp passed over three large mines, any one of which would be sufficient to blow up the largest war vessel. The Wasp at one point ran aground, the sailors not knowing the waters of Nipe bay, and in her pursuit of the battleship passed over the mines. When the Jorge Juan went down, the Wasp was only 200 yards away, pouring a deadly fire into her sides. Mr. St. John's furlough will expire on Thursday, so that he will leave here Tuesday in order to reach the Brooklyn navy yard to receive orders. He is rapidly recovering from his wounds and is more courageous than ever, since participating in the great battle at Santiago and that of Nipe bay, just referred to.

OF YELLOW FEVER

New Cases at Jackson, Miss.

DOCTORS FEEL ALARMED AT THE SITUATION.

Madison Also Reports New Cases.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 8.—Six new cases of yellow fever developed in Jackson yesterday, three whites and three negroes. There were no deaths and none of the cases is considered critical. Several suspicious cases are under surveillance. People continue to leave the city and more of the business houses are closing.

The spread of the disease over the state continues, the city of Natchez being the last place to develop the disease. An unofficial telegram from there announces that Dr. Dunn, state inspector, has found two cases of genuine yellow fever.

The Madison report gives three for yesterday and four Thursday.

Edwards has one case and death.

Harrison reports two new cases and Fayette two. Starkville reports one new case. There is a demand for immune nurses at the various affected points.

NATRIMONIAL.

GARRITY—KEATING.

One of the prettiest of October weddings was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock when Miss Margaret only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Keating of 29 Bond street, and Mr. James Garrity, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Garrity of Berlin, were married at St. Bernard's church by Rev. D. F. Feehan.

Miss Elizabeth Florence Bambrick of Lowell acted as bridesmaid, and James J. Keating of Lowell, a brother of the bride, supported the groom. The wedding march was played by Miss Mamie Carey.

The bride was handsomely gowned in white mousseline over silk, with trimmings of valenciennes lace and satin ribbon. She also wore a white hat, trimmed with natural roses. The bridesmaid was similarly attired with white hat and black plume trimmings.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home where a wedding dinner was served by Caterer E. M. Reed.

A room full of presents, beautiful and costly, attested the well wishes of a host of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrity will enjoy a brief honeymoon and after November 1 will be at home to friends at 16 Highland avenue.

Those present from other places included Mr. and Mrs. S. Rolla Carter of West Berlin, Misses Agnes and Mary Garrity of Berlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McNiff of West Acton, Miss Sarah Bambrick of Lowell.—Fitchburg Sentinel.

The next regular meeting of the Master Barbers' association will be held on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock at the Arlington Hotel.

MURDER CHARGE

Brought Against a Kansas Man.

J. J. KUNKLE ARRESTED FOR POISONING HIS WIFE.

A Daughter Also Died of Slow Poison.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 8.—J. J. Kunkle, a wealthy merchant, has been arrested, charged with having murdered his wife by poisoning. Mrs. Kunkle died ten days ago. About four weeks previous to the woman's death, Birdie Conmyore, her 14-year-old daughter by a former husband, died after a lingering illness that baffled the skill of the family physician. A few days before the death of Mrs. Kunkle, she told the neighbors that she was being slowly poisoned and also that her daughter had been poisoned. A former wife of Kunkle is said to have died suddenly after her life had been heavily insured.

SOLACE ARRIVES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 8.—The United States hospital ship Solace, arrived this morning from San Juan. She brought 19 sick seamen from the various warships; 43 sick and convalescent soldiers and three men belonging to the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking company.

After inspection at quarantine, she anchored off Tompkinsville.

ARRIVED FROM MANILA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8.—The transport Ohio, which left Manila on the same day as the Valencia, has arrived but owing to the quarantine regulations no mail matter could be landed until this morning.

The Valencia left Manila a few days after the departure of the China. She reports that nothing of importance has happened in the Philippines up to the time of her sailing. Several cases of malarial fever and typhoid had developed. The sickness was attributed to bad water supply.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The democratic county convention will be held in the ward room on Fourth street, East Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 4.30 p. m.

We have often been told that to lubricate the nostrils with Dow's Menthol Cream is all that is necessary to cure cold in the head, hay fever and catarrhal affections.

THE FATAL INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

Taken unsuspectingly in nerve tonics, has sent many a person to a drunkard's grave. This can be avoided by the use of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which is made ready by the simple addition of hot water. Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Headache, and Indigestion are all cured by this wonderful remedy. Call on F. H. Butler, 205 Central and 391 Middlesex street, and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

FUNERALS.

OMARD—The funeral of Mary F. Omard was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her parents' home, 139 Moody street. Rev. Mr. Wilson officiated at the services. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

RICHARDSON—The funeral of John M. Richardson took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late home, 91 Hildreth street. Funeral services were held at the residence by Rev. Mr. Millington. The funeral was strictly private, only immediate relatives and intimate friends attending. Burial was in the family lot in the Hildreth cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. Frank D. Hill, Oakley Richardson, William Ward and Geo. Jacques.

TARBOX—The funeral services over the remains of Cynthia Tarbox were held this afternoon at the home of Postmaster and Mrs. A. G. Thompson who is a daughter of deceased. Rev. C. E. Fisher officiated. Burial was in the Edson cemetery. The bearers were immediate relatives.

HIGGINS—The funeral of Thomas Higgins was held this afternoon from 230 Fayette street. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery. Funeral services were held at the Immaculate Conception church. Deceased leaves a widow and three children besides a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

ROBILLARD—The funeral of Oscar Robillard took place yesterday from St. Joseph's church. Requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Sirois, O.M.I., assisted by Rev. Fr. Cure, O.M.I., deacon, and Rev. Fr. Perron, O.M.I., subdeacon. The bearers were Messrs. Prime, Pierre and Wilfrid Robillard, Archie Lavallee, Louis Mainville, and Ephrem Gladu. Burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

FOX—The funeral of Dr. Charles L. Fox took place yesterday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock from 420 East Merrimack street. Rev. W. A. Bartlett officiated. The bearers were: Judge F. A. Fisher, Dr. T. B. Smith, N. G. Norcross, Edward Trull, F. A. Chase and Mr. Weld. Interment was in the Lowell cemetery. J. B. Currier in charge of the funeral. Among those at the funeral were Mayor Bennett, members of the board of health and a delegation from the Middlesex North Medical society of which the deceased was a member.

DUDLEY—The funeral of Ward T. Dudley took place yesterday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock from his late home, 133 Grove street. Rev. R. A. Greene officiated. The bearers were members of the I. O. O. F. lodge of which the deceased was a member. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

BRIGHAM—The funeral of the late Charles W. Brigham was held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his residence, 21 Wilson street. Rev. R. A. Greene officiated and the bearers were Messrs. W. W. Tuttle, John Quinley, William Goss and J. B. Cutler. Burial was in the Edson cemetery.

POLICE COURT

PATRICK VAUGHN FINED $18 FOR ROWDYISM.

Rowdyism received a severe blow this morning when Patrick Vaughn was fined $18, and if hadn't been shown that he had previously borne a good reputation, it is likely that he would have been sentenced to jail. The defendant was charged with drunkenness, disturbance in a Middlesex street store and with assault on Officer Fox. About a week ago, according to the testimony, the accused in company with several other young men, entered the saloon of Mr. McElright in a state of intoxication and called in a loud voice for something to eat. The plaintiff refused to serve the men, but they refused to get out on being requested to do so, whereupon McElright emerged behind the counter carrying a base ball bat in a commanding way. The men took fright at the sight of the bat and made themselves scarce. But they returned soon again and this time looked for fight only. In the scrimmage that followed, some one in the crowd that had been attracted threw a stone into the store. The missile hit McElright in the eye. Following the men further up the street McElright, assisted by a boarder at the dining room, attempted to detain Vaughn for police officers but was again struck.

Officers Howard and Fox appeared on the scene at that stage of the game and put an end to the proceedings.

More women offenders have appeared this week to answer to charges of drunkenness than during the whole month of September.

This morning there were seven, and that the number is a lucky one, was evidenced by the fact that only one was sentenced to jail. Eliza Hunt was the unfortunate one, receiving five months to the workhouse. Believing that she was first fined $1, she asked the reason why the sentence was changed, but she was told that she was mistaken.

Christopher Lampros, alleged larceny of several articles of clothing and a sum of money from a fellow-countryman, was continued to Oct. 15.

Williams L. Ferris, who escaped from the Lowell jail, was returned to the same institution, where he will remain six months.

Nineteen drunks.

Several unimportant cases continued.

Mrs. Hugh Walker and Mrs. E. P. McOsker were among the passengers on the S. S. Halifax, which arrived in Boston yesterday morning from Prince Edward Island.

Mrs. Chas. Blacktin and Leo Blacktin of Milltown, New Brunswick, are visiting Howard Blacktin and wife of Hale street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Houghton of 81 Branch street are rejoicing in the birth of a baby girl.

William Hayes of Manchester has been visiting in this city.

Mr. P. J. Lynch, formerly of this city now connected with the Boston Post, will speak on "How a Newspaper is Made" at an entertainment by the Catholic Union of Boston on Dec. 3.

Mr. Garvey Boston, a well known Haverhill barber, is the guest of Mr. A. E. Bevington, Fletcher street.

A leaking standpipe on Hale street nearly opposite Grand street is causing much damage to the street and much annoyance to pedestrians.

KILLED BY A WOMAN

Brother of Mrs. McKinley Shot by a Divorced Woman.

Jealousy and Hate the Sole Cause—The Alleged Perpetrator Refused to Talk When Arrested.

Canton, Oct. 8.—George Saxton, a brother of Mrs. McKinley, was shot dead last evening before the residence of Eva B. Althouse, where he is presumed to have gone to make a call. Five shots were fired, three of which entered his body, and Anna C. George has been placed under arrest on suspicion of the murder. Saxton was unconscious when neighbors arrived to investigate the cause of the shooting, and was dead when the physician and officers arrived.

Henry Bederman, residing about 200 feet from the Althouse residence, said: "I was in the Horen grocery at 314 Lincoln avenue when I heard two shots from a revolver and saw the flash from the mouth of a gun. I went immediately to the door of the store, and after about two minutes had elapsed I heard two more. Before I heard these, however, I saw a woman, or some one dressed in woman's clothes, go away from the Althouse steps rather slowly, then turn around and go back again. At that time I heard the two additional shots. This time the woman started to run. She left the pavement and ran up a vacant lot. We men then went across the road and found Saxton lying there."

Mrs. George is the divorced wife of Sample C. George, and formerly was a tenant of Mr. Saxton in his downtown business block, conducting a dressmaking business. Her divorce was obtained in Dakota, and a proceeding later filed in local courts by the husband against Saxton charged that Saxton had sent her there to secure the divorce, the proceeding here being a suit for damages for the alleged alienation of the wife's affections. This case has been through all the intermediate courts and was passed upon by the state supreme court on an inter-pleading, and finally remanded for hearing on its merits here. Wednesday a settlement was effected, Saxton paying George $1825 on the claim set up of $20,000 for damages. Mrs. George has also had several cases against Saxton, claiming the detention of furniture, the defense of Saxton being that the articles were held for overdue rent on the rooms. Mrs. Althouse several months ago began peace proceeding against Mrs. George, alleging that her life had been threatened.

For sometime Mrs. George had been living about five blocks away from where the shooting occurred. Early in the week she is said to have packed up her household goods and to have shipped them to her mother's home at Hanoverton. She had been living since at the rooms of Mrs. Oberlin, in the same house. While the officers were talking to Mr. Oberlin, Mrs. George was seen coming across a lot nearby. As she attempted to go around the house to get in at the back way she was arrested and brought to police headquarters. When she was brought into the station house she seemed to be self-possessed. She was given a chair. Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene pulled his chair in front of her and said: "Mrs. George, where were you at about 6 o'clock?"

She answered in a perfectly calm and quiet tone, "Pardon me, sir, I will tell you when the proper time comes."

"Did you go out on the street can about that time?"

There was no answer.

"I will say to you, Mrs. George," said the prosecuting attorney, "that if you had nothing to do with this we will not detain you a moment."

There was no answer, and the prosecutor said: "Do you know why the officers brought you here?"

No answer.

"Do you know that Mr. Saxton is dead?" was the next question. There was no answer to this or other questions and Mrs. George was taken into the woman's department and an examination was made. Nothing was found on her. The skin of her hands was scraped and will be analyzed to see whether there is any trace of gunpowder on them. She was then locked up to await a hearing.

It is common talk that Mrs. George made frequent threats to take Saxton's life. Many of these threats are said to have been sent through the mails, and the federal jury sitting in Cleveland last fall indicted her for alleged improper use of the mails. Mrs. George gave bond and the indictment, so far as is known here, is still alive. She claimed that Saxton deceived her and deserted her for an other.

MRS M'KINLEY SHOCKED.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The news of the murder of Mrs. McKinley's brother was received at the white house just as the reception to the Episcopalian council was about to close. Mrs. McKinley was receiving with the president. The news of her brother's death was a great shock to her. Several dispatches were received from members of the family in Canton in regard to the tragedy. The first were very brief, however, and contained little if any additional information to that in the press dispatches. Mrs. McKinley expressed a wish to attend the funeral, and accordingly hurried arrangements were made whereby she will start for Canton tonight.

THE INDIAN FIGHT

Extermination of the Enemy Favored

BY THE PEOPLE OF WALKER, MINN.

The Outbreak Regarded as Finally Settled.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 8.—People in and around Walker are apprehensive of the outcome, and are demanding that the redskins be pursued until they are broken in spirit and thoroughly cowed. They say that if the trouble is allowed to drop now it will be but a short time before they again become defiant, and that life and property will not be safe unless the Indians are exterminated.

Chief Gey-gwa-one-way-bin-ning of Bear island, who has been against the rebellion, assured Lieutenant Humphrey, that everything would be amicably settled, and that his tribe were anxious for peace. One of the hostile chiefs boasted that he had seen armed men as thick as leaves in the forest.

A conference between Agent Sutherland and Chippewa Indians at the agency is going on, and matters are again assuming a threatening aspect. Mrs. Colby, who is employed at the agency school as an instructor, was ordered to leave the agency by Indians. She fears serious trouble within the next few hours, and says that the pretended of the bucks, who are constantly arriving at the agency from all directions, that they wish to sign rolls is manufactured for the occasion.

Inspector Tinker has wired Secretary Bliss for at least 5000 troops. Probably one-fifth of that number will be more than sufficient to do all that remains to be done. One of the most important citizens here explains the migration of the Indians toward Bear Island by saying that they are probably on their way to the agency to sign the roll for peace and that as soon as this is done they will be a general exodus of Chippewas across the border. He does not think another shot will be fired.

Godfrey Ziegler, one of the wounded privates in the hospital, says the fight was hot for 30 minutes. One Indian at the right of the line seemed to hit a soldier every time he shot, and when he fired another Indian at the right set off a whoop. Ziegler says this Indian had a fine gun. It was he who shot Sergeant Butler through the head, making three holes in his hat. The hat is preserved by Ziegler, who is wounded in the right arm. He is quoted as saying: "You ought to have seen the reporter's leg it when the fight began, but they were mighty kind to the wounded afterwards." There were not over 30 Indians engaged in the fight, and in this he is supported by the statements of several others. Two or three Indians seemed to do all the damage.

END OF THE UPRISING.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Reports received by the officials of the war and interior departments from the scene of the Indian outbreak are reassuring, and they now feel that the uprising may be regarded as over. General Bacon will remain at Walker for the present, as this, it is hoped, will have a quieting effect on the citizens of the surrounding country. Steps will be taken to have an investigation made with a view of fixing the responsibility among the Indians for their stand against the government.

MISHAPS AT A FAIR.

Brockton, Oct. 8.—The third day of the Brockton fair was a success, and, though not as largely attended as Thursday, still over 30,000 people were present. There was an accident in every class of sport, balloon ascension, bicycle racing, pacing and horse show exhibition, but fortunately none was fatal. A. T. Glass, now, the cannon balloon man, severely sprained his arm when he was shot from the cannon. T. H. Bailey, the driver of Mazetto, was thrown in the second heat. One of the wheels of his sulkey collapsed and caused the accident. Aural Batchelor, a driver in the horse show, was thrown against the fence and dislocated his shoulder. Claude Hamilton, one of the leaders in the bicycle circuit, was crowded into the fence in the finish of the mile handicap and had his head cut in two places and his hip scraped.

In the Fall

Your Health Should Be Carefully Guarded.

There is danger of malaria, fevers, sudden colds and pneumonia. Make your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and you need not fear these dangers. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power to strengthen and fortify the system. It is unequalled for purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood. It gently tones the stomach, creates a good appetite and invigorates every organ. It is just what is needed at this season.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe. Druggists. 25c.

The Popular Officer "Jack" Crowley "In the Push" With a Couple of Jail Birds He Has Bagged.

JAIL BIRD TAKEN

By the Vigilance of Officer Crowley.

WILLIAM FERRIS HAD MADE HIS ESCAPE

From Lowell Jail and 15 Month Sentence.

Officer J. B. Crowley made another capture yesterday afternoon. While patrolling Paige street yesterday he noticed two men somewhat under the influence of liquor, one of whom had a familiar appearance.

The officer moved up cautiously on his men and when close to them discovered to his satisfaction that one of them was William Ferris of Dracut, who broke jail on Sept. 22 when he was serving a 15 months' sentence for larceny and breaking and entering. Ferris was arrested Oct. 22, 1898 and the following day was found guilty of vagrancy, breaking and entering, and was sentenced.

ANOTHER WARRANT

FOR ARREST OF MRS. BOTKIN FOR MURDER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8.—In spite of everything that has been said to the contrary, another warrant will be issued for the arrest of Mrs. Botkin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and Mrs. Deane and she may be extradited and tried in Deleware.

It was said yesterday that Governor Budd had decided not to issue a warrant for extradition papers and it seemed then that the suspected woman would not be sent east for trial. But this seems to have been a mistake. Chief of Police Lees says he would certainly sign the warrant upon which extradition papers will be granted. He says that the warrant will be issued Monday.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Edward Cole of Montreal, P. Q., is visiting his cousins, the Misses Cole of Thorndike street.

Mr. Arthur K. Lane of Boston has been engaged as tenor in the First Universalist church choir of this city. Mr. Lane comes from the Central Congregational church, Chelsea.

Lieut. Joseph S. Francis, of the Massachusetts heavy artillery, left last night to take a position in the telephone business in Philadelphia.

Rev. W. A. Morang is unable to accept the invitation to supply the pulpit of the Mt. Vernon church next Sunday.

"Doc. Tinker" with Perry Simpson, Harry Smith, and Ernest Puffer, start Saturday for an extended hunting trip through the provinces.

it is what a cough may lead to that makes it so dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a medicine that has long been tested in private practice. Sold by druggists generally.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

STORES CLOSED

Merchants Join Friday Night Closing.

NEARLY EVERY FIRM SIGNED THE AGREEMENT.

Clerks Pleased With Employers' Action.

The down town stores closed last night.

Not only millinery, cloak and suit and department stores, are included in the Friday night closing proposition, but also shoe stores and clothing houses, although the two latter were not entirely represented in the list of those who were in line last night. In fact, none of the clothing houses, and but two or three of the shoe stores were in darkness. It is expected, however, that next Friday night ,all of the down town stores will be closed.

The folowing agreement has been signed.

Lowell, Oct. 7, 1898.

We, the undersigned merchants, agree to close our respective places of business every Friday evening at 6 o'clock, opening nights and holiday seasons excepted, provided the movement is unanimous:

The canvassers were unable, because of the scarcity of time, to interview all of the managers and proprietors of stores, so that any who are omitted in the following list, will not feel that they have been passed by intentionally. The men started with the document in the afternoon and from then until late at night they were kept busy. Some of the store owners were not easily convinced of the feasibility of such a scheme and it required a long process of persuasive argument to obtain their signatures. At 9.30 last night the document had the following names enrolled:

Dry goods and cloak stores—A. G. Pollard & Co., O'Donnell & Gilbride Co., the Bon Marche, Cook, Taylor & Co., G. C. Taylor & Co., New York Cloak and Suit Co., Chris. Holmes, Ralph A. Day, J. V. Keyes & Co., J. E. Shanley & Co., Grant & Co., George L. Lawson & Co., C. I. W. Maynard & Co., N. M Whitten, E. J. Medina, Brown Bros, E. Pellitier, M. and E. Marion, W. S. McIntyre.

Milliners—Rose Jordan Hartford, J. L. Gregoire, W. J. Johnson, Head & Shaw, J. E. Burbank, S. Abels, L. J. and J. A. Rogers, Miss Lord, K. W. Horne, J. F. Kenney, B. E. Willard, D. Dupont, Madame Lepine, Madame Lambert, Mrs. E. Courville, Mrs. Wm. Wright, Mrs. N. L. Wheeler, Miss Baird, Miss Chase.

Clothing stores—J. L. Chalifoux & Co., Putnam & Son, Charles R. Talbot Clothing company, Merrimack Clothing company, Charles M. Kimball.

Shoe dealers—O'Sullivan Bros., Twentieth Century Shoe store, W. S. Grady, T. P. Boulger, W. H. Greene, S. A. Byam, F. E. Lebarge.

Furniture stores—Adams & Co., Robertson & Co., Gookin Bros., Gaynor & Co., O'Heir & Co.

SEIZING ISLANDS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 8.—The steamer Warrimoo has arrived here from Australia via Honolulu. Hawaiian advices say that ex-Queen Liliuokalani will visit Washington soon for the purpose of seeking financial redress for annexation.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia left Honolulu for San Francisco September 29 with Admiral Miller on board.

A report from the Solomon Islands says the British warships Goldfinch and Mohawk have seized a number of South Sea islands.

A number of French prisoners are reported to have escaped on a schooner from the penal colony of New Caledonia.

VETERAN FIREMEN'S NOTICE.

Lowell, Oct. 8, '98.

A special meeting will take place Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock of the Gen. Butler Veteran Firemen's association at the headquarters, as business of importance in regard to Cambridge muster and other business will come up.

—J. H. Burns, Sec. Gen. Butler, V. F. A.

THE CASE GOES ON

Testimony in Favor of the Beneficiaries Offered

WITNESS SAYS NORTON WAS OF SOUND MIND.

Lowell Parties Greatly Interested in Result.

The Lawton will case in which considerable local interest is centered because of the fact that one of the contestants, Mrs. Meribeh Hunton, resides in Lowell, was continued in the court at Fall River Thursday. The following from the Fall River Globe details the proceedings:

"When the case was resumed after dinner, John W. Marvel and Charles H. Sherman, who had known Mr. Lawton for a long time testified relative to his physical and mental condition.

Mr. Sherman, on cross examination, said in reference to the physical and mental condition of Mr. Lawton that up to the time he had the shock, which eventually resulted in his death, he was in sound mind, in fact, was a very intelligent man. Witness first heard that Mrs. Vickery was Mr. Lawton's wife after the latter's death.

J. Elbrige Martin of Swansea, who lives two and a half miles from Mr. Lawton's farm, said he had known him 27 years. The first indication that witness saw that would lead him to believe that Mr. Lawton and Mrs. Vickery were married was at one time they were showing him how the entry of the house had been fixed up. At this time he spoke of how "we" had the house fixed up. He was somewhat surprised at the time. He never knew for a certainty that they were married until he read about it in the Swansea Record. This was after Mr. Lawton's death.

Witness considered that Mr. Lawton was of sound mind. He never know that Mr. Lawton ever used intoxicating liquor. He had never naticed it. If he had been drunk one time, then he must have been drunk all times.

Hiram Douglass Lawton, son of Hiram, testified that he had lived on the farm all but two years of his life. He knew nothing about his father letting Mrs. Barney and Luther have money. Everything was kept hidden from him. He has since learned about it.

Witness told of a time when Luther, his wife, and Meribeh, came over to the farm. There was a quarrel then over the property and his father told them not to come there again. Luther had threatened violence to his father.

On cross-examination witness said he knew the time his father and Mrs. Vickery went to get married. He thought it was in September, 1893. He didn't know where they went to get married. They started for Providence. He heard them talk about getting married before they went.

There was more or less quarreling between Mr. Lawton and Luther, his wife and Mrs. Barney.

Some further questions by Mr. Pease got witness a little warmed up and he turned to Mrs. Barney who was glaring at him and said:

"Here's a lady who had $1500 a year income and who spent all of it, and owes money now in Fall River."

"That is none of your business," retorted Mrs. Barney.

Witness spoke of a time when Luther went to get a gun to shoot his father. Witness and Mrs. Lawton prevented him. This was the time when his father told Luther to go and never come back.

To Mr. Wood, witness said the first time he knew there was a will was after the funeral. After Luther left, his father told witness and Mrs. Lawton that they were to have all his property if they stayed with him. Witness didn't know that a will had been made.

Mrs. Ellen Frances Lawton next testified that she went to Mr. Lawton's in 1892. She said she married Mr. Lawton in 1893 and produced her marriage certificate.

She first went to Mr. Lawton's to visit her sister, Mrs. Luther Lawton. Mrs. Barney asked her to remain there and keep house for Mr. Lawton.

Witness had seen trouble several times between Mrs. Barney and Luther and Mr. Lawton. The trouble was over money matters. Witness testified in regard to the incident spoken of by Hiram in which the gun figured.

Witness did not know when the will was made. She had had very little communication with Mrs. Barney. Luther and Meribeh afterwards. This was in accordance with Mr. Lawton's desire.

On cross-examination Mrs. Lawton said she was divorced from Mr. Vickery, her former husband, about a year before she married Mr. Lawton.

As to Mr. Lawton's mental condition, Mrs. Lawton said she had never noticed anything to indicate that his mind was weak.

Witness denied that she ever told anyone that she had raised the very devil with Mr. Lawton, but that she had got him where she wanted him. Mr. Lawton was not afraid of her.

Mrs. Barney, recalled, in reply to Mr. Wood said that Mr. Lawton sued her to recover $2000. She did not know what the outcome of this suit was.

To Mr. Pease Mrs. Barney said that Mrs. Lawton told her once that she had raised hell with Mr. Lawton and had got him and Hiram Douglass Lawton where she could twist them around her finger.

Mrs. Luther Lawton, recalled, corroborated Mrs. Barney relative to what Mrs. Lawton told her, that she had raised hell with Mr. Lawton.

To Judge Fuller Mrs. Hiram Lawton said she told Douglass that she was married. She didn't know of any reason why she didn't. Nobody had ever asked her about it.

Judge Fuller asked her if she had any certificate of her divorce from Mr. Vickery and Mrs. Lawton produced it.

Mr. Wood was sworn and went on the stand. He had known Mr. Lawton a long time. He lived on a farm which Mr. Wood's father was born on. He knew of Mr. Lawton letting Mrs. Barney and Luther together have $1001. Mr. Lawton told witness that Mrs. Barney and Luther had more than their share of his property.

Mr. Wood spoke of how Mr. Lawton had talked about drawing up the will. In speaking of Meribeh, he said if she had stayed with him, she should have had her share of the property. Of Luther Mr. Lawton said he had talked to him shamefully. Mrs. Vickery, now Mrs. Lawton, was never with him when there was any talk of the will.

Mr. Wood said he had at Mr. Lawton's request, obtained judgment against Mrs. Barney for $2000. This judgment is still outstanding.

Mr. Wood said that during the last years of Mr. Lawton's life he seemed to fail physically. He had never seen him under the influence of liquor. He had seen him when he knew he had been drinking, but had never seen him when he was befuddled as a result of drink.

Mr. Lawton told Mr. Wood that before Luther came to Fall River he was a good boy.

This ended the case. No arguments were made.

McCARTHY STANDS

COSGROVE HAD A SCHEME TO FILL HIS PLACE.

A report was cut out last night that James F. McCarthy who was nominated at the representative convention of the 25th district, Thursday night, was to withdraw at the instigation of the friends of Alderman Cosgrove and that an attempt will be made to put the alderman on the ticket in his place.

Mr. McCarthy was seen by The Sun reporter this morning and he said: "I was nominated and shall stand."

PEACE OFFICIALS

OPENED THEIR THREE HOURS' SESSION AT PARIS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The United States Peace Commissioners began their usual three hours' session at 10 o'clock this morning. They are understood to have taken into consideration direct suggestions and counter propositions from the Spaniards of which the Americans now have enough to engage their attention at the daily session. It may be regarded as quite likely that the Spaniards have already outlined their apparent expectations and that they are beyond the line of possible acquiescence by the Americans. The Spaniards seem unable or unwilling to understand or believe the Americans may have at the outset set forth their requirements and that they are destined to remain virtually unchanged by finesse or counter- diplomacy.

While the Philippines have not yet been reached in the deliberations, this question is doubtless relatively not far distant and at that point is to come the full stress of the diplomatic controversy.

TO RATIFY TICKET

By a Big Meeting in Boston.

MR. BRUCE AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Arranging Dates for Other Rallies.

E-Mayor Bruce of Lawrence, candidate for governor, was in conference with the democratic state executive committee at headquarters, 13 School street, Boston, yesterday. There were present the Hon. William S. McNary, secretary of the committee; Chairman Christopher M. Walsh of Lynn, Daniel N. Crowley of Danvers, P. J. Daly, Colonel Drinkwater of Braintree and several others. George Fred Williams was at headquarters earlier in the day, but was not at this meeting.

Ex-Mayor Bruce and the committee talked over dates for rallies, but the principal business was to arrange a date for the big ratification meeting to be held in honor of the ticket in Boston the latter part of next week.

The place for this meeting has not yet been selected, but probably Music Hall will be secured. The leading speakers in the state will be invited, and the meeting will mark the real opening of the democratic campaign. George Fred Williams will be heard from at this meeting in a long speech.

At Worcester the speech of the Dedham leader was very short, and he confined himself principally to his own retirement from the ticket, and to the candidacy of Mr. Bruce. It is expected he will speak on the issues of the campaign at the ratification meeting.

Secretary McNary says the outlook for democratic success is more promising this fall than it has been for several years back. "From all over the state," he said, "I have been receiving communications from chairmen of town and city committees asking that rallies be held in these places.

"It seems," said Mr. McNary, "as though nearly all communities of importance wants to see and hear the candidates on the ticket."

Mr. McNary is giving much time to the selection of speakers for the stump. It is not certain yet whether Bay State democrats will have an opportunity to listen to any of the outside "big men" of the party.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all disease. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. Nothing on earth will

MAKE HENS LAY

like it. Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans $5. Exp. paid. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

WEAVERS WANTED

By Mills of Denver From This State.

THEY ARE VERY SCARCE IN COLORADO.

How They are Paid in the West.

The Fall River Globe says:

Secretary Whitehead of the Weavers' association of Fall River has received a letter from a mill official in Denver, Col., who wants weavers. He says it is difficult to get operatives there and this is his reason for seeking them in Fall River. Some time ago the mill begun the manufacture of colored goods and weavers who had been running six looms now run but four. This has resulted in a scarcity of weavers.

At the suggestion of two overseers who formerly belonged in Fall River, the superintendent wrote to Secretary Whitehead and asked him to send five or six families. He wants respectable people and will not tolerate "bums and agitators." The mill is equipped with Whitin looms 30 and 36 inches wide. The speed is 175 and 165 picks per minute, respectively.

The cuts average 62 yards. For 60 sley and 54 picks 20¾ cents per cut is paid, 20 warp and 26 filling. Six loom weavers can make $6.50 a week on these goods. On cotton flannel, 48x11, the weavers run four looms and receive 35 cents per cut, 20 warp yarn, eight filling. For outing flannels, 35 cents per cut is paid and four looms are run. The goods are 48x44 10 filling. Where six looms are run, the price per cut is 28 cents. Weavers can make from $8 to $9 a week.

The superintendent also gives the wages paid to other classes of mill operatives there. Card strippers and picker house hands make $1 per day, draw frame hands, 75 cents per day, speeders, slubbers and intermediate hands from $1.25 to $1.40 per day, ring spinners 11 cents per side for warp, 10½ spindles per side, 13 cents per side for filling. The warp is 20's and the filling 25's.

Mule spinners are not wanted, the superintendent says, but their pay is from $1.50 to $12 per week. Section hands in the weave room where there is a vacancy get $1.53 for 105 looms.

The mill is run 11 hours per day, or 66 hours per week. For the past two years an extra quarter day has been run on Saturday, making 69 hours a week, but after 12 o'clock Saturday the operatives are paid extra.

House rents in Denver are practically the same as in Fall River, but provisions are decidedly cheaper, for instance, eggs are 15 cents per dozen, butter 15 to 25 cents per pounds; flour is 33 per cent. cheaper than in Fall River.

The mill runs no store and pays cash every two weeks. The superintendent, who, by the way, says he comes from the East, says the mill is run very much like a Lowell mill and the help are not pushed, as in Fall River.

He will undertake to advance the money to pay the transportation of such families as desire to go out there and the fare will amount to $29.50 per ticket, and the operatives can pay this at the rate of $1.60 per week after they get there.

CORDUROY CUTTERS DANCE.

The members of the Corduroy Cutters' Union held an enjoyable dance at Columbia hall last evening for the benefit of a fellow workman who is confined in a local hospital. There were over 100 couples present who indulged in the terpsichorean evolution to their heart's content until midnight to the music of Atwood's orchestra. Charles Bigby was general manager, J. Callahan floor director and Albert Porter, Allon Marsden, William O'Neil and Water Clough, aids.

A substantial sum will be realized as a result of this event which will undoubtedly prove quite a nest-egg to the unfortunate man, who is in rather discouraging circumstances.

TYNGSBORO.

DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL LAST NIGHT.

The Tyngsboro Evangelical church gave a measure social last night, the proceeds of which were devoted to paying a balance on their new pipe organ. A chicken supper was served from 6.30 to 8 p. m. and the guests paid for their supper according to their height, the rate being three cents a foot for both sexes. The committee in charge were Mrs. M. C. Butterfield, Mrs. Matilda Truby, Mrs. Channing Whittaker, Mrs. Charles Worcester, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Bridgeford.

After supper there was presented a well chosen selection of tableaux vivants, illustrative of readings given by Mrs. Alba Sherburne.

X-RAY USED.

Hazel Sargent, child of Charles E. Sargent of Manahan street, is at the Massachusetts General hospital, Boston, and is in a critical condition. A few days ago she swallowed a pin to which was attached what children term a "monkey nut." Severe coughing spells followed. Efforts to remove the pin by means of the x-ray have proved unsuccessful. The child now has pneumonia which the doctors say might be the result of the pin being lodged in the lungs.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

STATE AND NATION

Will Contribute to Expense of Soldiers' Funerals.

"CHUB" LANE MAKING A BRAVE FIGHT.

Condition of Soldiers in Local Hospitals.

In response to a communication from the Hon. John H. Sullivan of the governor's council, regarding the expense of soldiers' funerals, Governor Wolcott writes:

"Under general orders No. 111 the Secretary of War gives notice that the remains of deceased soldiers will be enclosed in coffins, and transportation furnished by the quartermaster's department, and that the cost of expense of burial, other than the cost of transportation, to the amount of $35, will be paid by the United States government.

"In addition to this, I feel authorized to say that from the funds placed in my hands by Chapter 347 of the Acts of 1898 the Commonwealth will pay the sum of $35 in all cases where such payment may seem to be necessary.

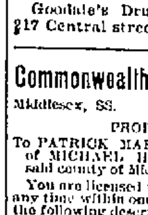
Councillor Sullivan had an interview with the quartermaster's department, U.S.V., and was informed there that the United States would pay $15 towards the funerals of all United States volunteers, who died before Sept. 9, 1898; that all subsequent deaths they would pay in accord with the rule promulgated on Sept. 9, 1898—$35; so that it would appear that the nation and state would pay $50 towards the funeral expenses of all soldiers who died before Sept. 9, 1898, and $70 toward the funeral expenses of all who died subsequent to that date.

'CHUB' LANE IMPROVING.

Sylvester Lane is still in a very critical condition. He has been fighting for his life for a number of weeks now, and the doctors say they have never seen such vitality in a patient.

The soldiers in the Lowell hospitals are doing nicely. Everett at the corporation hospital is taking exercise daily, having begun on Thursday. Harry Whitely of Albion street is well enough to get along without a nurse these days. Wm. E. Chamberlain, who was in a very critical condition ten days ago, is convalescent.

Mary F. Wilkins, widow of Orrin T. Wilkins, has been granted a pension of $12 per month.



SAFE SURE SPEEDY

MME. LE CLAIR'S FAMOUS FRENCH REMEDY

Never Fails.

ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS

Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proven worthless. 25 two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LeClair Pill Co., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass. N. B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.

Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To PATRICK MAHONEY, executor of the will of MICHAEL HAYES, late of Billerica, in said county of Middlesex, deceased.

You are licensed to sell, at public auction, at any time within one year from the date hereof, the following described parcel of real estate of said deceased for the payment of his debts and charges of administration, to wit: 1. A parcel of land situated in Carlisle, in said county, being shown on plan of land entitled "Plan of the Parker Farm as surveyed for Ermis Cushing, Geo. H. Robbins, Surveyor," bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone bound at the northwesterly corner of the premises at land now or formerly of said MICHAEL HAYES, thence running southerly on said Hayes' land 50 rods to an angle; thence southwesterly 5 rods to an angle; thence southerly 9 1-2 rods to an angle; thence in the same course 7 3-5 rods to an angle; thence southwesterly 6 rods to an angle; thence still in the same course 5 3-5 rods to a corner at land of one Brown; thence southeasterly along said Brown land 36 rods to an angle; thence southwesterly along said Brown land 16 rods to an angle; thence southwesterly along said Brown land and land of one Hildreth 28 rods to an angle; thence westerly along said last named land 13 3-4 rods to an angle; thence southerly along said last named land 14 rods to an angle; thence still in the same course 23 2-5 rods to the road leading from said Carlisle to Lowell in said county; thence running easterly, southeasterly and northeasterly along said road as shown on said plan to an angle; thence running northeasterly along said road 81 4-5 rods to an angle; thence still in the same direction 7 2-5 rods to a stone bound at land of one Hayes, supposed; thence northwesterly along last named land 24 rods to an angle; thence northeasterly 19 1-4 rods to an angle; thence still in the same course 10 rods to an angle; thence northerly 32 rods to an angle; thence northeasterly 12 rods to an angle still on said Hayes' land; thence northwesterly along said last named land 51 rods to an angle; thence northwesterly 6 3-4 rods to a stone bound to the point of beginning. Containing 57 acres, more or less. 2. Also a certain other lot of land containing 130 acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon situated in the southwest part of said Billerica, divided into two pieces and described as follows: The first piece contains 100 acres, bounded, beginning at the northeast corner, thence southerly on the Triple Cove Brook, so called, about 60 rods as the road runs to a corner of the wall at land of the late Jonas Parker; thence northwesterly on said Parker's land about 20 rods to the corner of a wall; thence northerly on said Parker's land and land of the heirs of D. P. Winning to a corner; thence northwesterly on the wall on said heirs' land about 25 rods, more or less, to land of Stephen J. Nickless; thence northerly on said Nickless' land to the road leading by the dwelling house on the premises; thence on said road easterly to a point opposite said house; thence across said road nearly at right angles on land of Joel Dix about 6 rods to the corner of the wall; thence easterly on said Dix land to a corner of a wall thereon; southerly about 6 rods and across said road to a point opposite the easterly corner of the house; thence on said road again easterly to the point of beginning. The second piece contains about 30 acres, situated in the northerly part of said Carlyle, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner thereof at land of the late Jonas Parker and heirs of D. P. Winning; thence southerly as the wall now stands on land of said Parker to the corner of the wall about 50 rods; thence westerly on said Parker land about 80 rods to a stake and stone at land now or late of W. Richardson; thence northerly on said Richardson land about 77 rods to a stake and stones at land of Asa Nickless; thence easterly on said Nickless land about 60 rods to the point of beginning.

You are required to give public notice of the time and place of such sale, by publishing a notification thereof once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell and, within one year after such sale, return your affidavit of having given such notice, with a copy thereof, to the Probate Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, at Cambridge, this sixth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

—S. H. Folsom, Register.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Fire! Fire!

We have succeeded, after long negotiations, in obtaining great concessions on the large amount of goods which had been made to our order by Mark Andrews & Co., Boston, the well known manufacturer of Men's and Boys' Clothing, and had not yet been delivered to us when the great fire occurred in their building Sept. 26. This stock, which we now own, at a mere fraction of the cost of the goods, consists of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. Every one new and of this season's style, tailored and finished in the best manner.

Every garment has been carefully examined and not one was found to have been damaged in the least by fire nor soiled by water. Who will reap the benefit? Our patrons, of course. On Saturday morning, Oct. 8, 1898, at just 8.30, we will open our doors to the public for this

Great Sale

It is to your advantage to be on hand early Saturday to secure some of the greatest bargains never before equalled in Lowell. Bear in mind we have our immense stock of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats, besides Mark Andrews' stock, which we have marked at prices much lower than the ordinary for this sale.

Saturday Morning.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

CUREWISE.

The quicker the cure the cheaper. Time is money. For cold in the head, rose cold, and all catarrhal affections use

DOWS' MENTHOL CREAM.

Place a little in the nostrils—dissolves quickly, ascends the air passages rapidly. Attacks the cause, slays it. You're cured. That's all.

10 cts. tube, 25 cts. box. All druggists. But get Dows'.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Props., Lowell, Mass.

It's a Matter to be Thought Over.

When you get your Shoes at the

"SUNLIGHT"

and you do not like them, bring them back to us, we will stand by them, or your money back. It's no dream of ours when we say that our line of FALL SHOES are the pick of the manufactories.

Sole agents for the Curtis Shoes.

Sole agents for the Douglass Shoes.

Sunlight Shoe Store

100 CENTRAL STREET.

UP-TO-DATE REPAIRING.

CONSUMPTION

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

SOMETHING INTERESTING.

If you are in need of a SMALL range for a SMALL amount of money, we have one, and it only costs

$12.00.

IRON BED, with Brass Trimmings, and All-Iron Spring, only

$6.00.

These goods are worth more money, but $6.00 will buy them.

REMEMBER

The Grand Prize Range is the range to buy. It has more practical improvements than any other range made. Sold only by

GAYNOR & CO.

85 Prescott Street.

BLOODSHED AVERTED

A Conflict Between American and Spanish Troops.

At Manzanillo—Spanish Captain Resisted Col. Ray's Order and Gen. Wade's Despatch Saved the Spaniards.

Manzanillo, Santiago, Oct. 8.—One battalion of Colonel Ray's third immunes arrived Wednesday night at Caliete, en route for Manzanillo. Caliete is a small port belonging to the Cubans and surrounded by sugar plantations, a few miles south of Manzanillo. The troops were received with enthusiastic cheers by the insurgents, who are apparently fat and hearty. The insurgent major in command promptly called upon Colonel Ray and reported conditions that are notably better than those prevailing in most other portions of the province. He said he had on hand a quantity of corn and vegetables. Colonel Ray visited the Ramenos plantation, which is used by the Cuban camp, and found valuable machinery undamaged.

Thursday morning Ray's command Manzanillo, to the evident astonishment of the Spanish authorities, who claimed that they had not expected the United States troops for a few days. Colonel Ray, accompanied by Collector Donaldson of Santiago and an interpreter, visited Colonel Parron, in command of the local garrison, numbering 200. He informed the colonel that he had arrived to take charge of the government buildings and to assume military command of the city in accordance with the agreement reached between the United States and Spanish evacuation commissioners at Havana. Colonel Parron, who was exceedingly courteous, welcomed the American officer, said he had received a telegraphic communication from General Blanco informing him that the date for the American occupation had been changed to Oct. 10, and requested Colonel Ray to cable General Lawton at Santiago for further instructions. Colonel Ray offered to take over the customs house and to allow the other buildings to await a formal surrender until next Tuesday. Colonel Parron objected to this, saying that all or none should be delivered. It was finally arranged that both commanders should telegraph their superiors.

The next question that arose was regarding the landing of troops. Colonel Parron wanted Colonel Ray to pitch his camp two miles off, for fear of a clash. Colonel Ray objected to this, saying that he wanted his men in the city and, moreover, to have them on land Friday. He pledged his word that there would be no clash so far as his men were concerned. Colonel Parron answered that he also could answer for his own garrison, but he feared the Cuban element. The Spanish commander courteously offered the American officer half his commissariat supplies, if necessary. Colonel Ray thanked him for the offer, but declined to take advantage of it.

Colonel Ray, not having heard from General Lawton to the contrary, sent word to Colonel Parron that in accordance with his instructions he should march his men to the city from the dock a mile away, where the United States transport had moved at the request of the Spanish commander, and would take possession of the public buildings in the name of the United States. At 8 o'clock the battalion was in motion, with colors flying. Colonel Ray marched toward the city, but before the troops reached the city gate, Adjutant Collins arrived with Colonel Parron's reply. The latter said he had no objections to surrendering the customs house at once provided the American flag was not raised. Colonel Ray retorted that the United States was not accustomed to taking possession without displaying the insignia of its sovereignty. The march was then continued. When the troops passed the guard at the gate, a body of 25, the latter lined up and saluted. The report quickly spread through the city that the Americans had arrived with colors flying; and the streets were soon thronged by apparently the whole population, men women and children turning out by thousands, as the regiment marched toward the principal square, where it halted.

At this point a Spanish bugler sounded the call to arms, and the Spanish garrison turned out to the number of 500 men on the other side of the square. Colonel Ray visited Colonel Parron at the palace and a somewhat stormy interview took place between them, with the aid of an interpreter. The Spanish commander said he had understood from Colonel Ray that matters were to remain over until Oct. 10, and that he considered himself tricked. Colonel Ray explained that he had never said anything of that sort; that his instructions were to take possession of the city Oct. 7; that he had cabled for further instructions, and, not having received any, had proceeded to act upon his original orders. Thereupon Colonel Parron said the American troops must be removed at once. Colonel Ray refused. Colonel Parron declared he would use force. Colonel Ray answered: "If you wish to precipitate further hostilities with the United States I am unable to prevent it, but so far as I am concerned I have certain orders which, as a soldier, I am bound to carry out. I appreciate the position in which you find yourself, but am unable to help you. After the United States troops are fired upon I believe the men who are with me are quite able to take care of themselves, even though a little outnumbered. Although I am opposed to a useless waste of life I shall face the issue in any way it suits you."

Colonel Parron said he would immediately order the arrest of the officer who allowed the American troops to pass the city gate.

Colonel Ray retorted: "If he had refused I should have been under the unpleasant necessity of shooting him and of then forcing an entrance."

After considerable discussion and many requests on the part of Colonel Parron that Colonel Ray should take his men out of the city until General Blanco could be communicated with, it was decided not to take action until the cable office had closed that afternoon, Colonel Ray asserting that if at that time no further instructions had been received he would take action immediately.

In the meantime the United States troops were to be marched up to the barracks which the Spaniards left on departing for Cienfuegos, Colonel Ray consenting to encase the colors out of deference to Colonel Parron's fear that the sight of the American flag might excite the Spanish element beyond restraint and so provoke an overt act leading to bloodshed.

On leaving the palace the two colonels walked to the square, where they arrived just in time to prevent a collision of their forces. It appears that some Spanish officer, who had misunderstood an order from Colonel Parron, had just notified the American troops that they must leave immediately. Captain Frost, in command during Colonel Ray's absence, refused to comply, whereupon he was told that the blood of his men would be upon their own heads. At this moment Colonel Ray came up, and Captain Frost reported the occurrence. Colonel Parron promptly ordered his overzealous subordinate away.

Then began the march of a mile to the barracks through the crowded streets, most of the on-lookers being evidently pro-Spanish, judging from their scowling looks and uncomplimentary remarks. The march led around the square. As the Americans passed the Spanish garrison the latter presented arms. The barracks were found in a healthy locality and in good condition. It was Colonel Ray's firm intention to take action as soon as the cable station closed, and it was evident that the soldiers on both sides were quite ready to try conclusions, the Spanish officers especially not taking at all kindly to evacuation.

Sometime before the cable station closed Colonel Ray received a dispatch from General Wade, explaining that the commander of the Spanish troops in Manzanillo had requested a delay until Oct. 10, and that the formal evacuation was therefore postponed.

ANOTHER PATRIOT GONE.

Concord, Mass., Oct. 8.—Sherman Hoar, after an illness of three weeks, died yesterday afternoon at his home of typhoid fever, contracted while making a tour through the southern camps as agent of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association.

Mr. Hoar returned from the south during the latter part of August considerably fatigued, but apparently in good health. A few weeks later the fatal disease made its appearance, but when he first took to his bed the attending physicians pronounced it pneumonia. At the end of a week it was pronounced typhoid fever. For two weeks there was no change in his condition. He was delirious most of the time, but as his heart and respiration remained strong hope was entertained that he would recover.

Mr. Hoar was born in Concord, July 50, 1860, his father being Judge Ebenezer R. Hoar. He entered Harvard in 1882 and graduated with honors. After two years in the Harvard law school, he was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1885. Mr. Hoar became actively engaged in politics in 1890, and was that year nominated and elected to congress by the Democrats of the Fifth district. At the expiration of his term he was appointed district attorney for the Boston district by President Cleveland, and while in that office conducted the first Brann trial.

In the work of the Massachusetts Aid association in the Spanish-American war he was indefatigable. He visited all the hospitals throughout the south and took great interest in all Massachusetts men wherever he found them. It is probable that while in the hospital at Montauk he contracted the fever.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITIES.

Dedham, Mass., Oct. 8.—By the will of William H. S. Jordan of Brookline bequests amounting to $19,200 are left to charitable and missionary organizations. The principal bequests are as follows: American Baptist Missionary union, $5000; American board of commissioners of foreign missions, $5000; Missionary society of Boston, $500; Episcopal city mission, Boston, $500; Gorgas missionary training school, Boston, $500; corporators of faith mission at home and abroad, $500; Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, Boston, $2500; trustees of the consumptives' home, $500; New England hospital for women and children, Boston, $500; New England home for little wanderers, Boston, $500; associated charities, Chardon street, Boston, $500, and Boston Young Men's Christian association, $400.

CHINESE CONFLAGRATION.

Shanghai, Oct. 8.—Details just received from Hankow show that the fire which broke out there on Sunday last destroyed 10,000 houses, devastated about two miles of built up ground and did damage to the extent of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 taels.

ARE DISCHARGED

Generals of Volunteer Army Honorably Discharged

FROM FURTHER DUTIES IN THE ARMY.

Those Promoted to Regular Will Remain.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The war department today issued the long expected order for the honorable discharge of, from the volunteer army of the United States, of three major generals and 26 brigadier generals of volunteers. This heavy reduction was made necessary by the fact that the volunteer army itself has been already reduced by fully fifty per cent and there is consequently no duty remaining for these officers to discharge. The officers who were promoted from the regular army will return to their former duties. The list follows:

Major generals—John J. Coppinger, October 31, 1898; Hamilton S. Hawkins, November 30, 1898; Jacob J. Kent, November 30, 1898.

Brigadier generals, to take effect October 31.—Francis L. Guenther, Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie, Lucius F. Hubbard, James R. Waller, Charles P. Mattocks, Mark W. Sheaf, James H. Buckley, Joseph W. Plume, Thomas L. Rosser, Joseph K. Hudson.

Brigadier generals to take effect November 30.—John I. Rodgers, Andrew S. Burt, Peter C. Hains, George A. Garretson, Henry M. Duffield, John B. Babcock, Ray Stone, Wallace F. Randolph, Henry Carroll, Edward P. Pearson, John H. Page, William M. Wherry, Charles D. Viele, Aaron S. Daggett, John H. Patterson.

Brigadier generals—Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie, John B. Babcock, and Peter C. Haines will continue their present duties.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

GAVE RUMOR TO REPORTS OF INTENDED SUICIDE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Taunton, Mass., Oct. 7.—Dr. Edgar F. Townsend, an oculist having rooms at 4 Main street, accidentally shot himself through the chest at about 7.30 o'clock this morning while cleaning a 44-calibre revolver, preparatory to taking a trip to Boston.

Physicians were called and extracted the bullet from the muscles of the back, the ball having passed entirely through the chest cavity without seriously affecting the vital organs.

Dr. Townsend was arrested on a Boston warrant for perjury a week ago, the case being a "straw bail" matter and his case was pending. This gave rise to a rumor of intended suicide which the attending physicians and Dr. Townsend deny. The chances are about even for his recovery.

Dr. Townsend has travelled through New England in the practice of his profession.

McCOY AND MAHER MATCHED.

New York, Oct. 8.—McCoy and Maher were matched yesterday to meet in a 25-round contest before the Greater New York Athletic club, Dec. 5, for a purse of $10,000 and a division of the gross receipts. Frank Moran, formerly manager of John L. Sullivan, was agreed upon as holder of the forfeit. Mr. Brown, official referee of the club, will act as referee of the fight. Manager J. F. Dowell of the club announces that he has secured the signature of McCoy.

WANTS AN OFFICIAL DEPOSED.

Albany, Oct. 8.—Governor Black has been requested to remove Colonel Asa B. Gardiner from the office of district attorney of New York city. The request was made by Colonel Lovell H. Jerome, being based on a decision of the appelate division of the supreme court in declaring that Colonel Gardiner acted illegally and is guilty of a misdemeanor in removing a veteran from office as an attache of his department without preferring charges against him.

It is sad and disappointing for a father to rear a son, spend hard-earned money for his education, work to insure him an advantageous start in life, and build castles in the air about the boy's future, only to have him killed off in the early years of manhood by the dread disease consumption.

Until recent years consumption was considered an incurable disease. Now it is known to tens of thousands that Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 98 per cent. of all cases if taken in the early stages of the disease. It also cures bronchitis, laryngitis, throat and nasal troubles and all allied diseases of the air-passages. It is the best blood-maker and flesh-builder, the best general tonic and nerve restorative. It gives a keen edge to the appetite, corrects the impaired digestion, promotes the flow of digestive juices, facilitates the production of chyle in the lower stomach, or intestines, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It tears down old and inert tissues and builds up new, firm, muscular tissues of health. It strengthens the heart's action, promotes the circulation of the blood to every part of the body and deepens the breathing, thus supplying the blood with vitalizing oxygen. Thousands have testified to its merits. The dealer who offers something else as "just as good" is dishonest.

"I never was very strong and then I had La Grippe," writes Mrs. Gracie G. Smith, of 480 14th St., Salem, Oregon. "I had a cough and felt tired all the time. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and two of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I have better health now than for many years."

Twenty one one cent stamps cover the mailing of a paper-covered copy of Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth-bound, 31 stamps. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHEEHAN RETURNS

Wounded Marshal Tells of the Battle.

The Beginning of Indian Trouble Dates Back Two Years—Duluth Prepares Troops for Scene of Action—Bacon Reports the Indians Subdued.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The Tribune's staff correspondent at Walker, Minn., en route to the scene of battle between Company E, Third Infantry, under command of General Bacon, and the Pillager Indians on Bear Island, reports:

The steamer Flora has arrived here, bringing the killed and wounded. Following is a complete list of those killed and wounded in Wednesday engagement:

The killed are:
Officers:
Major Mellville Wilkinson.
Sergeant William Butler.
Privates:
Lowe, Edward.
Olmstead, John.
Swallenstecker, John.
Zebell, Alfred.
The wounded:
Antonelle (?) E. E., shot in leg.
Ayers, Levi, sergeant, shot in neck.
Boucher, Richard, shot through the shoulder.
Brown, Edward, shot in face.
Daily, John, shot in thigh.
Francis, Charles.
Godfrey, private, shot through the shoulder.
Jelsen, Charles.
Schuyler, Albert.
Tunzer, Charles, shot through the shoulder.
Wicker, George, shot in leg.
Wounded civilians:
Harris, Edward, city marshal of Walker.
Oscar, Joseph, pilot of steamer Jennie.
Sheehan, T. J., deputy U. S. marshal.
Tinker, Indian inspector.
Walters, Henry, engineer of steamer Jennie.

General Bacon is unhurt and all newspaper correspondents have been accounted for and are uninjured, though they were at one time under the fire which thinned the ranks of the troops.

Lieut.-Col. Harbach says that General Bacon will come into Walker from Bear Island today and a council will be held at which it will be decided what the next move in the campaign shall be.

General Bacon sent word that the Indians have scattered from his front and taken refuge in the dense tangle of the surrounding forests.

SHEEHAN RETURNS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 7.—Colonel T. J. Sheehan, deputy marshal, who was wounded in Wednesday's fight, arrived here early today and gives a graphic account of the action up to the time he started back. He says:

"We landed about 10 o'clock Wednesday on the southeast side of the point on the mainland directly north of Bear Island. Near the shore is the log house of Bug-ah-mah-ge-shik. Gen. Bacon left twelve soldiers along the shore to protect the landing place and the remainder of the troops marched across the point to the west side and along the shore for a couple of miles, looking for some Indians who were said to want a council. I remained behind with my interpreter and arrested an Indian I wanted near the house and sent him to the boat. While I was talking, I saw six bucks armed with Winchesters come out of the house and go away inland. They did not speak to me, although I was their agent for five years and I feared trouble and called in the twelve soldiers who were scattered along the shore. About that time General Bacon returned with the troops. Half of the men had stacked arms and the order was given to unload their equipments. As they did so, a shot was fired and the firing almost immediately became general. The soldiers formed in a line in a semi-circle facing the Indians, and the twelve men who were with me rushed up to protect he right flank and drove the Indians back, securing a more favorable position. One of these men was shot in the face, one in the arm, and a third in the leg. I don't know how the other men were wounded. After our first rush we had the best of the position. The log house was inside our lines and it was used as a hospital and the men sought the cover of logs and trees and settled down for a long fight. It continued through the day and evening and was renewed this morning, although it was not as hot as during the first hour or so. This morning a boat made a landing with some provisions and General Bacon wanted to send the wounded back. He sent me down to make arrangements and I went out to the steamer in a canoe. They brought one wounded man down and the captain of the boat brought him off shore. Before the others could be moved, the Irrians opened a hot fire on the boat and we had to leave. About six miles out, we met the Flora going in with 20 or more armed men and everything the soldiers needed. When I left there had been five killed and eight wounded besides the Indian policeman. Three men were sick. I don't know the names of any of the killed or wounded except Major Wilkinson. General Bacon handled his men magnificently and was on the firing line during the whole of the engagement encouraging his men and directing the operations. He was ably seconded by Major Wilkinson until the latter was killed and Lieut. Ross, under fire for the first time, showed himself a born fighter. He rallied the men at the opening volley and stayed right with them all the time. It is impossible to tell how many Indians are in the attacking party, but I should say not less than 150 or 200, and we do not know how many more are joining them. They evidently had the thing all planned out and were ready to begin firing at the signal. They concentrated part of their fire on the boats to drive them away and leave the soldiers no means of retreat, evidently thinking they could overpower the whole force. The newspapermen, Brill, Heaton, and Koppen, were all in good shape when I left, doing their share of duty on the line. No one of them had been injured.

"Major Wilkinson was killed Wednesday afternoon. He received a flesh wound in the leg and retired to have it dressed by Dr. Harris, the surgeon with the party. He then reported to General Bacon on the firing line as ready for duty and while talking with General Bacon, an Indian sharpshooter picked him off. Major Wilkinson was shot through the body from side to side and died almost instantly."

HOW IT STARTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The Tribune says:

Some facts in connection with the present trouble with the Pillager Indians at Leech lake, not generally known as follows:

A year ago a white man was arrested for selling liquor to the Indians. The United States marshals arrested Min-jon-dah, a Pillager Indian of Bear Island, who years ago gained notoriety by killing Chief Hole-in-The-Day, and is reported to be a bad Indian, having killed seven of his own tribe in addition to Chief Hole-in-The-Day, and is remarkable for his cunning and great influence with the balance of his tribe. He still wears the aboriginal blanket of his forefathers and was never known to live in any abode but a tepee or small tent birch bark. The United States marshal arrested him as a witness against the white man for selling whiskey to them and took him to Duluth, where the trial was held, promising him transportation from Walker to Duluth and return, with all expenses. When the trial was over Min-jon-dah, it is said, had to walk from Duluth to Walker, a distance of 100 miles, without money or food, and arrived at Walker in a most deplorable state, nearly starved to death. He swore before his tribe that he would never recognize a warrant or papers of any kind served by the United States marshal.

When the fall term of court sat at Duluth, Min-jon-dah and another buck were wanted at Duluth to give testimony in another liquor selling case. The marshals came and arrested the two Indians and put them in jail. During their incarceration there was intense excitement among the Indians and many threats of a rescue were freely indulged in by the Indians. Finally twenty of the bucks during the night of September 8th, made a raid on the jail at Walker and released the two prisoners. The two Indians then made their escape to Bear Island and have ever since been agitating the Indians to rebellion and resistance of the government officials and this coupled with the alleged pine timber injustices, have resulted in the present troubles.

DULUTH PREPARES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 7.—A Duluth special to the Pioneer Press says at 1.30 o'clock this morning, the police department, under the direction of Mayor Truelsen, is packing fifty rifles and ammunition for immediate shipment to Deer River, from which place the mayor later in the night, received the following telegram:

"There are 300 Indians within three hours' walk of this village and I expect at any time they may come in and demand supplies and ammunition. Send 150 rifles and fifty rounds of ammunition for each.

(Signed) —F. L. Churchhill,
President Village Council.

BACON SUBDUES THEM.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Minneapolis, Oct. 7.—A special from Duluth says General Bacon has sent word that he has the Pillager band whipped and does not need further reinforcements. The companies of the 11th Minnesota here now do not expect to be called.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THREATENS VAN WYCK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 7.—General Charles H. T. Collis, wrote another letter to Mayor Van Wyck today, threatening to publicly chastise His Honor. The mayor produced the letter just as he was about to take his seat at the meeting of the board of estimates.

"I have here," he said, "another letter from the former commissioner of public works, General Collis. I will say of it, as I have said of the last letter he sent, that I will continue to investigate any department I see fit, regardless of whom may be hit and disregarding the threats of this kind."

A School Girl's Nerves.

This record is of especial value to parents. It's a message from a loving mother dedicated to the mothers of growing girls. A truthful narrative of the utmost interest and import.

It is important that the nerves are carefully guarded. Mothers who have young daughters of school age should watch their health more carefully than their studies.

The proper development of their bodies is of first importance.

After the confinement of the school room, plenty of out-door exercise should be taken. It is better that children never learn their a, b, c's, than that by over-study they lose their health.

All this is self-evident. Everyone admits it—everyone knows it, but everyone does not know how to build the health up when once broken down, even the best physicians failing at times.

The following method of Mrs. Stephen Barnes, whose post office address is Burney, Ind., if rightly applied, may save your daughter.

When her daughter Lucy was at that critical girlhood age of twelve years she grew weak and nervous.

"Previously she had been a bright, healthy young girl," says Mrs. Barnes, "She was diligent and progressive in her studies.

"It became necessary, however, for her to leave school.

"She was overtaxed mentally and physically.

"Her nerves were at such a tension that the least noise irritated her.

"She had continual twitching in the arms and lower limbs and symptoms of St. Vitus' dance.

"Her blood was out of order she was thin and pale, almost lifeless. In three months she lost twenty-three pounds.

"We did everything possible for her, and she had the best of medical treatment.

"Several skilled physicians attended her, but no benefit was apparent.

"A family friend visiting us, told how her daughter had been similarly affected, but cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"She urged us to try the pills, and we finally consented.

"We have always rejoiced that we did.

"The pills helped Lucy at once, and after taking eight boxes she was entirely cured.

"She is now in perfect health, strong, weighs ten pounds more than ever before, and her cheeks are full of color.

"Two years of schooling were missed on account of ill health, but now she can gratify her ambition to study and become an educated woman."

The reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were helpful in the above case, is that they are composed of vegetable remedies which act directly on the impure blood, the foundation of disease.

As the blood rushes through all parts of the body, the conveyer of good or bad health, it is necessary that it should be pure, rich and red.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood by supplying its life giving elements which nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus drives disease from the system.

The pills are in universal demand and sold by all druggists.

ON OCTOBER 18th.

Spanish Forces Must Leave Porto Rico.

President McKinley so Instructs the Military Commission—More Vigorous Policy Will be Pursued Toward Cuba.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 7.—President McKinley has cabled the United States military commission at Porto Rico that the island must be evacuated by the Spanish forces on or before October 18th and that the Spanish commissioners be so informed. In case of the failure of the Spaniards to complete the evacuation by that date, the United States commissioners are directed to take possession of and exercise all the functions of government and in case it is found to be impossible to secure transportation for the Spanish troops by October 18th they may be permitted to go into temporary quarters until transportation can be arranged to take them to Spain.

This fact was developed at today's cabinet meeting and it also stated that from this time forward a more vigorous policy would be pursued with respect to the evacuation of Cuba.

The president has notified the United States Evacuation Commission at Havana that the Spaniards would be expected to have evacuated the island by December 1, with a strong intimation that in case of failure the United States would brook no further delay, but immediately take possession of the government.

TODAY'S SESSION

Of the Peace Commissioners in Paris.

DID NOT DISCLOSE AMERICAN PRESENTMENT.

New Developments From American Side Expected.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The American and Spanish Peace Commissioners again confronted each other this afternoon. The American Commissioners held a session this morning and were occupied with Washington correspondence.

Thus far the former substance of the American presentment has not been disclosed. It was its presentation at Monday's joint session which caused the Spaniards to ask for or demand a recess from Monday until Friday. Something new and of a stronger nature may develop from the American side as the result of the conferences with Major General Merritt. If the American position was then sweeping regarding the Philippines it has certainly not been weakened by the statements of General Merritt.

However, it is possible that the Spaniards entered the session today fully appreciating their position as the vanquished, although they may strenuously urge the existence of the rights and equities remaining to the vanquished.

The session adjourned until Tuesday, October 11.

The preliminaries are finished. The commissions at today's sessions, settled upon the points which are to be taken under consideration, but it appears there is no settled order in which they are to be considered. Propositions have been exchanged in writing between the commissions and each commission in recess will separately deliberate upon them.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Springfield, Oct. 7.—In the superior criminal court in session in this city, Justice Bond this afternoon sentenced Dominique, Krathofski who murdered his step daughter Victoria Pinkus, January 17, 1897, to be hanged December 30. Krathofski is a Pole.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WHAT IS

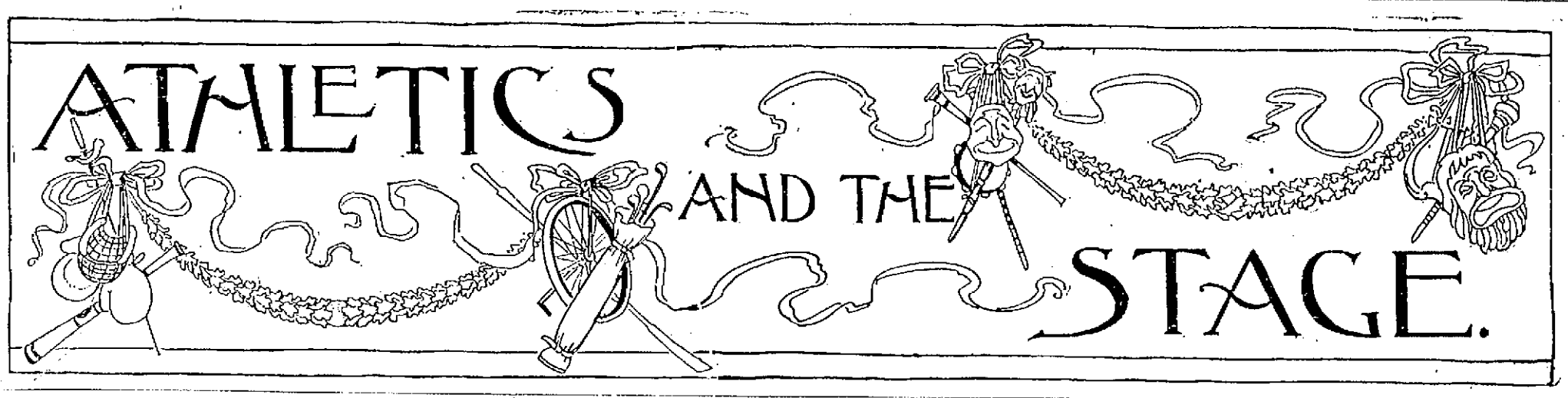
POND'S EXTRACT?

A Family Remedy which, for over 50 years, has stood the test of time.

INVALUABLE FOR ALL ACHES, PAINS, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRHAL TROUBLE AND PILES.

GET THE GENUINE. AVOID IMITATIONS.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.



MEN OF MUSCLE ARE MEN OF COURAGE.

Some of the Famous Athletes Who Fought In Uncle Sam's Army During the Late War Against Spain.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The man who is not a golfer, gunner, bicyclist or sportsman of any kind is something of a novelty nowadays. Consequently it is not strange that in the list of military and naval heroes of the late war the names of many men noted in the athletic and sporting world are to be found. It is not necessary either to drag in the names of men who may technically be termed athletic fighters because they have at some time wielded a gun, oar, racket, bat or driver.

To begin at the top, Admiral Dewey can claim high rank in the glorious company of sportsmen and athletes, for he is a daring horseman and a hunter of no mean repute. His splendid nerve and coolness amid the trying situations that have lately beset him are no doubt in a measure due to the fact that he is an all round athlete.

Admiral Sampson is recognized in Washington as an exceedingly fine tennis player, and he has certainly shown that he knew how to "smash the ball" into the enemy's territory with great skill in "placing" when it was his "serve."

Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, is another all round athlete to whom the war afforded the opportunity to prove his mettle. He is noted as a swimmer, horseback rider and oarsman. He is a member of the Annapolis Golf club and is regarded as one of the best wielders of the brassie and driver in that organization.

Probably no regiment contained so many men well known in the athletic world as the First volunteer United States cavalry, commonly known as the Rough Riders. Many of the finest experts in all the well known sports turned out in recent years by the large colleges and universities of the country joined that famous body of troops. Theodore Roosevelt, the organizer of the regiment, is himself a thorough sportsman. Graduated from Harvard, he was noted as an athlete in his college days, but his greatest fame in this line was won as a hunter of big game in the Rockies. His books on the subject of his adventures there are well known to all lovers of such sport.

Among the famous college athletes who enlisted as Rough Riders were Bob Wrenn, who twice saved America from the humiliation of having the chief trophy in the tennis world captured by an Englishman, and Larned, who is the second best player of the game in this country; Goodrich, the captain of Harvard's crew of '97, and Bull, who also rowed in that boat. Dudley Dean, the best quarter back that ever donned the crimson, was also a private in the regiment. He played on the victorious team of '90 and was captain of the eleven of '91. Another well known man from the Cambridge university was Guy Murchie, a noted coach. Lieutenant Woodbury Kane also played football on Harvard's varsity team and was one of the finest specimens of young manhood that ever graduated there. Another son of the famous institution was Stanley Hollister, who was wounded in the charge up San Juan hill. He was sent back to this country, but died on Aug. 18 at the hospital at Fort Monroe. Hollister was a man of almost perfect physical development. He was a noted runner and rowed on the varsity crew of '98.

Yale sent some famous athletes to join the ranks of Colonel Roosevelt's regiment. There were Greenway, the best end that ever wore the light blue on her football teams; Waller, who is one of the finest high jumpers of the day; E. E. Marbury, the best shot putter in the university; Herbert Weston, a great man at the long jump; Frank Chappell, a fast sprinter, and Ronalds, a member of the victorious football team of '86.

Princeton's representatives were by no means unimportant in the athletic arena. There were Lieutenant Horace Devereux, for four years on her football eleven and one of the famous team of '89 that beat Yale 10 to 0; Hewitt, '91, son of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New York, a fine horseman and fencer, and Channing and Church, both revered in football annals at Old Nassau.

Conspicuous among the athletes from Columbia was young Ham Fish, sergeant of Troop L, who was the first Rough Rider killed in Cuba. He was captain of the varsity boat crew of '98.

Several well known young New Yorkers famous in the athletic world joined the Rough Riders. There were young Willie Tiffany, a well known golf expert and polo player, who died soon after his return from Cuba from lack of proper nourishment, and Stephens, Ferguson and Thorpe, three members of Roosevelt's noted polo team at Oyster Bay, on Long Island.

But other regiments also contained famous athletes. Eugene W. Goff, the well known ex-champion amateur all round athlete, was a member of the Seventy-first New York. Twice Goff won the individual all round honors and was also one of the most famous hurdlers of his day. He succumbed, however, to exhaustion, brought on by hardships before Santiago, and died at Camp Wikoff on Sept. 3. Joe Beacham, the famous Cornell half back and captain of the football team, is a member of the Astor battery, now in the Philippines.

Big George Burlingame, the old trainer of the Baltimore Athletic club and well known in football circles, is the strong man of the Fifth Maryland volunteers.

No one sport sent more experts to the front probably than did polo. Almost every club in the Polo association had some members engaged in fighting. Many athletes already mentioned are well known polo players, among them Woodbury Kane, Theodore Roosevelt and the late William Tiffany. Among the best known polo experts who took part in the fighting are M. G. Rosengarten, captain of the Philadelphia Country club team; George McFadden, Devon Country club; Captain John C. Groome, J. Frank McFadden and Nelson Warden, also of the Philadelphia Country club; R. M. Appleton, Myopia; F. S. Conover, Jr., and A. P. Gardiner of the Rockaways and E. N. Nicholls, Staten Island, who died while a member of the Rough Riders in Cuba.

The Buffalo Country club sent several of its members to the war, among them being J. H. Graves, S. P. White and H. T. Davis. George H. Norman, Jr., of the Myopias, was a member of the crew of the famous little auxiliary cruiser Gloucester when she made her notable fight against Admiral Cervera's destroyers outside of Santiago harbor.

The navy was equally well supplied with athletic champions. Lieutenant T. M. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant, who hoisted the stars and stripes over Manila, is a well known golf expert and a member of the Annapolis club.

One of the finest athletes in the navy, and, in fact, in the United States, is Father W. H. I. Reaney, chaplain of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia. Father Reaney has been one of the most ardent supporters of all kinds of sports in the navy and was the founder of the athletic field attached to the Brooklyn navy yard.

The football teams of the Naval academy at Annapolis have been famous for years, and some of the most prominent members of the elevens in recent seasons took part in the war. The cruiser New York, flagship of Admiral Sampson's squadron, had several of these on board. Among them were Cadets Louis C. Richardson, '99, a splendid half back; Leigh C. Palmer, also a fine football player, and Henry C. Mustin, captain of the academy football team one year and a splendid baseball player.

On board the Buffalo, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, was Ensign Frederick R. Payne, who was noted in his academy days as a boxer. He also played on the baseball and football teams. Ensign Worth Bagley, the first and only American naval officer killed during the war, was on board the little Winslow during her famous fight with the Spaniards at Cardenas, where he was struck by a Spanish shell. He was noted during his cadetship as a football player and was on the regular team.

H. J. Whigham, the famous golfer and ex-amateur champion of the United States, was not a combatant, but as he was a correspondent of a newspaper at the front during the Cuban campaign, and thus exposed to most of the dangers that beset the fighters, he may be placed on the list of famous athletes who took part in the late war.

LEO ETHERINGTON.

New York.

THE STAGE IN GOTHAM.

Arthur Crispin Reviews Recent Productions—The Remarkable Success of Francis Wilson In "The Little Corporal." Viola Allen's Plans.

[Copyright, 1898.]

"Sporting Life," an English melodrama in which Leonard Boyne starred successfully in London and in the British provinces, was produced recently at the Academy of Music in this city on a scale of magnificence never before attempted here, at least in melodrama. The clientele of the Academy of Music is one to which entertainments of this sort appeal with peculiar force, and it is practically certain that Managers Jacob Litt and A. W. Dingwall have found in "Sporting Life" a veritable theatrical Klondike. At any rate, they have done everything that could be accomplished by the unlimited use of brains and money to insure the success of this latest English melodrama.

The cast of "Sporting Life" is as notable as the scenery and accessories employed in its production. It is as follows:

John, earl of Woodstock, Second Life guards.....Robert Hilliard
Sir Charles Braybourne, Second Life guards.....Beresford Webb
The Hon. Dudley Stanhope, Second Life guards.....H. Gillus Lonsdale
General Reginald Molyneux, retired.....Charles Walcot
Isidore Andread, a money lender.....Frank Burbeck
Sergeant Dan Doxey, Metropolitan police.....R. A. Roberts
Geoffrey Pilgrim, a bookmaker's tout.....Robert Paton Gibbs
Joe Lee, a young pugilist.....William Bonelli
George Gale, a commission agent.....A. W. Moore
Malet de Carteret, a financier.....Frazer Coulter
Miles Cavanagh, a trainer.....Joseph Wheelock
Philip, his son.....Charles F. Gotthold
Jordan, Cavanagh's head lad.....Fred W. Strong
Mayor, an old huntsman.....John Ince
Burton, Andread's servant.....J. K. Childs
Drake, a pugilist.....William Elmer
Mason, Woodstock's servant.....Charles Harris
Red Mike, a gypsy.....E. W. Caldwell
Joe Spratt, a stable lad.....Harry McArdle
Jim, a stable lad.....George Wilcox
Norah Cavanagh.....Jeannette Lowrie
Kitty Cavanagh.....Adeline Adler
Clara.....Marie Cahill
Jessie.....Mabel Norton
Olive de Carteret.....Elita Proctor Otis

The story of "Sporting Life" is more interesting than would be ordinarily expected in this form of entertainment, and it contains some unconventional surprises that are extremely pleasing.

Briefly, it lies in the heedless extravagances of John, earl of Woodstock, a young English gentleman of a thoroughly insular type, good hearted, open handed and a born sportsman. Woodstock's passion for sport, however, has proved his ruin, for a bad week on the course has deprived him of fortune and ancestral home. In the second act we find him having recourse to an old tried ally, Andread, a money lender, with the object of tiding over his difficulties until Derby race day, when there is every prospect of a victory for his horse Lady Love. He is unexpectedly confronted with a bill for £6,000 in his name, forged by his sweetheart's brother, Philip Cavanagh, in a moment of infatuation for and at the instigation of Olive de Carteret, a heartless and scheming woman. She and her husband, Malet de Carteret, a financier, constitute the evil geniuses of the play.

Rather than bring dishonor on Philip's family, Woodstock acknowledges the bill and is of course plunged still further into debt, which is only met by Andread offering to take a lien on the mare until after the Derby. Andread seems remorseless, and the outlook for Woodstock both as regards his public reputation as an honorable sportsman and his private pocket is dark indeed. In the following scene he is seen taking his farewell of his retainers, friends, home and the mare Lady Love, when De Carteret, who has already incensed Lord Woodstock by a proposal to purchase the Derby favorite with the object of "selling" the race, comes forward with the intention of making another bid for her, but he arrives only to be checkmated by the money lender, who declares that despite all offers Lady Love will still run in the Derby and will run in his lordship's name.

This is an obvious triumph for the money lender, and, in fact, Andread's subsequent relations with the earl are of so cordial a nature as to constitute a complete vindication of the character of the usurer as found in modern melodrama. This of itself is sufficient to give to "Sporting Life" a distinction all its own. A series of exciting incidents follows, such as the denunciation by the earl of Olive de Carteret and her husband. A fitting climax of the whole is when Lady Love romps home first in the Derby and wins for the earl fame and fortune. A pretty love story runs through the play, and there is no lack of humorous elements.

De Wolf Hopper's engagement at the Knickerbocker theater in "The Charlatan" was not the phenomenal success anticipated by the admirers of Charles Klein and John Philip Sousa, respectively the author and composer of the opera. Mr. Hopper was engaged to play at the Knickerbocker five weeks, with an option of an additional term of the same length. This option, however, he failed to avail himself of, with the result that Viola Allen in the new Hall Caine drama, "The Christian," got a Broadway opportunity which otherwise she would have been unable to obtain, inasmuch as the affairs of Olympia, at which place she was to have made her stellar debut in New York, are still as badly tangled as ever.

One fact which may have somewhat influenced Mr. Hopper in deciding that it would be inadvisable to lengthen his stay at the Knickerbocker theater was the extraordinary success achieved by Francis Wilson just across the street at the Broadway theater in Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander's comic opera, "The Little Corporal." And, by the way, there can be no doubt of the genuineness of the hit scored by Wilson and his entire company. It would surprise no one if the queer little comedian should find it unnecessary to use any other vehicle for a couple of seasons, so great is the favor with which "The Little Corporal" has been received. Already it is said that efforts have been made to cancel the time held out of town so that his engagement in New York might be prolonged; but, as Jefferson de Angelis, who is making another attempt at starring, is booked to follow Wilson at the Broadway theater, it does not at this writing appear clear how the desired end can be accomplished.

One of the greatest hits scored in the "Greek Slave" has been that of Nepia, which is played by Miss E. Kirby. It is said that when Mr. Augustin Daly produces the "Greek Slave" in this country Miss Kirby will be brought over to play her original role. The "Greek Slave," by the way, is reported to be breaking all records at the Gaiety theater in London, and, despite reports to the contrary, it is not believed that Mr. Daly's difficulties with Mr. Edwardes will affect the former's interest in the piece in this country, for it is probable that contracts for its production here were made at a time when the two managers were as thick as two peas in one pod.

Arthur Crispin

New York.

PLAYERS PROMINENT IN CONTEMPORANEOUS PRODUCTIONS.

Olga Nethersole's Theory.

It has been reserved for Miss Olga Nethersole to expound the theory and explain the significance of colors in dresses on the stage. This young actress has declared that she "feels intensely in colors." Red to her always means passionate love, hatred, vengeance—any emotion in which the blood is active. Pink she wears when she has to play scenes of tender mood, but when the character is of neutral temperament "or hovering on the unknown expanses of life and sadness is the prevailing note" then gray is her "only wear."

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

The following is one of Leo Harrison's latest stories:

"The other day," said Harrison, "an actor who had ventured forth with a certain company of tragic comedians found himself walking the railroad ties en route from Wilkesbarre, Pa., to New York. Toward evening, footsore and weary, he found by consulting the signposts that he had only covered 15 miles. Just at that moment an express whistled by, and the actor sat down on the rail of a nearby fence and watched it until it had disappeared from view. Then he mused thusly: 'There goes that blooming train at the rate of 60 miles an hour, while it takes me one whole day to cover half that distance. Guess I'll just take a chance and board the next flier that comes along. Even if I'm put off in half an hour, by sticking to the game and getting on every one that passes I'll reach Broadway in three days, whereas if I walk all the way I'll get there about Jan. 1. I'll try it.'

"Well," continued Lee, "he did, and he was more successful than he had anticipated. He trudged along to the nearest station, and when the next express came along he flagged it and got aboard. Taking a seat in the smoker, he awaited developments. It was fully an hour before the conductor came along and asked for his ticket. The actor gave him a hard luck story and begged to be permitted to ride on to Jersey City. He said that he had been engaged for 'Yankee Doodle Dandy' and that if he could only reach New York in time he'd soon be all right. Now, the conductor had once been a 'trouper' himself, and he felt sympathetic. 'All right, old man,' he said. 'I'll see you through. But come into the parlor car. There's a member of your company in there now.'

"'Who is it?' tremulously asked the actor. 'Louis Wesley,' was the response. Now, the poor devil didn't know Wesley and had never seen him, but he determined to take a chance, so in he went.

"When they reached the door, the conductor pointed out a tall, thin man seated about the middle of the car as Wesley. 'There he is,' he said. 'Go talk to him.' In fear and trembling the actor advanced. Stepping boldly up, he slapped the stranger on the back and said: 'Hello, Wesley, old man! How are you?' To his intense surprise, the other jumped up and wrung his hand in the most friendly manner. Then he invited him to sit down. The two chatted away on general topics until they reached Jersey City. Then, after they had quitted the train, the actor turned to the stranger and said:

"'Wesley, that was d——d good of you to stand by me. I'll—

"'Oh, that's all right,' replied the other. 'Don't mention it. I'm not Wesley anyhow. I've got his name on my pass.'"

One of the jovial good fellows in the world is Willie Collier of "The Man From Mexico." He is good looking and has but one physical defect—he is color blind. Sometimes this leads into serious trouble for the comedian, but more often the results are simply funny. A case in point occurred last season. The theater had been occupied by a local patriotic association the day before, and he found their stuff littering up the dressing rooms.

He managed to keep their costumes from getting mixed up with his until the second act of the play, "The Man From Mexico," when Mr. Collier comes in dressed as a convict. The lines before his entrance lead up to it, and his appearance generally brings a laugh. The prison scene came last, and some one got off a sentence about "Here he comes in his somber dress," and then he came. The audience laughed, too, but not in the right way, and the other players, after getting over the surprise, had to exercise great care to keep from going into convulsions, for Collier, in his colored blindness, had mistaken a cast off costume made of the striped portion of an American flag for a convict suit and looked like a caricature of Uncle Sam more than anything else in the world.

The secret is out as to the reason for the expansiveness of opera tickets. It is because amateur farming is so expensive, as every one who has ever tried to raise hens without previous training can testify. Miss Wintherup has now been interviewing the De Reszkes at their Polish castle farm, for the "Celebrities at Home" series. She found them busy arranging to send a can of fresh milk in place of one that had soured to the Countess Poniatowski.

"And you don't feel, Mr. De Reszke," asked Miss Wintherup, "that all this interferes with your work?"

"It is my work," replied the great tenor.

"Then why," she queried, "do you not take it up exclusively? Singing in grand opera must be very exhausting."

"It is," sighed Jean. "It is indeed. Siegfried is harder than haying, and I would rather shear 600 sheep than sing Tristan; but, alas, Edouard and I cannot afford to give it up, for if we did what would become of our farm? The estimated expense of producing one can of peas on this estate, Miss Wintherup, is $300, but we have to let it go at 50 cents. Asparagus costs us $14.80 a spear. A lamb chop from the De Reszke lambery sells for 60 cents in a Paris restaurant, but it costs us $97 a pound to raise it. So you see why it is that my brother and I still appear periodically in public, and also why it is that our services are very expensive."

The brothers offered their interviewer a souvenir gift when she departed, "either a radish or an Alderney cow. They cost us about the same." She said:

"Thank you. I do not eat radishes, and I have no place to keep a cow, but if you will sing the 'Lohengrin' farewell for me it will rest with me forever."

The brothers laughed.

"Y u ask too much!" they cried. "That would be like giving you $10,000."

Crack Cyclists Going Abroad.

Owen S. Kimble, the two mile national champion, and H. B. Freeman of Portland, Or., intend going to France this winter for a season on Parisian tracks. Both riders like a slow race, with a long, tearing sprint, and since that is the French style of competitive work they consider that they will be able to make the trip a profitable one.

THE STAGE IN OCTOBER.

The march of the "Matrimonial Guards" is the latest Sousa contribution to martial music. It is embodied in his new opera, "The Charlatan."

There is a cheap theater in London where teeth are extracted free of charge between the acts. There are high priced ones in America that set teeth on edge during the performances.

Charles Coghlan's new play is completed, and he is very enthusiastic over it. There are 32 speaking parts in it. The new piece will be produced in January.

In his new play, "The Carpetbagger," Tim Murphy carries a whole menagerie among his props. There are a bulldog a parrot, an alligator and a cub bear, all of which play subordinate parts.

Miss Fox will go starring again this season in a new operatic comedy. She will have no men in her chorus, a novelty that is sure to bring much advertising to Miss Fox's name and enterprise.

"Hit Harder Than Hades" is the title of a new play recently submitted to Davis and Keough. "Tom, that's literally a 'striking' title," remarked Keogh. "Yes," replied Davis, "but if we produced it I'm afraid we'd have to add 'Hoisted Higher Than Heaven' as a subtitle to express the result to us."

The wig made by an Englishman for Sarah Bernhardt to wear as the Duke of Reichstadt in "The Eagle" brought about a reconciliation between her and her author. She had decided not to act in his play, but was so delighted with her appearance in the wig that she changed her mind.

Martha Morton's new comedy, which Sol Smith Russell will produce this season, has been christened "Uncle Dick."

Lieutenant Dan Godfrey and his famous British Guards band will open the American tour Oct. 23 at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in a series of Sunday evening concerts. The name of Dan Godfrey is almost a household word wherever the English tongue is spoken, and his experience of 40 years as bandmaster in the British army, in which he holds the rank of lieutenant, will serve to make his coming tour a matter of interest.

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LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

REAL INTERESTS OF LABOR.

The Central Labor union of Lawrence, according to the Sun of that city, has passed the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Lawrence Central Labor union that we call upon prospective candidates for congress to make public declaration of their views upon government ownership of the telegraph; and we declare our purpose to antagonize, by every means, all candidates opposed to the institution of a postal telegraph system."

We are astonished to find any organization of laboring men manifest such an interest in a question that affects them in such a comparatively small degree. One might suppose that a body of united toilers would test the views of congressional aspirants on more vital points, on questions that more directly affect the interests of labor. Why bother with the ownership of the telegraph while judicial tyrants wield the injunction to deprive the toilers of their rights in a battle for justice; while the army of the United States, under one pretext or another, is used to suppress strikes and enforce the contention of the monopolists; while the working people are burdened with a war tax long after the war has been ended; while the party in control of our national government has swung over from bimetallism to monometallism, which is calculated more and more to oppress the masses?

Any one of these questions are immeasurably of greater importance to the laboring classes than the formation of a telegraph system under government ownership throughout the country. These are questions upon which it would be for the interests of labor to have a full and clear expression from candidates for congress. They are vital questions upon the settlement of which not only the interests of labor, but the interests of the entire nation are largely involved. Find how Mr. Knox stands upon such matters and as for Mr. Flynn, it is needless to ask where he stands on any question affecting the laboring people. He is with the people heart and soul and if the forces of labor are not with him on election day, it will be because they are not exerted in labor's cause.

MAYOR BENNETT'S EXIT.

The republican city committee, it is said, will very likely make a change this year in the method of nominating its candidate for mayor. Last year the plan adopted was such that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes at the caucuses throughout the city should be the nominee of the convention; but this year, it is proposed to have representative delegates sent from each ward to a mayoralty convention, the delegates to be instructed to vote for the candidate preferred at the caucuses. The nominee in that case would be the aspirant who receives the highest number of votes in the convention. Under this proposed plan, which by the way, had been in vogue for years prior to the last caucuses, it is said that Hon. J. W. Bennett will be unable to get more than one-fourth of the delegates, and he will in consequence, be laid on the shelf. John C. Wilson, who carried most of the wards last year, can do fully as well, if not better, this year. There is no doubt therefore, of his nomination at the republican convention for the office of mayor. It looks now as if Colonel Jim had better begin to pick up his traps at city hall. Whether a republican or a democratic mayor goes in next year, Mayor "Jim" must go out.

MR. KNOX'S DECEPTION EXPOSED.

It is now in order for Congressman Knox to answer the charges modestly but none the less forcibly made by the Hon. Joseph J. Flynn in his speech of acceptance at the democratic convention. He quoted Mr. Knox from the Congressional Record, showing that that gentleman got up in congress to declare that the cut of 10 per cent. in wages was scarcely worth considering, was very small and could not cause starvation, as alleged. Mr. Knox used the following words:

"Talk about starvation wages! What do you mean by starvation wages in New England? The reduction has only been ten per cent. If a man or woman is making $9.00 a week in the mills of New England and there is a reduction to ten per cent., that means a reduction of 90 cents per week less wages.

"If a person is living on $9.00 per week, is he going to starve on $8.10?"

"This reduction when taken in the aggregate is small. It is ten per cent. upon the amount of wages which the operative is receiving."

One would imagine from this that the average wages earned in the New England mills was $9, the amount taken by Mr. Knox, but Mr. Flynn in his speech pointed out on the authority of no less a statistician than Mr. Wadlin, that the average wages paid in the mills including the high salaried officials is but $6.43 per week. If the wages of the higher officials were omitted, the average would be much less, probably $6 or less. When a man has to support himself and family on this pittance, the starvation point is never far removed, and a reduction of 10 per cent. brings it still nearer, Mr. Knox to the contrary notwithstanding.

Instead of the prosperity promised by the republican party, came the reduction in wages and the shut down of many of the mills, Mr. McKinley's promise about bringing prosperity by opening the mills is yet to be fulfilled. Under these circumstances, it might be expected that Mr. Knox would be somewhat candid in his utterances; but he is still ready to deceive the people, if we are to judge from his utterances at the republican convention in Music Hall, when he said: "We must look for prosperity beyond our own narrow confines. There is prosperity everywhere outside the textile industry."

We are to believe that outside the Fifth district prosperity is universal, outside the textile industry prosperity reigns even in the Fifth district; but now about the machine shops and the other industries that are languishing as well as the textile industry?

It is useless to follow Mr. Knox in his argument. The above statement can be placed in the same category with his prediction that prosperity would return with McKinley's election. Both can be labelled republican bluff and buncombe. The voters of this district should note these things and see that they shall not be imposed upon by such deception in the future.

KENTUCKY NEGRO AT PONCE

His Laughable Attempt at Helping Two Soldiers Get Change.

The negroes in Ponce do not seem at all like our old fashioned coons at home, and when I ran across a regular old country coke from Kentucky the other day in Ponce I almost felt like hugging him. He is over here as a teamster in the army and puts on more airs in a battered old uniform than a major general on parade. Dan Sauer and myself went into a cigar store to get a $10 bill changed into Porto Rican money and in our limited Spanish tried to make the old shopkeeper understand that we wanted $9 for $1. He evidently wanted to make something in the deal and could not or would not understand us. At this point our old Kentucky coon sauntered into the store, and, seeing our difficulty, said:

"Say, boss, you jist tell me what you wants, en I'll tell him. I knows, for I buys mo segayrs yero, en I kin talk to him."

We explained what the trouble was, and old colored Kaintuck walked up to the counter, looked the proprietor square in the eye, laid the forefinger of his right hand on the palm of his left, and, strongly emphasizing every word, said:

"Say, dis yero gemman wants to git dat bill changed, en he wants two Porto Rick dollars for er Merican dollar."

The shopkeeper looked blankly at the negro and said "no comprehendo."

Dan Sauer nearly died with a laughing fit, and the negro, after scratching his head, said:

"Well, dad blamo! I jist bought er dime's waff er segayrs from dat man, en he understood me den. I doan' know what de matter wid him."

It was so much like home that we gave our colored friend a handful of cigars and walked out.—Tom Middleton in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

WAS A GROSS MISTAKE.

Statesmen In Congress of 1873 Admit Their Error.

WHY SILVER WAS ABANDONED.

Was at a Premium of Three Per Cent Above Gold—Confusion of Thought on the Money Question Still Evident.

Many of the leading statesmen in congress afterward frankly acknowledged that they did not know what they were doing on the coinage question in 1873-4, yet it is foolish to deny that they were distinctly told what was being done. If they listened to what was spoken in congress, or, if they read what was officially printed for their information, they did not understand the situation. At this day we should all be more lenient to them, when we reflect on the confusion of thought among so many otherwise exceedingly well informed people on this momentous question. The seeming inability of thousands of honorable and intelligent men to comprehend the existing situation is evident, but all have not yet stood up, as so many of our congressmen did in 1877-8, and said they do not understand the situation. For this we must wait for further enlightenment and utter an earnest plea.

There may have been base conspirators in congress in 1873-4, but if there were they remain unconvinced. We are sure of one fact, which is that many of our most enlightened statesmen of those days stumbled around in financial darkness so thick that it could be felt. Many of them have made their confessions openly, standing in their places in congress, and we most charitably excuse their confessed ignorance, while, if they were traitors to their country, the case would be different.

Such grand leaders as Blaine, Allison, Conkling, Howe, Beck, Voorhees, Garfield, Kelley and many others are among these self confessed michief makers. It was their misfortune not to see what many of us see now, but unfortunately all do not. It was no disgrace to their justly honored memories to know that these statesmen acknowledged having made a gross mistake, which they attempted to correct in 1876. While their attention was concentrated on the fact that "the exchangeable value" of our silver dollar was more than 3 per cent greater than the gold dollar, they seemed to forget that "the debt paying value" of the two dollars were firmly maintained absolutely on an equality by statute law.

The only reason ever given to congress to abandon our silver dollar in 1873 was that it had a premium of more than 3 per cent above our gold, or, in other words, that its exchangeable value as the then existing coinage ratio could not be kept at par with gold. This was the well known reason why so little silver comparatively then found its way to our mints. Gold was the cheaper money metal. Our statesmen utterly forgot the all powerful reserve force of silver as full legal tender money in regulating prices as long as it was a full legal tender and our mints were open to the free coinage. Advocates of valuation gold and silver had stood side by side for centuries, giving great steadiness to prices, based on the joint stock of the two metals used as money. While it might, then, in 1873 have been an act of wise statesmanship to have reduced the weight of the silver dollar by about 3 per cent by adopting the French ratio congress could not have done this without vitiating to a certain extent every coin contract exceeding $5 then existing under our flag.

Whichever Wins, the Public Loses.

The sugar trust, alias Havemeyer, and the coffee trust, alias Arbuckle, have begun a duel to the death. Havemeyer is going to sell sugar and coffee at less than cost, and Arbuckle is going to undersell Havemeyer. When the duel is over, when Havemeyer or Arbuckle is financially dead, or, what is more probable, when a peace is patched up, who will repay to Havemeyer or to Arbuckle or—dreadful thought—to the allied octopi the millions spent in the fight?—New York World.

A Charge That Will Not Stick.

Mark Hanna says the surgeons and chaplains who tell stories of camp horrors are talking for political effect. Well, they are nearly all talking, and they all talk alike. Is it possible that all the surgeons and chaplains in the volunteer army are partisan Democrats? Why did the president go to the other party for men to fill these posts? Didn't he give Republican doctors and preachers any show at all?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

McKinley In a Tight Place.

The alternative before McKinley is unpleasant no doubt. If he drops Alger, it will be taken as a sign of weakness. That will hurt the party. On the other hand, if he keeps and defends Alger, he will identify himself with Alger and indorse all the mismanagement and maladministration in the war department. That, too, will hurt the party.—New York World.

Tired of an Old Humbug.

The grand old party racket has been worked to the point of exhaustion. It has served often to confirm the machine in power by diverting attention from the present to past history. It will not work this time. The people have caught on to the sham and can no longer be deceived by it.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Afraid to Speak.

Hon. Champ Clark is talking as if he meant something. Let him keep that up and he will be great. The country is suffering for men who mean something and are not too cowardly to say what they mean.

ANE SQUALLY WEATHER
Means colds and disagreeable physical conditions to many.

If you're fortified with a bottle of Houblein's Cocktails you're proof against their inroads. Pure as the dew of morning "that tired feeling" disappears before them like dew before the morning's sun. Blended uniformly and in proportions just right to bring out the proper flavor of each ingredient, no expert can equal their "lastingness" in a made to order potion.

Our prices talk persuasively just now on the edge of need time. $1.25 per quart bottle.

JOHN M. PEVEY.
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 432-3.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Stroe.

Our New Hoop Bracelets, Puff Combs, Long watch Chains, Stone Rings are Perfect Beauties.

LEGAULT & CO.
Jewellers and Opticians,
70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
Three Nights Commencing Thursday, October 6, Matinee Wednesday.
Special engagement of the picturesque comedy drama,
Garry Owen.
A play full of life and jolly, in which music and fun reigns supreme.
SEE Garry's daring leap for life. The beautiful abbey scene. The realistic prison scene. The flight of the assassin. The wrong righted. The retribution at last.
Seats on sale at box office.
October 10, 11 and 12, Matinee Saturday,
Henry Chanfrau.
Presents the many season's success,
"KIT," the Arkansas Traveller.
SEE 20 Buck and Wing Dancers—20. The Mississippi Levee Scene. The Steamboat Explosion.
Seats on sale at box office.

4--Queens of Palmistry--4
82 Central St., Lowell, Mass.
10 Cts. 10 Cts.
These are the Palm Readers selected by Mr. O. H. P. Belmont for his Gray Craig Lawn Party Aug. 5, 1898. They read the palms of the 400. Are they good enough for you?
ADMISSION FREE.
Fortunes told by the world's best palmists for 10c. No humbug.
A. L. MORRELL, Manager.

FootPower
Is the inheritance of all, which means that walking should be a pleasure, not a misery. Yet how few enjoy this birthright? High priced shoes do not insure it. Right made shoes do. The kind we sell. Our prices are moderate, too.
J. J. LONERGAN.

Free Medical Examinations
SATURDAY.
DR. MARY NEWCOMBE
Of Salem, Mass. By special request she will take an office in Lowell at No. 66 Kirk street, off Merrimack, on Saturday of each week. Hours: 9 to 6 p. m. Her name is widely known through New England as performing many wonderful cures, and hundreds of invalids who were given up as incurable, are today enjoying the best of health. Remember by the natural gift of intuition she is enabled to locate disease at once, giving all the symptoms.
Medicines, natures remedies, which are compounded from roots, barks, laps and gums.
A specialty is made of all chronic and nervous diseases of both sexes. Has been located 16 years at Salem, Mass., 138 Essex street, treating these diseases with marked success.
TERMS MODERATE.

N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
Hunels Building, Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.,
The ONLY FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS and SHORTHAND TRAINING SCHOOL in this part of New England, nearer than Boston and we challenge ANYONE to dispute it publicly.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Corrected to Oct. 3, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 6.45, 8.25, ¶6.12, *7.43, *8.50, *9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, ¶3.00, 4.05, ¶5.11 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.

Trains leave Middlesex Street Station Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 6.18, 6.28, ¶6.43, w6.50, 7.04, *7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.43, w*8.13, *8.57, ¶9.19, w9.25, *9.50, w10.50 11.03, *11.42 a m; w12.03, 12.16, w12.45, 1.42, w2.00, w*3.03, 3.10, *3.47, w4.05, 4.28, w5.10, 5.22, *5.49, w*6.15, *6.22, 7.00, *7.19, w7.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.00, 7.28, w8.16, 8.48, 9.19, a m, w12.05, w4.05, 4.28, w5.30, 5.58, w7.20 p m.

For Lawrence, 6.28, w6.50 ¶7.33, w8.30, w9.25, 10.05, w10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.33, w3.10, w4.05, 4.18, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.20 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.30, w7.25 p m.

For Salem, Mass, w6.28, 7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.29, w5.10, 5.51 p m.

For Haverhill, 6.18, 6.50, ¶7.33, 8.33, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.51, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p m.

For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.23 a m; 12.05, 2.51, 4.05, 6.15 p m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.23, 6.52, ¶7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.

For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, ¶7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 3.03 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.00 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.

For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Eastport and St John, (via steamer from Portland) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.

For Woburn, 6.28, 7.04, 7.33, *7.43, 11.03 a m; 1.43, 4.23 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.13 a m; 4.23, 5.58 p m.

For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.05, 5.01 and 6.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.35 p m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12a m; 1.00, 5.41, 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 8 p m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 5.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Hillsboro, 2 p m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.10, 9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, 1.00, *1.40, 5.41, *5.10, 6.07, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.09 a m (to Nashua only), 8.08 a m; 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.42 p m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *3.40 a m; *12.12, *1.40, (to Franklin only) 5.40, ¶*8.10 p m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.12 a m; 1.40 p m.

For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.10 a m, *1.40, *8.40 p m.

For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *8.10 p m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; ¶*5.40 p m.

QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—*1.40, ¶*8.10 p m.

References: *Express; ¶Daily. w Via Western Division. †Wednesdays and Saturdays only. ‡ Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.

D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.

EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after July 1st, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:

For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.35 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with Cheshire R. R.

The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line and at Newport, R. I. with Fall River line for New York city, the south and west.

SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 5.30 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.

C. PETER CLARK, G. S.
A. G. KENDALL, G. P. A.
J. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D.
GEO. W. MILLER, L. Agt.
Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA. Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass. General Agents.

REMOVAL.

MARK M. PEASE, teacher of Violin, also leader of Pease's Orchestra, formerly at 201 Middlesex street, has removed to No.

90 Appleton St.

Where he will receive pupils.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL

Day Classes Commence Oct. 3.
Evening " " " 17.
New machinery. Catalogue free. Apply early, especially for Art Classes.
WILLIAM W. CROSBY, Prin.

SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
50c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

BAY STATE
Dye House
Poverty is no crime, but to be a penny wise and a pound foolish is what most of the people are and if they were not they would not throw their old clothes away when they are not half worn out, and this applies to the ladies as well as gents.
Now what we wish to say is that we know just where you can save dimes and often dollars by bringing your old winter clothing to the
BAY STATE DYE WORKS,
54 Prescott Street.
and when we get done with them they will look almost as good as new. Just give them a trial order and you will feel like thanking us for our advice.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.
(CORPORATION.)
345 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight. (Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)
MONEY TO LOAN
At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

TAXES

Collector's Notice.

The assessors have committed to the Collector of Taxes, the

TAX LIST FOR 1898,

With instructions to collect in the manner prescribed by the Statutes of the Commonwealth and the Ordinances of the City of Lowell the sums assessed by them to the persons named therein and he is now ready to receive payment of said taxes at his office in City Hall.

When a Poll Tax only is assessed, the Tax is due, and if not paid forthwith, the Collector will proceed to collect the Tax as directed by the General Statutes.

WARRANTS will be promptly issued for the collection of Poll Taxes.

SUMMONS, bearing costs, will be issued against delinquent Poll and Personal Tax Payers on or about November 1st.

INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be charged upon all Taxes which remain unpaid October 20, 1898, until the same shall be paid; and such interest shall be added to and considered a part of said Taxes. Poll Taxes are assessed upon every male inhabitant above the age of 20 years. On undivided real estate each heir is liable for the whole tax. An error in the name of the person taxed does not defeat the collection of the tax. Each partner is liable for the whole tax assessed under the partnership name.

The assessors are now distributing Tax Bills. If any ratable inhabitant by removing his residence since the first day of May or from any cause, should not receive his Tax Bill, he must consider the tax demanded by this notice and a new bill will be made out on application at the office of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes if a tax has been assessed.

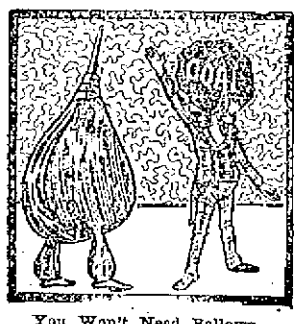
All who preserve their Tax Bills and bring them when they come to pay will save the time of making a new bill and facilitate the business of the office.

THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1898 IS $18.00 ON $1000.

Office Hours: From 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. For the convenience of the Tax Paying public the office of the Collector will be open in the evening as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from October 3 to October 15, inclusive, 7 to 8 o'clock P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from October 17 to 20, inclusive, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

Look for your Tax Bill at your place of residence May 1st, 1898, and bring it with you.

CHARLES F. COBURN,
City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.



You Won't Need Bellows
To induce your coal to burn if you buy it of us. Our coal burns when you ask it to—and it all burns, too. It will save heat, time, temper and money for you. This is a good time to lay in your next season's stock.
D. W. HORNE & SON,
15 Central Street.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
NOEL TRAVERSY.
J. H. McCAFFREY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.
It can also be found at the following places:
FRANK BARNARD.
JNO. H. BURKE.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
F. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
WM. H. MERRITT & CO
P. H. BROSNAHAN & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
SMITH & DUNN.
F. H. CALLAHAN & CO
EDWARD F. FAULKNER & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA & CO.
GARVEY & MEADE.
FRANK BRADY & CO.
JAMES CALNIN.
D. T. FINNEGAN.
FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED)

FLOWER STANDS
All Kinds.
APPLE PARERS
Corers and Slicers.
MEAT CUTTERS
All Kinds.
FRUIT PRESSES
For Small Fruits.
FRUIT PICKER
With Long Handle.
FIBRE PAILS and TUBS
BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

Notice. For the next 10 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; suits for $21. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Gives the vigor and pleasure of youth. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
S. BARTLETT, Agt., 160 and 162 Middlesex St.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle
SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. B. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Chmnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucks, James Francis.
Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is
$1.00 One Thousand Feet.
First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6.625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
Corner Willie and Broadway.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street.
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
49 John street.
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street.
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

LOWELL RENDERING COMPANY
Wholesale Dealers in
Tallow, Bones, Grease, Neats-foot Oil,
SOAP AND SOAP POWDER,
Hides, Calfskins and Pelts.
Dead Animals Removed Promptly Upon Notification.
532-4—Telephone—322-3.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 8th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing flat copy and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
41 HILDRETH BUILDING.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

Spain's Great Army of 100,000 Men Who Must Leave the Pearl of the Antilles Without Firing a Shot.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The Spanish peace commissioners who are arranging for the transfer of Cuba to the United States and who are now holding their sessions at Havana have been given orders by the representatives of this country to have the troops now occupying the fortified cities there evacuate at once. The mandate was issued by the American commissioners to comply with one of the articles in the protocol, which was signed a short time ago and in which it was stated that the evacuation of the island by Spanish troops should be begun immediately. The Spaniards seem to have paid no attention to this clause, and it is a well known fact that Premier Sagasta had instructed the Spanish representatives to delay the proceedings as long as possible, for no other reason, it is believed, than to annoy the American commissioners. Their game has, like most things done by the dons, proved a failure, and they have not only been requested to get their troops away, but a demand has been made to remove them immediately, so that the American soldiers who are to do duty there may be placed in charge of the fortifications. There has been no trouble with the Spanish troops in Porto Rico. They have been brought to the seacoast towns from the interior, and most of them are now on transports on their way to the home country. In Cuba it has been different, for, with the exception of the troops that surrendered at Santiago, none of the others has been sent home, and it might be said here that the troops were sent from Santiago at the expense of the United States government, while those that are still on the island will have to be sent home at the expense of Spain.

When the United States commissioners started for Havana, where they were to meet the Spanish representatives, they expected trouble by delays. They were, however, prepared to meet every move that might be made by the dons, and no surprise was occasioned when the order to remove the troops was handed to General Gonzalez Parrado, president of the Spanish commission of capitulation. It is not to be wondered at that the troops, and especially those in Havana, are reluctant to leave, as the majority of them have endured all manner of hardships and, with the exception of a few skirmishes outside the city with the insurgent forces, have not fired a shot during the war. There are now more than 120,000 soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, in Havana. Their position is almost impregnable. It would be well nigh impossible for an enemy to conquer the place by force of arms, and there is no fleet of warships in any of the navies of the world that could cause the city to surrender by bombardment. Havana is one of the best fortified cities in the world, and it is not to be wondered at that the Spanish delay in evacuating it. It is indeed a very bitter pill for them to swallow. Day after day the men have watched the fleet of American warships from Morro Castle without getting a telling shot at them. They have seen nothing of the land forces, and, while it has been said they were willing and anxious to fight, they will be obliged to leave the country without having had even so much as a skirmish with our troops.

We had less than 20,000 troops at Santiago when that stronghold fell. In fact, there was never more than that number of American soldiers on the island at any time. Very nearly 25,000 Spanish troops were surrendered when Santiago capitulated, and now more than four times that number will be compelled to move out of the island defeated. It will be necessary to have these troops evacuate the island before the American soldiers can take charge, and as they will begin to leave the United States very shortly for that section of Uncle Sam's new territory the Spaniards will have to do considerable hustling, as there is a good deal of work ahead of them. Never in the history of the world has such a thing taken place as the removal of so large a body of men from one place. While there are more than 120,000 men now serving the arms of Spain, not all of them will be transferred to the home country. Some of them are volunteers and, with few exceptions, reside in Cuba. The volunteer corps will be disbanded, and they will be mustered out of the service, as were some of the national guard regiments of our own country which served during the war. In all there will probably be about 100,000 troops to be transported to Spain, and it will take considerable time and money to accomplish it.

According to the terms of the protocol, they will have to be shipped back to the home country in Spanish vessels, and it is believed it will be difficult to find enough vessels flying the Spanish colors that will be suitable for the work required of them. To gain some idea of the cost of transportation and the number of vessels required it is only necessary to recall the price paid by the United States government for the transportation of General Toral's troops to Spain. The sum paid per man was about $35, and, taking this as a fair rate for what it will cost Spain to get her soldiers home, she will spend in transportation alone $3,500,000. It would take nearly 50 ships of the big transatlantic type, such as the American line steamers St. Louis and St. Paul, to carry them all at one time. There are not enough transports in the United States and Spanish navies to accomplish the work at one time, and it would take more than a week to get the men on board the vessels. Then there are many of the troops that are sick either from fever or wounds received during engagements. Special care will have to be taken of them and larger quarters afforded. The City of Rome, which vessel was chartered by Admiral Cervera to carry his sailors back to Spain, is one of the largest transatlantic steamers and, according to reports, was considerably crowded when the 1,700 men went on board. But the order has been given, and the Spanish troops will have to evacuate their former strongholds in order to make room for the American troops. The work of getting them away will be watched with considerable interest by the nations, as it will be the only time in the history of the world that such a gigantic matter has been undertaken, and the work is to be done by a badly crippled power.

It took but about 20,000 men to conquer the Spaniards in Cuba, and now that the war has been brought to an end and the victorious country is getting ready to occupy her new possessions it will take, according to the reports of the war department, 40,000 men, or about twice as many troops as were necessary to bring the enemy to terms, to garrison the island. They will be sent to Cuba, and as fast as the Spaniards evacuate the cities and fortifications the United States troops will occupy them. Most of the troops that will be sent there for duty will be from the infantry branch of the service. There will be several regiments of infantry and cavalry and a few batteries of artillery. The latter will be placed in the fortifications along the coast, while the cavalry will be placed in the mountains and interior towns. The cavalry will be used more for the purpose of getting rid of the guerrillas who even in times of peace roam through the country committing deeds such as the desperadoes of the west did in the early days of the frontier. The infantry will be placed mostly in the large cities, where they will do garrison duty and police work until the government has settled its affairs and matters run smoothly.

As the people become accustomed to the new government the troops will be withdrawn until there will probably remain only about half the number that were originally sent to occupy the various town and cities.

While the evacuation of surrendered islands by the Spanish will be a very interesting feature of the closing of hostilities, there are several others which will add to the interest of the war. These, however, are of a personal nature and concern some of the men who will command the forces that are to be sent to the new possessions. Two of these men have served the country in many capacities and have won fame. These men are Major General Joseph Wheeler and Major General Fitz-Hugh Lee. No men who served in the war are better known or were more conspicuous than these two, and it may be truly said that General Wheeler was one of the most unique figures in the affair. He is, as everybody knows, a veteran of two wars. Now long past the age when men are supposed to take an active part in the battles of the nation, "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, the dashing cavalry commander of the south, was not only one of the first to be given a command when war was declared, but with him went his two sons and three daughters, and he was one of the first to get to the scene of action. One son is a lieutenant in the regular army, while Joseph Wheeler, Jr., a cadet at the Naval academy, went through the Santiago campaign with his father and was drowned near Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point. The three girls spent their time in nursing the sick and wounded, and many of the soldiers who were suffering from fever or the effects of being struck by Mauser bullets and pieces of flying shells have received comforts at their hands. General Wheeler will have command of the cavalry division of the troops that will occupy Cuba, and it is one of the most important of the commands, as the cavalry will have to subdue the brigands and guerrillas who are continually causing trouble to the people living in the interior of the island.

Like General Wheeler, General Lee is also a veteran of the civil and Hispano-American wars and one of the south's famous cavalry leaders. There is little that can be said concerning him that is not already known. As consul general in Havana he made a record for himself of which anybody might be justly proud, and, while he did not show his ability as a war leader in the affair which is being brought to a close, it was because no opportunity was offered him. He showed his worth to the government in the way he managed affairs in Havana just before war was declared, and after the battleship Maine was destroyed in that harbor by Spanish treachery he remained in Havana until the last moment. When he left, he told Captain General Blanco that he would return to relieve him of the responsibilities of the government of Cuba and resent the insults to Americans. He will take his command, the Seventh army corps, into Havana when the Spanish troops now stationed there evacuate the place. General Wheeler will stay with his troops until they have been settled in their new quarters, when, it is said, he will ask to be relieved, that he may return home and take his seat in the house of representatives.

The new army organization, which is necessary to supply troops for service in the new territory, is now being arranged and, so far as can be learned, will be as follows: Most of the volunteer regiments from the various states will be mustered out of the service as soon as the regulars have been increased in number. The standing army at present has but 25,000 men. Under the new arrangement there will be 100,000, and they are to be distributed in the following manner: Twenty thousand will remain for duty in the United States, 40,000 will be sent to Cuba, 30,000 to the Philippines and from 6,000 to 8,000 to Porto Rico. Some of the troops that have been mentioned for the Philippines will be stationed at Guam, in the Ladrone islands. There will be no trouble or delay in getting the Spaniards out of Porto Rico. In fact, they have already started to leave, and as they evacuate the cities the American troops take charge of them.

Cuba is the only place where there is likely to be any delay, and, while part of this delay is caused purposely to exhaust the patience of and annoy the United States commissioners who have charge of the work, other reasons are given, among them being that Spain cannot get the necessary ships to transport the troops to the home country as quickly as she would like. According to the arrangements, the first of the Spanish troops now in Havana are to embark for home early this month. It is believed it will be some time later before they will be in readiness to leave, and army officials and military experts say that from the way the Spaniards have acted in regard to the matter the new year will be ushered in before the last of the dons' soldiers will have left the island. There are more than 10,000 of them in the hospitals suffering from fever, starvation and the effects of battle. It will take considerable time to remove these men, and there is little doubt that Uncle Sam will allow some of them to remain in the hospitals until their condition is such that they can be removed without fear of destroying their chances of recovery. The American troops will be ready to enter the cities and fortifications early in November.

It is thought, however, that they will not be sent into the island in large bodies until a month later, when the conditions of the climate are such that there will be little risk from fever and the other diseases. Then it has been suggested that the troops be not allowed to occupy the buildings used by the Spaniards, as it is thought that disease germs lurk in them. While nothing has as yet been done in regard to housing the troops that will go to Cuba, it is expected that the government will provide portable wooden barracks until arrangements have been completed and the quarters now used by the Spanish soldiers can be made tenable.

When the time does come for the Spanish to haul down their colors and evacuate the possessions they have held for so many centuries, enough American troops will be sent not only to maintain order, but to awaken from dreams of conquest any meddling power of Europe that may desire to profit by the victory of the United States over Spain.

FREDERICK A. VERDU.

THE SPANIARDS ARE EVACUATING CUBA.

When the Czar Travels.

Every time Emperor Nicholas of Russia takes a trip through any part of his vast empire extraordinary measures are taken by the authorities to guard him. These conditions have become intolerable to the emperor, who has recently been journeying a good deal, for the preparations invariably designed to protect him have convinced him that his people are dissatisfied and that he cannot rely on their loyalty or affection.

The emperor of Russia is regarded as being safer when traveling abroad, even in Germany, than at home in Russia, for, whereas in Germany a pilot engine running in advance of his special train is considered an adequate precaution, in Russia the entire line over which he travels, no matter whether it be the whole breadth of Russia from St. Petersburg on the Baltic to Lividia on the Black sea, is lined on either side with sentinels stationed within 100 yards of one another, who stand with their backs toward the imperial train as it rushes past, with their rifles loaded and with orders to fire without challenge or warning at any human being who approaches within 500 yards of the track.

Almost on every trip of this kind that the czar takes somebody is killed by the sentinels, generally some drunken man or some aged peasant, deafened and rendered imbecile by age, who has approached too near the track.

The officers stand with their faces turned toward the imperial train, with their left hands brought to the salute and their right hands on their revolvers, ready to shoot down without a moment's hesitation any sentinel who dares disobey orders by turning round toward the train, for it is taken for granted that if a sentinel does turn his head toward the train it is with the object of making some attempt upon the emperor's life by discharging his rifle or hurling an infernal machine at the train.

Nor is this all. All houses and cottages within a certain distance of the track have to be temporarily vacated by their owners, who are obliged to camp out until the dark blue and heavily gilded imperial train has passed. In the neighboring villages the children are locked up indoors, and everybody keeps out of sight. The stations are all emptied, save of officials. Passenger and goods traffic is suspended altogether. The imperial train passes through the bigger stations without stopping and only halts at small roadside stations, the names of which are kept secret, for fuel and water.

It is thus that the czar and his consort travel in uncanny silence through their vast empire inhabited by a people whose loyalty and devotion to the reigning family are claimed to constitute the principal foundation of the throne.

Small wonder that so sensitive and humane a couple as Nicholas and his czarina should feel that the present condition of affairs is intolerable and that a radical change of the domestic and foreign policies of the empire is necessary. That, there is every reason to believe, is the true origin of the astounding project of an international conference with a view to general disarmament which has recently been submitted to the foreign powers by the czar.

Reversed His Decision.

When George R. Peck first became an attorney for the Santa Fe railroad, he went to a small town in western Kansas to argue a case that had been brought against the road for damages for several head of cattle that had been killed. The case was tried before a judge who was decidedly German. The witnesses were examined and the case gone through with, and the attorney for the prosecution arose and made a strong plea for conviction. He waxed eloquent, and the judge paid close attention.

"Are you troo?" asked the judge when the lawyer stopped.

"Yes, your honor."

"You vins de case," said the judge.

"But I want a chance to argue my side of the case," said Peck.

"No; he vins," stoutly asserted the judge. But Peck commenced to talk, and gradually his talk led up to the case, and before the judge knew it Peck was arguing the defense. The judge listened closely, and when Peck had finished he said:

"You vins de case."

"But you have already decided in my favor," said the other lawyer.

"Dat's all right. I reverse my first decision. Dis man vins." And the judge stuck to his last decision, and Peck won his railroad case.

How to Be Photographed.

A photographer advised a young man sitting for his picture, who consulted him as to the suitable dress, not to wear a striped or spotted tie, one of plain dark color being preferable. A decided pattern becomes very monotonous in a picture. A collar that was of a becoming style was also recommended and a coat that fitted well, without so much regard to its newness. A further caution was to go to the studio at a moment of the day when one felt the best physically.

"A young man came in here the other day," said the same photographer, "and sat for his picture. Three or four proofs afterward submitted to him he rejected because, as he explained, they looked to him just as he felt at the time of sitting—awfully hungry. It seems he had come to the studio about 2 in the afternoon without having eaten anything since a light and early breakfast, and his condition betrayed itself in his expression. I told him to try again after a satisfying meal, and it is a fact that the second picture scarcely looked like the same person."

Arabs Value Water.

No one can travel among the Arabs without being struck by the importance attached to the water supply. Where a rich Englishman would bequeath money to founding a hospital or decorating a church an Arab can think of no other channel for his charity than the construction of a fountain, which will assure him the blessings of all future generations. The Arabs have a curious characteristic in common with horses and other animals. They prefer stagnant water, however bad in smell and appearance, to the most limpid running water, which, they assert, generally contains disagreeable medicinal properties.

A Weird Adventure.

Here's a striking instance of the weird sights seen by M. de Rougemont, a traveler, in the wildest portions of Australia. One day he and his native wife were on the march when she suddenly motioned to him to climb a tree without a moment's delay. Both he and she quickly scrambled into trees.

"Presently," says De Rougemont, "I saw a sight the memory of which will live with me to the day of my death. In the distance the ground appeared to be covered with a vast black mantle, extending for miles. This mantle was made up of countless millions of rats, who were on their way from the lowlands to the mountains, knowing by instinct that the great floods were at hand. It took several hours for this ghastly sea of vermin to pass the foot of the tree in which we were concealed. Any living thing engulfed by that fearful wave had no chance of escape. When the rats had passed, the clean picked bones of numerous huge kangaroos lay about the plain, and I verily believe that if an elephant had been caught in that sea he would have perished miserably."

He Got the Mustard.

It was in the army. The boys had a meal of beef that had been corned by a bath in a salt horse barrel. It was quite a treat. They all thought so until one of the party remarked, "A little mustard wouldn't go bad."

"That vensinds me," said another. "You just wait a few minutes."

A quarter of an hour later he returned, and, producing a screw of paper, he said: "Oh, yes! Here's that mustard."

"Where did you get it?" said the others in chorus.

"Up at the surgeon's. The sick call, you remember, sounded as we were talking about the mustard. It occurred to me that a little mustard for my lame back would be just the thing."

"But you haven't got any lame back."

"But I have got the mustard."

A Klondike Editor's Troubles.

The Klondike Nugget, one of the two papers published at Dawson, laments over the trouble of finding its town subscribers, who pay $24 a year for the privilege of getting a semiweekly edition. A paragraph in a recent issue explains the difficulty by saying that it is very hard to find some of the houses according to addresses left at the office. Among those mentioned were "the cabin with the screen door," "the slab house facing the river," "the big tent with two stovepipes" and "the cabin three doors south of where all the dogs are."

MEN AND EVENTS.

The recently completed school census of Chicago shows that in one block in the Sixteenth ward there are but seven American born residents out of a total of 2,727, the majority being Poles. In another block there are 2,583 Poles out of a total population of 2,681, the other man being a Chinaman. The total population of the city is estimated at 1,851,658, which figures would indicate a growth of over 70 per cent since 1890.

Wall street has no monopoly of shrewd speculative talent if this story from Maryville, Mo., be truthfully told. A stranger went into a livery stable there to hire a horse for 18 days. All the horses were in use, and the proprietor told the applicant to wait a few minutes while he should go and buy one. He disappeared from the stable, but returned a few minutes later with a horse which he had purchased on the street for $7 and supplied his patron with just what he wanted, receiving $16 in advance for the use of the animal for the stipulated time, and both were happy.

Chicago has a new nontreating club, the organizers and promoters of which are some of the general and traveling passenger agents of western railroads. Five thousand membership buttons and cards were issued the first day, and 10,000 more have been ordered.

In the last six months the street cars of Chicago have killed and injured about one-third as many persons as have been killed and wounded in the Cuban campaign.

King Humbert has decided to remove his court from the Quirinal to Turin, and an immense amount of money is being spent in improving and enlarging the royal palace at the latter place. The work already in progress will cost $1,000,000, and other changes are contemplated.

A tree of historic interest was recently cut down at Augusta, Mo. It was a fine maple on the lawn of the Blaine residence on State street, beneath which James G. Blaine stood when formally notified by a committee of his nomination for the presidency in 1884.

The number of asteroids known to astronomers is 423. Some of them have not been observed since their discovery and are practically lost.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN

Bab Reflects On the Serious Phases of Life.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Just now the world is full and reeking over with tragedy. Here a great empress is killed; in another place an unknown boy falls by the colors that he was so proud to protect; then way off in some lonely corner a bitter, cynical man bids goodby to the world, for he has found nothing sweet in it, while among a party of gay companions a handsome woman surprises them all by the shot of a pistol because there have been too much life, too much love and too much so called happiness in her career.

Did you ever sit down and think out the terrible life of the Hapsburgs? What a doomed family they seem! From the days of Marie Antoinette, who walked so proudly to the guillotine, there seems to have been nothing but unhappiness and sorrow. The fair haired Marie Antoinette saw her son and heir beaten, starved and ill treated by a rough jailer till the tears no longer flowed down her face. She could no longer weep, and when tears are taken from a woman surely her last refuge is gone.

The dark haired Elizabeth, she also of the house of the Hapsburgs, saw a very young son kill himself simply because the morbid line of heredity was stronger than he could bear. And yet he was only 13 years old! Justly he feared the future. Then a girl of 12 was murdered, a pretty, dainty rosebud to whom even life was envied. Afterward there was that most awful death, the death of the son and heir, the death of the gay and joyous Rudolph, who, seeming, like his brother, to look into the future, murdered the woman he loved and then killed himself. This was at the supper table, the gay, festive board where each was drinking the health of the other and from which some one had to carry the news to that lonely mother. She had grown lonely by this time. Gradually her children had been taken from her by the dagger or the pistol, and she wandered over the face of the earth, finding no place to rest. Always the word "murder" seemed to hang, like the sword of Damocles, over her head.

Last year the greedy flames found her beautiful sister, the Duchesse d'Alencon, one who was eager to help the poor, and beautiful in her desire to offer bread to those who lacked it. She was caught by the whirling, pitiless wind of fire that in taking away her sweet breath was even brutal enough in death to render her body unbeautiful.

So they all went, and Mme. la Duchesse, as the empress preferred to be called, since she could hide herself under that name, sought refuge in England and Ireland. She was followed here, there and everywhere by the friends who loved her best and who spoke words of consolation, as well as by those dumb friends that, when she was told that she must no longer ride, since some bitter dastard might take her life from her, would come to her and eat lumps of sugar from the dainty hand that never hurt, but always did good. One who saw it said that there was never a more beautiful picture than that of the empress of Austria, surrounded by her favorite pets, each gently pushing the other in its eagerness to get nearest to her or to gain from her the bits of sugar that were held out and she, like a child, expecting the loving looks as thanks in return.

And now she has gone away. The great cathedral bells toll the masses for the dead, and those to whom she has been a friend raise their hats and honor her by that great silence only given to the dead. Here she lies, magnificent in death, and yet in death she and you and I are all equal. To her, to you and to me there can only be said "Au revoir" because of that certainty that we will meet again.

Think of the going home! Think of the empress, and then think of the soldier boy! There is no great difference.

Do you remember going home after a pleasant party? The day over, you reach the time to say a laughing "Goodby."

Do you remember the time when a pleasant group, after studying the magnificent colors used by the great Master to achieve the wonders of the world, uttered the somewhat awed "Goodby?"

And yet there come into everyday life situations that are quite as wonderful, and they all lead to the going home. Just today there is a young and pretty girl in one of the rough, everyday cars that fly over the great mountains carrying home hundreds of soldier boys, some dead, some wounded and some so happy because they are going home. There is an accident. The whole train is delayed for four hours. A young boy goes through the car begging, not for money, not for whisky, but for quinine, the health giving bark that will bring strength, as he explains, "to that other fellow that I am taking home to his mother." When there is an opportunity, my pretty girl takes her quinine to the dusty, wounded soldier boy and finds him gasping, sighing, wornout and almost dead. The quinine is quickly given, and then, with the daintiness of a gentlewoman, a fine handkerchief is dipped in a cup of water, and the soldier's face is freshened up, while his hair is made to look a little more like that of a human being. There they stand, the pretty maiden and the boy, for he is only that, who a few months ago started out to fight for his country. Like you and like me, he had an opinion, and he announced it:

"You see, miss, until I really and truly got to know all about it I didn't dream as now this here war was what a war really and rightly is. But, my God, the first man I killed—why, I felt as if God and his angels and the devil and all his imps was saying: 'Tim, what right have you to take an eternal soul when you can't give one? Who gave you the right to kill when you can't create?' And now, miss, there ain't no more war for me. It ain't that I'm a coward—I'd like to see the man that says so—but I believe in what they call by that there long word—yes—no, it isn't procession—you've got it: it's 'arbitration.' And, as I understand it, it's the coming together of the best and the wisest men from the different countries and letting them decide how things ought to be managed and how it is best for this part of the country to be ruled in such a way and that part of the country to be governed in another. You see, it is only natural for a dago to jerk out his knife, while a cool, calm Swede would behave in an entirely different way. They've got to consider climates and the dispositions of people. That is what I call arbitration, and I'm glad, miss, as how you agree with me, and I'll never be in any war again, no matter who it is for or what it is for. No, siree! I'm going home to the little farm that my father left me, and, begging your pardon, miss, there's a girl that I has took a mighty liking to, and I think about the end of the year they'll all be making quilts around the neighborhood, and she and I will dance the Virginia reel to the tune of 'Love Makes the World Go Round.' Goodby, miss. You've been mighty good to me, and I am very much obliged to you, and I only hope that there will never be a time in your life when you'll need quinine."

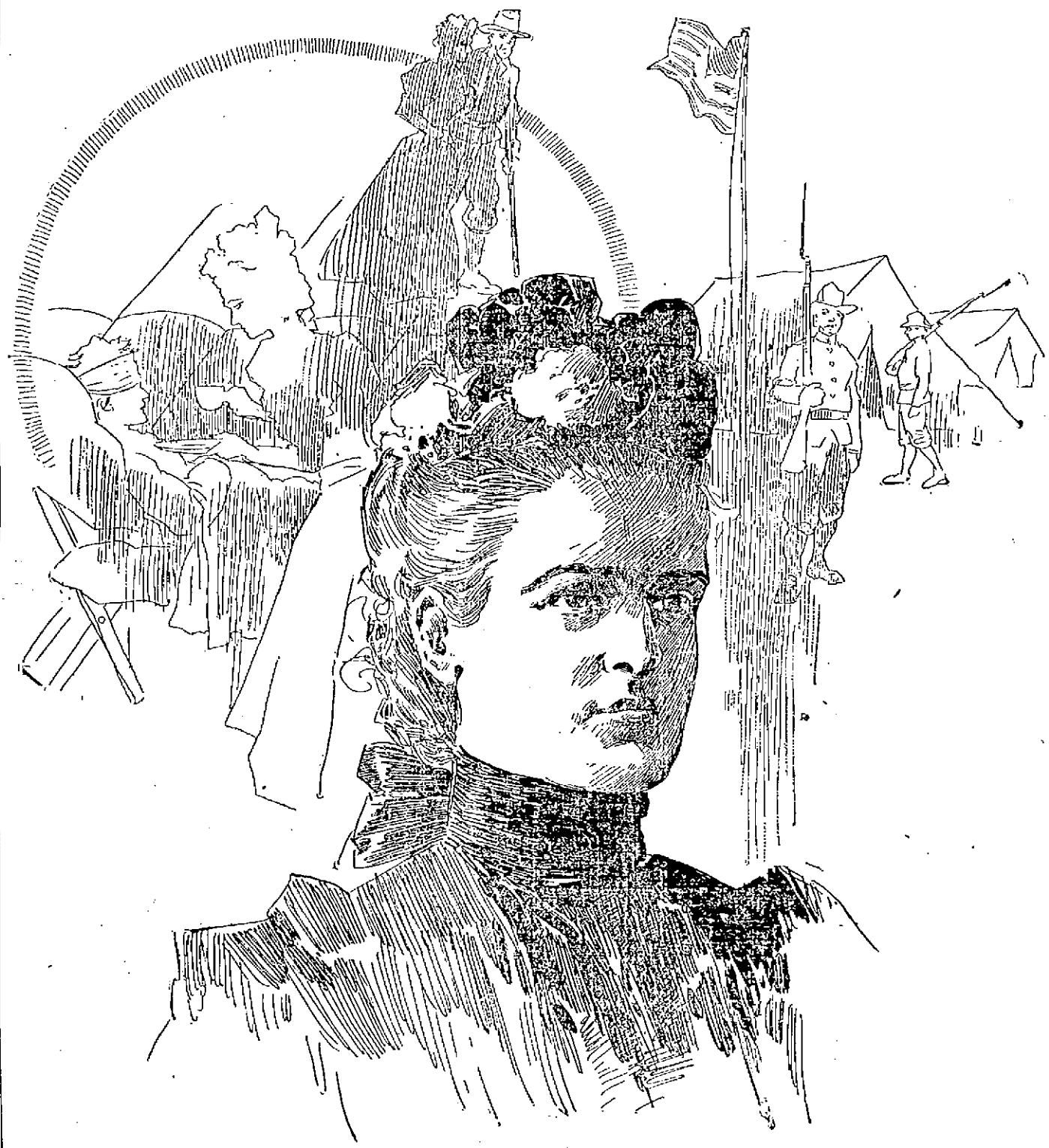
Aren't you glad this cruel war is over? I do believe all of us are glad, men, women and children. We cheered the soldiers as they marched out so gayly, but there are not quite so many cheers as each regiment returns. Some of those who have come back tell their little children of the wonders of war and the marvels of the strange country where they have been, but there are those who don't come back to tell of the glory of the war and its story—those who are martyrized. Thank God that women do make martyrs of men when they are dead! It's a soft spot in the heart of each woman that makes noble the man who before his death was merely ordinary. His picture is draped in crape and hangs where the little children will see it, and they will be told how good and how brave their father was. Death was good to that man. He left a woman who idealized him and little children who find in his memory, since they accept that memory as given by their mother, all that is fine and noble and worth following.

Death is a great idealist. He makes beautiful that which lacked beauty and brings forward a perfect loveliness where indifference or even dislike may have existed. Therefore death is not altogether bad. It is only the meeting of it. It is only knowing how to be brave enough to go forward in your turn, make your bow, greet death as you should and go to the place called home. Where is yours? Where is mine? Can you tell the home that is to be the everlasting resting place of the gay, laughing girl, of the happy, noble boy, of the patriotic soldier and the brave sailor? Where is it? Not one of these can describe it, and neither can

Bab

A Native Medical Missionary.

Miss Flora Van Cuylerburg, a native of Ceylon, at present a student at the London Medical school, has received a three year scholarship. This will mean full qualifications to go abroad as a medical missionary.



HELEN GOULD.

The friend of the brave boys in blue. "Her goodness of heart," according to a wounded soldier who has benefited by her interest and ministrations, "is as boundless as her wealth."

Uncle Sam Can Now Boast of a Helen of Troy.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Perhaps no other woman has ever so charmed the fancy, as well living as dead, as has Helen of Troy. True, no other woman had a Homer to make her forever young and beautiful or to flash so superbly upon the pages of romance a picture of siege and battle and brave struggle after all the despair of defeat and death, all because a woman was false and fair.

America has always been rather at a disadvantage when it came to romances of this sort, for our history is so new that, while the women are possibly handsome enough and have often been unhappy enough, they are too busy or too practical to work well into anything approaching epic romance.

America, however, need not blush longer for lack of a Helen. One has just been annexed. Her story bears a remarkable resemblance to that of the beauty of Troy, and if ideas of loveliness in old Hawaii were less critical than in old Greece it must be remembered that, after all, beauty is in the eye of the beholder and that Helen of Troy herself could not have done more mischief had she been confined to the same narrow sphere as the heroine of the Pacific ocean.

The Hawaiian Helen was named Hina. She lived some time in the eleventh century, and the only accomplishment of which tradition makes any mention is her skill as a surf rider. She was a veritable mermaid, and in Hawaii one may look for discriminating judgment in that line, as most Hawaiians take to the water as naturally as ducks.

Hina's mother was a sorceress, an old lady who pretended to know a lot more than she told, and therefore won a high consideration for what she did divulge. She may or may not have been flattered by the admiration which was accorded her beautiful daughter, for Ull, the old sorceress, was an eleventh century advance guard of the new woman and likely was too busily employed powwowing with the priestesses of Pele on the slopes of fiery Kilauea and nosing around the forests for the queer roots or stones, which she manufactured into charms, or gossiping with the garrulous women in the surf, so that she would have a rich fund of material on which to base her prophecies, to know or care much what was thought of her daughter.

In the meantime Hina ran wild and grew up beautiful, but with a lack of even the trifling training which most savage mothers of that date thought it their duty to bestow upon their daughters.

Now, the chief of the district in which the fair Hina and her mother lived was Hakalanileo. He was rather elderly and already supplied with a wife when he beheld the lovely Hina. Just when or how he met her history does not say, but as Hina was a coquette and quite well aware of her own charms there can be little doubt that she took good care to display them at the first favorable opportunity.

Of course the susceptible elderly chief was smitten. When he conveniently could, he got rid of his other wife and demanded the hand of her daughter from the old seeress Ull. This made the old lady somewhat uncomfortable. She was shrewd enough to see that the discarded wife, who belonged to a rich and powerful family, would make trouble if she could, and, knowing her daughter's flirting proclivities, she could not but be aware that she was not of the material of which faithful wives are made.

Doubtless she retired to her flower and vine covered hut and lectured Hina soundly for flirting with a serious personage like the chief and one whose ex-wife could get them all into so much trouble if she wished. It is quite as likely, too, that Hina, who was ambitious as well as a coquette, tossed her head and, with a calm appreciation of her own charms and talents, assured her mother that she could take care of wife No. 1 if there were any trouble.

Ull, who was a sorceress of rare diplomacy, seeing that both the chief and her daughter were very much of one mind, made it her business to have a communication from the gods, which she sent him word that he ought to hear. When he came with a train of attendants, she told him that she had been instructed by the spirits to warn him that in case he married her daughter his bride would be snatched away from him by the winds. This warning, she thought, would exonerate her if the fickle Hina proved false.

Hakalanileo was very badly gone, so he said: "I thank the good spirits for their interest in my affairs, but I will take my chance. It would not become a chief to reject a gift because there is hazard in accepting it."

Ull may have sighed over the folly of men, but she said, "Bless you, my children!" feeling that she had done her duty. The wedding took place at once, and Hina, pleased by the novelty of her new position, was so charming and devoted a wife that Hakalanileo quite forgot about the prophecy.

The fame of the beauty of his young wife spread throughout the little group of islands, and travelers who went home carried away wonderful tales of her loveliness.

On the island of Molokai, near Hawaii, reigned Kamauaua, a chief of the aristocratic old native line which scorned the new families that had immigrated to Hawaii from Samoa and Tahiti and other more distant islands and were little by little conquering the group of islands for themselves. The eldest son of this king was Kaupeepee, a handsome, gay and warlike youth, who, if anything, hated the newcomers more than his father did. He relinquished his claim to the throne in order to devote himself to the task of making never ending war upon the strangers. His father gave him a rocky promontory on the north side of the island of Molokai, and this Kaupeepee and his followers fortified until it was well nigh impregnable.

The surf beaten shore at the bottom of the precipitous promontory presented an almost impossible landing place to those who did not know its secrets. Where the narrow neck of land joined the island a high stone wall was built, the entrance to the promontory being by a subterranean door. Here Kaupeepee, with 2,000 of the most dashing and reckless warriors of Molokai, lived when not off on warlike expeditions on his great war canoe, the marvel of the islands for its size and strength and from which his warriors harassed the enemies' villages along the coast.

The promontory of Haupu became famous for its inhabitants' gallantry and wild and daring warfare. It was the boast of these warriors that their wives were the most beautiful women in the islands. There was good ground for the assertion, for whenever one of them heard of a particularly fascinating maiden and chanced to be looking about for a wife he immediately embarked with one or two boon companions and carried off the damsel, whether she would or no.

Kaupeepee was not inclined to tie himself to any of the women he had met. Then he began to hear stories of the beauty of the wife of Hakalanileo, one of the despised new chiefs of Hawaii. Quite out of curiosity he determined to have a look at the beauty. Disguised as a simple traveler, he visited Hawaii and accepted the hospitality of the chief, chuckling to himself all the time at the consternation it would arouse if the household knew whom it was harboring. He had an excellent chance to study Hina's fascinations.

Hina and a party of friends one day went out into the surf to bathe. To the consternation of the women, a canoe, carefully hidden among the rocks, pounced out upon them almost as they stepped into the water. Kaupeepee was in the canoe and in a minute had the screaming Hina in his arms and, turning, made a dash for a large war canoe that lay out at sea, reaching it in safety. Sighting signs of pursuit from the shore, he spread the sails, and thus the wind wafted Hina away from Hakalanileo.

All the way to the fortress of Haupu Hina wept and would not be comforted. Kaupeepee discreetly said nothing and ordered the crew to treat her with great respect and consideration. When they reached Haupu, she was carried with a great deal of ceremony into a handsome suit of apartments on one of the terraces of the promontory. It was furnished with a magnificence which was new to her. She recalled that Kaupeepee was a king's son and wished that poor Hakalanileo were equally rich and well born and handsome. Hina even began to feel a trifle flattered that this handsome young prince should pay her the compliment of abducting her when doubtless there were many beautiful and noble ladies who would be only too glad to throw themselves into his arms. Hina had two little boys in her pretty home in Hawaii, and it was for these she mourned, perhaps more sincerely than for her elderly and doting husband.

After partaking of the meal set before her Hina dispatched a messenger for Kaupeepee.

"What can I do for you?" asked the prince, bowing low and feeling a little triumph when he noted that Hina had not shed a single tear since she had landed.

"Set me free, that I may go to my children in Hawaii," said Hina.

"Impossible," replied Kaupeepee, with adroit flattery. "Do you think I would have dared so much merely to set you free? What would be the world's opinion of the man who, possessing such a woman as the beautiful Hina, the pearl of Hawaii, did not think her worth the keeping? Only when the walls of Haupu are battered down and Kaupeepee is dead shall you go hence."

This declaration frightened as well as rather charmed the captive. The prince looked so immovable and yet so handsome that Hina did not weep as bitterly as she ought to have done at this answer. Besides, it was a generally accepted principle in eleventh century Hawaii that only the brave deserved the fair.

"You will yet be happy in Haupu," suggested the Hawaiian Paris.

"Alas! Can the caged bird be happy?" replied Hina mournfully. "I am your prisoner."

"Not more than I am yours, and if you but permit me I mean to be a kind jailer. Let us as fellow prisoners shut out no sunshine. My gates are only a bar against intrusion."

And as the years went on, like Helen of Troy, Hina learned to forget that she was a captive.

Meantime the widowed Hakalanileo, unable to learn by whom he had been robbed, visited every one of the Sandwich Islands in search of his lost wife. For 15 years he kept up the hopeless quest. He offered sacrifices in the temples and consulted the oracles in vain. Old Ull said that the spirits had nothing more to say. Having predicted the event, it was now their duty not to thwart it.

After 15 years, when the sons of Hina were well grown to manhood, the rumor reached Hawaii that Hina was a willing prisoner in the fortress of Haupu.

Immediately an expedition was fitted out against Kaupeepee by the two sons of Hina. They attacked the promontory simultaneously by land and sea. The expedition from the sea was repulsed by an avalanche of rocks which the beseiged sent rolling from the heights.

The land expedition, after failing in an attack, determined to try strategy. The Greeks effected an entrance into Troy by means of a wooden horse. The sons of Hina won their way to Haupu by means of a wooden tower, which they stealthily moved up to the wall one dark night so that their warriors could climb over and open the gate.

The fight that ensued was a terrible one. Kaupeepee and a handful of faithful friends, seeing that all was lost, sought safety in one of the temples. One of the besiegers set fire to the building, and, followed by his devoted band, Kaupeepee sallied forth determined to sell his life dearly. A tall chief rushed forward and plunged a spear into Kaupeepee's breast. Lifting his own mighty spear to return the blow, the dying man brushed aside the blood that was streaming from a wound in his temple and saw in the face of the young chief a resemblance which he could not mistake. It was Hina's son. Dropping the spear from his arm, Kaupeepee said, "Tell her that it was for her sake I spared you," and then fell lifeless upon the ground.

None of Kaupeepee's army escaped. Hina was found uninjured and welcomed her sons with joy. She wept over the body of Kaupeepee and asked that his body be given to his brother, now king of Molokai, for burial with his ancestors. This her sons agreed to do. As for Hina, the barge that bore her sons from the tragic promonotory also carried her back to Hawaii. Hakalanileo welcomed her home, forgetting all the past, just as Menelaus forgot all his wrongs when again he gazed into the matchless face of Helen of Troy.

CAROLINE WETHERELL.

A Splendid Tribute.

On Friday, Aug. 24, 1855, Queen Victoria, then on a visit to Napoleon III, passed down the Champs Elysees on her way to the Champ de Mars, where a review was to be held in her honor. An English nobleman, running up the Rue Beaujon to join the cab waiting for him there, ran against Beranger, then living in the same street. The aged poet seemed in a great hurry, and the Englishman asked him the reason of his haste. "I want to see your queen," replied Beranger. Inasmuch as a couple of years before Beranger had declined an invitation of the Empress Eugenie to go to the Tuileries, whereupon the empress called upon the poet instead, the English nobleman remarked upon it.

"I was under the impression that you did not trouble yourself much about royalty," he said. "You refused to go to see the empress, and you rush along to see the queen. How do you account for such inconsistency?"

"No, I am not going to see the queen," was the rejoinder. "I am going to see the woman. If there were many women like Victoria, I'd forgive them being queens."

This is probably the most spontaneous and therefore the most valuable eulogy ever bestowed upon any female sovereign in her own right. It is more valuable from a moral and mental point of view than the praise accorded by Sixtus V to Queen Elizabeth when he called her "un gran cervello de principessa" and regretted that his priestly vows forbade his marrying her, so that she might give birth to a new Alexander the Great.

Mme. Patti an English Woman.

Mme. Patti has officially been announced as a naturalized British subject. This step has probably been taken in order to clear up doubts as to the great prima donna's nationality. Born in Spain of Italian parents, brought up by an American stepfather in the United States, twice married (each time in England) to French subjects, but for many years resident in Wales, Mme. Patti's nationality is a puzzle which would be the delight of the lawyers.

ALL ABOUT WOMEN.

Miss Nathalie Barney, formerly of Cincinnati, but now of Washington, created quite a sensation in Bar Harbor by riding horseback and driving another horse at the same time. She sits with perfect ease upon her saddle horse and at the same time drives a fiery steed which is three feet in advance. Both her saddle horse and leader are spirited animals, but she has no fear. There are few so far who have the nerve and confidence to try this new fad, and, as it takes an expert horsewoman, it will never become universal. It is a daring accomplishment.

The Porto Rican women have a charming fad for rose culture and vie with one another in producing the largest, sweetest and most brightly colored flowers. Lilies and roses bloom in profusion on the island.

Countess Talon is the last direct descendant of Americus Vespucci, who gave his name to the American continent. She resides in Florence, Italy. Her husband was a French officer who fought in the Crimea and was mortally wounded there. They were once rich, but the widow has little left except a small pension granted her by Spain in honor of her great ancestor.

Miss Legh made a remarkable score at the grand national archery meeting at Oxford, England. She made 143 hits out of a possible 144, scoring 825. This score has never been surpassed by any other woman archer. Miss Legh has made a record of 866. In the recent meeting the shooting was divided into two days, in which she made 412 the first and 413 the second day.

It is rumored that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will handsomely endow a great charitable institution to immortalize the name of the late empress.

The mother of the newly crowned Queen Wilhelmina is arranging to establish a $100,000 hospital in commemoration of the enthroning ceremonies.

DEFENDING ALGER

More Witnesses Testify to His Good Work

And the Abundant Supplies Provided for the Troops—Majority of the Complaints are Unfounded—Col. Lee Rather Reflects Upon the Troops.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Three witnesses were before the war investigating commission Friday—General Greene, who participated in the battle at Manila, Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas, and Major Hersey, who was for a time in command of the Roosevelt rough riders. Each gave testimony covering his experiences, and while the possibility of individual cases of suffering and discomfort was admitted, all said that in the vast majority of cases complaints were exaggerated, if not without foundation. They agreed in saying that no army was ever so abundantly and luxuriously supplied as was the American army in the Spanish war.

General Greene stated that the most flagrant evidence of neglect that he had seen during the war was in the case of the transports at New York. Their condition was of a character that should have been remedied. He had also seen green coffee issued both in Florida and in Manila. The army guns should be adapted more to campaign exigencies than at present. The commissary was so restricted that in a case where a lighter sank with rations for a regiment the commissary could not issue others without the authority of a board of survey. Since the Civil war there had been a determined effort to refine the regulations until they had been gotten down to "so fine a point that you can hardly move under them." The site of Camp Merritt in San Francisco was very poor, but he did not know whether a better site could have been secured. The location was made by General Otis, and the general felt safe in denying the report that there had been collusion with the railroad authorities in choosing the site. The sinks and the crowded condition of the camp caused the greatest annoyance.

Major Hersey said the men were generally in good health at San Antonio, as they were also in the main at Tampa, which was the next stopping place. He complained, however, that at the latter place the camp was low and flat, and toward the close of his stay there in July there was an increase of fever and kindred diseases. The troops were well supplied from the commissary and other departments, but there were some complaints against the physician who was left with the squadron at this point. The chief cause of criticism appeared to be his bearing toward the men.

Major Hersey gave details concerning the camp of his regiment at Santiago, saying that it was as good as it was possible to secure. He ascribed the sickness of the men to the climate and the hardships of the campaign. The transportation facilities were necessarily limited and the roads poor at times, causing the supplies to be slow in arrival. The roads were so bad that wagons would sink to the axles.

He considered Camp Wikoff the most perfect camp he had ever seen, the location, the climate, the surroundings and the topography being all that could be desired. The water was wholesome and the sinks were carefully attended to. The sickness of the command increased rapidly at this camp. The men had not expected to find a picnic and had no complaints to make. Soldiers were never taken care of so well as at Montauk; there was no suffering caused by neglect.

Major Hersey was asked about the circumstances leading to the deaths of Messrs. Tiffany and Wrenn of the rough riders. He said that Tiffany had yellow fever before leaving camp. He thought the young man had suffered more from the kindness of his friends on his landing in Boston than from any other source. He needed quiet when he arrived in his debilitated condition. Mr. Wrenn was given a furlough to attend the tennis tournament. Major Hersey next heard of him as being ill, though he was in good condition when he left camp. (Wrenn is alive at his home in Chicago.)

This witness was followed by Colonel James G. C. Lee, who was chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas during the history of that camp. He said that neither the regulars nor the volunteers had sufficient transportation facilities when they came in, and their wants in this respect were supplied. He had immediately made estimates for supplies, and all had been met with a remarkable degree of promptitude. The clothing came in the main quickly, though it was not always possible to get it so soon as was desired. There was also some delay in securing tentage, owing to the fact that a supply had to be manufactured. On this account it was necessary in the beginning to crowd the men in the tents.

Colonel Lee dwelt upon the natural difficulties of supplying an army of 50,000 men. They were impatient as a rule and seemed to expect to be able to turn a faucet and get everything they wanted upon the spur of the moment. The hospital and ambulance corps had been fully fitted out with everything, including floors. He had not furnished water boilers as promptly as at first demanded, because the commanding officer had not given the order. He ordered them later, and many of them were not used. "They seemed to want them before they got them, and not to want them after they came," said the colonel. There were some articles of which they were never able to get a sufficient supply—army trousers, for instance.

He remembered one case in which there appeared likely to be a clash in the making of contracts with the railroads for the transportation of troops, in which men who were his juniors in the Washington headquarters were manifesting a disposition to interfere with him by prescribing conditions with which it was impossible to comply. He had protested in sharp and vigorous language, and thereafter there was no trouble, as the Washington office receded from its position. General McCook asked for the names of those who had interfered, and insisted upon having them. After hesitating somewhat, Colonel Lee said the difficulty arose in the transportation branch of the department in charge of Colonels Hecker and Bird. Pressed to enter into particulars, Colonel Lee said that his contention was that he should be allowed to make all the rates. He found that the passenger rates had been made in Washington, and while these were very low he found when he came to getting freight rates they were too high. He had felt that he could give better results if allowed to make both lines of contracts, as with one rate already made the government would be in the power of the railroad. He had contended for this, and it was conceded. Colonel Lee said that the officials of the railroad lines with which he had transacted business had been exceptionally considerate and prompt in meeting all demands upon them, and these qualities had been so marked that he had commended them especially in his official report.

He did not believe that any actual suffering had arisen on account of the insufficiency of officers. He thought, on the other hand, the suffering had been caused by the failure of the men to control themselves. He thought the beer drinking in the camp and the whisky drinking outside had much to do in causing distress and disease. "The contiguity of Chattanooga with its saloons, and the freedom with which the selling of pies and cakes was permitted were," he said, "far more prolific causes of disease, to my mind, than the sleeping of the men on the ground or any other cause that has been suggested."

In conclusion, Colonel Lee said he believed that the department should have credit for what it had done and not be blamed for what it had not done, and he thought the accomplishments of the past five months were simply marvelous.

DUN & CO.'S TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Oct. 8.—The cotton industry shows beter conditions in spite of the fall of cotton to the lowest quotation ever known, and there is larger demand for most staple goods. The boot and shoe industry moves on, quite regardless of the high quotations for leather and hides, though leather quotations have been somewhat reduced and shipments from the east have been larger than ever before for the week, notwithstanding a considerable advance in prices of hides in Chicago.

The iron industry still gains so rapidly that an unhealthy boom would seem to be in progress but for the peculiar conditions. The consuming demand is remarkably heavy, and large contracts this week cover 3000 tons structural iron at Chicago, 8000 tons for Boston, 2000 shipplates in Cleveland and a heavy demand for bars, the Pennsylvania railroad requiring 2500 cars and the Northwestern 2000.

All reports indicate that farmers are quite generally holding back their wheat crop in the hope of higher prices, and collections at the west are almost everywhere retarded on that account; and yet the western receipts amount to 10,539,002 bushels, against 8,810,729 for the same week last year. Nor is the corn crop any obstruction, for while 2,531,002 bushels were exported during the week, against 1,855,067 last year, the movement does not indicate large supplies in the interior.

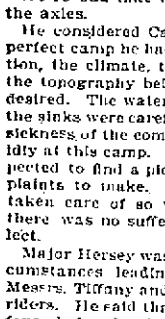
Failures for the week have been 169 in the United States, against 212 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 29 last year.

BAD MAN ARRESTED.

New York, Oct. 8.—Captain McClusky has been notified that Jacob Ullman has been arrested in Albany. Ullman is wanted for ingratiating himself into the good graces of women and then stealing their diamonds and jewelry. Captain McClusky says that Ullman has stolen at least $5000 worth of jewelry in this city alone.

Ever since last July complaints have been coming in to police headquarters concerning the operations of Ullman, who is wanted in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Troy and other cities. Captain McClusky received a telegram from Albany stating that the Albany police have surrendered Ullman to the Troy authorities, by whom he is wanted for robbing women of diamonds. Ullman is known in Boston as Wolff and in Philadelphia as Hermann. McClusky places the thefts of Ullman at over $50,000.

Mrs. W. A. Hoyt of Westford street have gone to New York.



The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

BOSTONS AGAIN

Defeat the Brooklyns in Hot Game.

THE BOSTONS MADE A HEROIC FINISH.

Anson Wants Managership of Brooklyns.

Brooklyn, Oct. 8.—The Brooklyns made a hard fight yesterday until the eighth inning, when the Bostons touched up Dunn's pitching for a double and three singles, and won. Score:

Brooklyns.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, c. f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Jones, r. f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Anderson, 1 b.	3	0	0	8	0	0
Magoon, s. s.	3	0	0	4	4	1
Daly, 2 b.	2	0	0	4	2	0
Sheckard, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Wagner, 3 b.	4	0	2	3	2	1
Smith, c.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Dunn, p.	2	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	27	2	3	24	12	2

Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	3	2	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1 b.	4	2	2	9	0	1
Long, s. s.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Lowe, 2 b.	5	1	2	1	3	0
Collins, 3 b.	5	0	1	2	1	0
Stahl, r. f.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Bergen, c.	5	0	1	5	0	0
Duffy, l. f.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Willis, p.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	36	7	12	24	9	1

Brooklyns	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Bostons	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	—7

Called on account of darkness.

Earned runs—Bostons, 4. Two-base hits—Long, Stahl. Stolen bases—Griffin, Jones, Magoon, Hamilton, Duffy. Sacrifice hits—Long, Smith. First base on errors—Brooklyns, 1; Bostons, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyns, 9; Bostons, 12. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Dunn, 1. Base on balls—Off Willis, 7; off Dunn, 5. Double play—Magoon and Anderson. Wild pitch—Willis. Time—1:53. Umpires—Brown and Connolly. Attendance—700.

The Clevelands won both games in St. Louis. The first was a pitchers' battle. The second was called after the sixth inning on account of darkness.

Errors by the New Yorks were responsible for three of the Baltimores' runs yesterday, and gave that team the victory. Umpire Guffney called the game at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness, though the sun was still shining.

The Philadelphias took a double header from the Washingtons by consecutive hitting. The fielding was good all around. Darkness stopped the second game in the fifth inning.

Anson was an unsuccessful applicant for manager of the Brooklyns.

A MAN CAN'T WORK

When He Is Suffering With Piles.

He Can't Eat, Sleep, Can't Get Comfort Any Way But One—Pyramid Pile Cure Will Cure Him, Give Relief at Once.

Just a little pain may so distract a man's mind that it will cost him hundreds of dollars. Life is a battle. To succeed one needs all his energies and all his brain force to apply to the question at hand. Even a corn will make him irritable, cross, angry—and an angry man seldom succeeds. The trifling pain of a corn is a pleasant feeling besides the agonizing ache of piles. That is a pain which seems to pervade the whole body. It communicates itself to all parts near the seat of the trouble and brings on a heavy dragging feeling in the perineum. Those who have never so suffered do not know what it means. It racks the nerves, prevents sleep, prevents concentrated thought and makes a man lose flesh as fast as he would with a virulent fever.

And yet piles are looked upon as a little thing. They are neglected—allowed to run on from month to month and from year to year. By and by comes a surgical operation. Maybe it cures—maybe it kills.

There is only one sure, safe and quick cure for piles. It is the Pyramid Pile Cure. It is a recent discovery and its properties are such that it cleanses, soothes and heals the inflamed parts, reduces the inflammation at once and with continued treatment, removes all swelling and all trace of the disease. It puts the membranes in a healthy, active condition and cures completely and permanently.

From C. F. Collins, Garnett: "I commenced using the Pyramid Pile Cure and my case was so bad I thought the remedy was going to fail in my case but before I had used two-thirds of one package I began to feel much better and can honestly say I am entirely cured. It is the quickest and surest remedy that I have ever heard of."

From Josiah Roberts, Port Oram, N. J.: "Just one-quarter of a package of the Pyramid Pile Cure did wonders for me and I have lost no opportunity of recommending such a great remedy."

From Wm. McHale, Rockport, Mass.: "One package of Pyramid Pile Cure has helped me more than anything I have yet used."

Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists generally. If your druggist does not keep it, he will get it for you if you ask him. Book on cause and cure of piles sent free. Address Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

IF

PETER WATSON

Was anywhere near the army camps the people of the country would not be asking for an investigation as to the feeding of the starving soldiers. He supplies enough of people in Lowell to make an army with the choicest line of bread, cake and pastry to be had in this city. There is nothing better than the best and Peter Watson's bakery is the best.

Ask for Peter Watson's celebrated Bread and take no other. Bakery from

52 to 60 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.

Weddings and parties supplied at short notice and orders delivered to all parts of the city.

WANTED.

WANTED—Ladies to make sample patches at home; $5 to $10 per week; no canvassing; reply envelope for sample and particulars. Foster Machine Co., 525 West 23th street, New York.

WANTED—A coal teamster. Good wages for a steady man. Apply at this office.

SEVERAL active, reliable agents, male and female, to handle a good line of domestic articles, new to the trade; good profits. Apply in person to Mr. Williams, Richardson House, Lowell, 9 to 3, Monday, Oct. 10.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their old felt hats dyed and blocked in the latest shapes at the Hat Bleachery, 101 Merrimack street, up stairs.

WANTED—At all times lady chorus singers. Apply by mail. Address Ivory, 30 Merrill street, Lowell.

WANTED—Lady agents at once. Fine commission. Central block, Room 33.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 34, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Summer boarders; $4.50 a week. 81 River street, West Lynn.

WANTED—600 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANT NOONAN'S?—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Moor's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A pocketbook containing a sum of money, between Market street and Merrimack square or Merrimack street depot. Finder return to 243 Worthen street and receive reward.

LOST—A hound pup, about 6 months old, yellow and white. Finder will be rewarded by calling at 6 Wamesit court.

FOUND—Oct. 8, a small sum of money. Owner can have by calling at elevator, Runels' Bldg.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 794 Merrimack street.

TO LET.

TO LET—2 nice furnished or unfurnished rooms with furnace heat, bath and gas at 21 Shedia street.

TO LET—Very pleasant small tenements Belvidere; rent low. Apply to F. A. Pennington, 256 High street.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $6 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

TO LET—Half a house of ten rooms at 9 Everett street; rent $10 a month. Apply at 318 High street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in Railroad National Bank Building, 345 Merrimack Street, steam heat in every room, water on each floor; hot water during the winter season, clothes yard on roof, rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 93 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 80,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices!
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

LANTERNS

FOR

House, Mill, Stable Carriage

And out-of-door use. Lantern Globes in white, red and blue. Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed, furnished.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL

Evening Classes Begin Oct. 17.

Special entrance examination in Arithmetic and English on Friday, Oct. 14, at 7 p. m.

Art Students Now Received.

Prof. George will continue his classes as usual both day and evening. Apply immediately.

Thermometers

THAT ARE ACCURATE.

W. T. S. BARTLETT

The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 Merrimack Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One top buggy and one open buggy and harness, nearly new, for sale cheap at 83 Third street.

FOR SALE—$75 buys bay mare six years old, safe and kind, good roader, also buggy and harness, all complete, must be sold. Apply to John Caslin, 23 Laurel street, Manchester, N. H.

WAGONS—My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

CALL at 353 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford and Washington streets good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land, lots of fruit. Price only $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—In Billerica small farm of 10 acres, fair building, near cars. This is a bargain; price $500. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 179 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ton H.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Pollows, 153 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In Pawtucketville, a nice 8-room cottage house, with all modern improvements, 5000 feet of land, lots of fruit, near bridge. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 8300 feet, 80x80, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1128 Bridge street.

FOR SALE—Near Broadway and School streets good house and large lot of land for a little money. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 85c per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—Good corporation boarding house, lots of boarders. Must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 101 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 3 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $3 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street Boston.

FOR SALE—Good farm for the money, 16 acres of land, good buildings, 9 miles from Lowell on main road. Price $850. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near car and school; will sell for $1600. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 165 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

If You Are Short

And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.

DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

If You Want Clean, Bright

COAL

Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the

Middlesex Coal Co.

6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hasey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2.

If You Are Not Married

To the place where you have been buying your Shoes, give us a call and we can save you $ $.
We have an extra fine line of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at lowest prices.
Fine repairing promptly done. (You may know us better as Peter.) It's all the same.

F. E. LABARCE, Prop.
CITY HALL SHOE STORE
400 Merrimack St.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
189 WORTHEN ST.
☞Telephone connection 464-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

YES

When you wish the repairs on your carriage well done it will be to your advantage to take it to

SAWYER'S.

They live up to their reputation that "Sawyer work is good work."

Worthen St., Lowell.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

ABOUT

BED BLANKETS.

We have the following good bargains in "Mill Seconds." Practically as good as perfect, but very much cheaper.

Fleece Cotton Blankets.

10-4 size in greys and tans, mill quality always sold 50c. pair, for **35c.** pair.

OUR SPECIAL—11-4 size in tan, grey and white with pretty borders, very heavy quality and extra large size, an excellent blanket for warmth and wear, regular price $1 pair, at **58c.** pair.

11-4 size in white only, fine fleece and the nicest cotton blanket made, worth $1.25 pair, at only **98c.** pair.

Fine Wool Blankets.

10-4 size all wool filling cotton warp, nice quality, worth $3.50, at **$1.49** pair.

11-4 size, fine wool and durable quality, big enough for any bed, worth $3.00, for **$1.98** pair.

11-4 size, heavy quality of soft, fine wool, sold everywhere at $5 a pair, for **$2.98** pair.

11-4, Special Bargain, extra heavy California Wool, fluffy and warm, regular $7 quality, for **$3.98** pair.

12-4 size is an extra large size that some customers prefer to buy. They are nice California wool, worth $8, at **$4.49.**

We have already sold a large number of Blankets, because they are so reasonable.

You Do Not Need to Have a New House to Have a

Fire Place

We can put one into your old house. We are headquarters for Mantels, Tiling, Gas Grates, Gas Logs, Coal Grates, and Irons, fire set, etc.

Everything for the Fire Place.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER

Well! Well!

Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.

Bargains in All Departments This Week.

Banner Market

Prescott Street.

TEETH

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 24, 25, 26, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

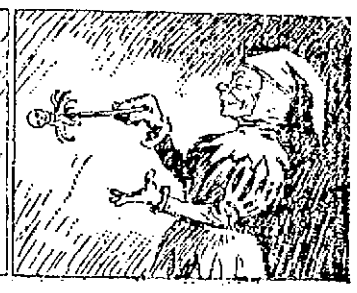
$5 to $10 a Set

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

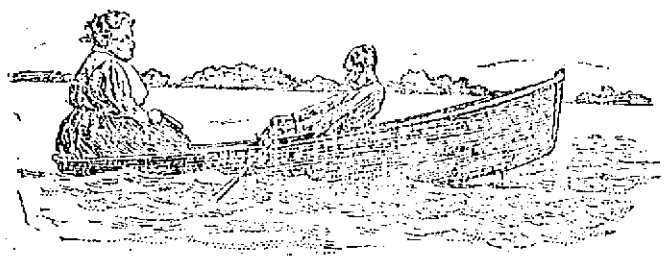
They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 317 CENTRAL STREET.

LIFE'S DROLL SIDE



WONDER HOW HE FELT.



She (after the seventh mile against the wind): "Darling, I could keep on just like this gliding over the waters forever!"

An Immune.

"What!" exclaimed the assessor, who was calling upon the bachelor with literary aspirations. "Do you mean to tell me that you have nothing to be taxed? What's your business? How do you live?"

"On my brains, sir," proudly.

"Well," replied the assessor as he scratched his head perplexedly, "I guess they're about as near nothing as you could get."—Detroit Free Press.

Knew Too Much.

"Do you know what conservatories are for, Willie?" asked his uncle.

"You bet I do!" replied the boy promptly, and then, turning to his sister, he asked, "Shall I tell them, Mamie?"

That being the first intimation she had had that he had been in or near the conservatory the evening before, naturally she blushed.—Chicago Post.

THE NEW VERNACULAR.

Coyote Charley: "How did yer come to lay out Cranky Williams?"

Nevada Ned: "Well, yer see, I had just sailed out av the Mad Dog saloon, when some cruiser fired a shot acrost my bows thet made me heave to in a hurry. Then I sheered round, an I sees Cranky comin toward me with decks cleared fer action. So I just sighted my port gun an let him have it in the for'ard turret, an a shot frum my lee gun shattered his smokestack, an he sunk with a cargo av bad liquor on board!"

What Pleased Her.

"Penelope, what do you find attractive in the society of that silly Mr. Woozle?"

"Why, he admires me."—Chicago Record.

Both Happy.

"Yes, my wife and I have separated."

"Indeed? What is the trouble?"

"There isn't any now."—Indianapolis Journal.

Rivals.

She—Mr. Daubster, the artist, told me I was pretty as a picture.

He—I hope he didn't mean one of his own pictures.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ADVICE FOR AGUINALDO.

GENERAL OTIS: "LITTLE BOYS SHOULD BE SEEN AND NOT HEARD."

Political Failure.

He started to catch the rural vote
To aid his congressional boom.
He fell by the way, I am sorry to note,
Because he said "those" and "whom."

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Honest Tradesman.

Customer—What's the difference between these woolen undershirts?

Dealer—One is half cotton, and the other is whole cotton.—New York Weekly.

Permission Not Necessary.

"Is it true that you let him kiss you?"

"Oh, dear, no!" she replied. "He's so strong I don't have to."—Chicago Post.

Inconsistent.

"Men are such inconsistent beings," said the Mormon wife.

"What's wrong now?"

"Why, my husband's been singing all day, 'There's only one girl in this world for me.'"—Yonkers Statesman.

"THE HAUNTING HORROR!"

MORE REAL AFFECTION.

Dollie Cutting (sweetly): "Oh, three children, have you? Any of them married?"

Taking No Chances.

"They can advertise this as a fireproof hotel all they've a mind ter," said Uncle Corncob as he threw his coat over the ruin omelet and extinguished the flame, "but I'm hanged if I want ter chance it."—Metropolitan Magazine.

The Only One.

"What do you call that eminence?" asked the tourist.

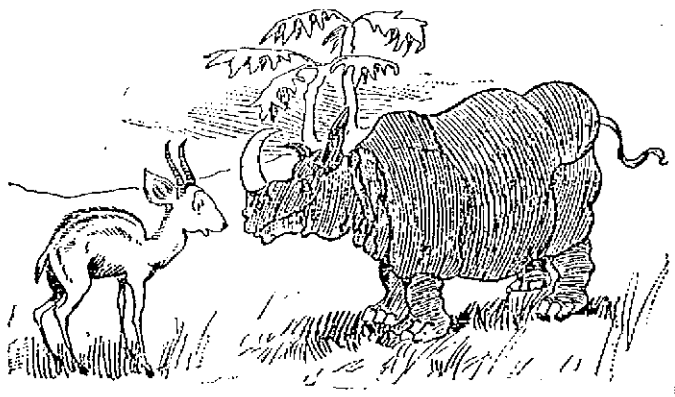
"We don't call it nothing," answered Pieface Johnson. "That there, I guess, is the only bluff in this country that ain't been called."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The King of the Ranch.

You really cannot head him,
No matter what you do,
For the hero of the hour,
The chap who holds the power,
Is the one who is a soldier and a football player too!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE FRISKY THING.



The Rhinoceros (to the antelope): "Say, young fellow, let's me an you play leapfrog! Eh?"

Horrors of the Jubilee.

"As to these elaborate preparations for the peace jubilee," remarked Rivers, "it seems to me there isn't any too much time. Whatever is done ought to be done p. d. bar b. q."

"You arch fiend!" exclaimed Brooks.—Chicago Tribune.

An Accomplished American.

Wife—So Mr. Finemind has been nominated for a high office. Do you think he can command the full party vote?

Husband—Don't fear. He's all right. He can be as low down as anybody when he tries.—New York Weekly.

A Sickly District.

Deacon Rumnose—Got any Dr. Nosepaint's bitters?

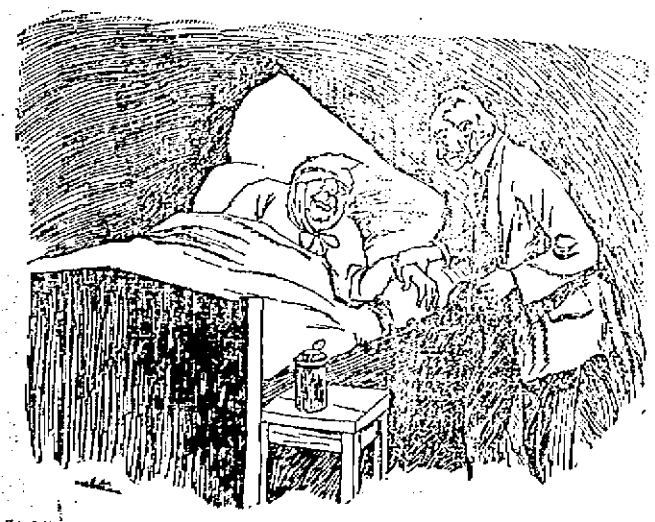
Druggist (prohibition state)—Sorry to say, deacon, I'm just out. Boss Mulhooly came in this morning and bought the last 40 bottles for a ward caucus.—New York Weekly.

The Aid Knew.

"No," said the bedizened general, "it is unnecessary for me to make any statement. Everybody knows what I stand for."

"Yes," hissed the aid beneath his bated breath, "the photographer!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A WELCOME THIRST.



Doctor: "Are you troubled with thirst?"

Patient: "Troubled! No, indeed. I am glad to have it."

NOT AN IMPROVEMENT.

"Is this your favorite view, pappa, darling?"

"Why, certainly. But—ahem!—I prefer it unframed!"

DO THE REALISTIC.

Master Bob: "Say, sis, let's have a jolly game at mesmeric. I'll be the bear, and you feed me with your rabbit!"

THE PEACE COMMISSION

Duties of the Men Who Are Supporting Uncle Sam's Contention In the Negotiations With the Representatives of Spain.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The wars in which the United States has been involved with other nations have been few when compared with those of European countries, and as a consequence we have had comparatively little experience in that phase of diplomatic service of which the arranging for a treaty of peace entirely satisfactory to the victors is such an important factor. The work of preparing for and declaring war is usually a long and tedious process and is surrounded by grave responsibilities and an endless array of detail. It is no more so, however, than the arranging of a treaty of peace after hostilities have ceased.

The work of bringing two warring nations back to the friendly relations that previously existed between them is no easy matter, and not only does it require a great deal of time, but the most delicate rulings in diplomacy. The war might be of short duration, such as that which has just been brought to an end between the United States and Spain, and yet the time consumed in arranging the treaty of peace and bringing the nations interested into friendly intercourse may be of greater length than that spent on the battlefields. A conflict in which the power or fighting strength of countries is tested might end the martial struggle, while it would take months for the matter to be settled by the representatives of the two nations. Our war with Spain lasted really only a little more than 100 days, and yet it is not known how long it will take the peace commissioners to complete their work and restore the friendly relations which existed before.

In the wars in which the United States has been engaged with other countries terms have been quickly made. This, however, has been because we have exacted no large territorial concessions or cash indemnity. Our wars have been brought on by interference with the rights of our citizens or of our commerce. The first struggle of the American people was with England and was for independence. At its conclusion the commission did not ask for anything more than that the colonies be permitted to govern themselves and be considered free from English rule.

The second war, that of 1812, was brought on by England, who asserted her right to search American vessels for the purpose of taking from them any English subjects that might be serving on them. There was little accomplished by the treaty, which was signed at Ghent after hostilities had been brought to an end. American commerce was not interfered with, and the only thing that was really done was the settlement of the northern border of the United States. It was while our second war with England was in progress that the dey of Algiers began to capture American vessels in the Mediterranean and condemn their crews to slavery. We had had our troubles with these pirates before and had been paying them not to molest American vessels or citizens. The dey did not keep his promise, and a powerful squadron in command of Porter and Perry was sent to make a demonstration off the coast of Algiers in 1815. They succeeded in capturing the largest frigate in the Algerian navy and, with other naval successes, so terrified the dey that he consented to a treaty contemplating amicable relations. Under it all his prisoners were released, a cash indemnity was paid, and the dey renounced all future claims to tribute from America. This was the first and only treaty made by the United States with another country in which a cash indemnity on account of war was demanded.

It seems to have been the policy of the government to ask neither for cash indemnity nor territorial cession. What territory the United States has added to the original 13 states has been purchased. The annexation of Texas, which state had won its independence from Mexico, led to the war with that country in 1846-7. Hostilities were brought to a close by the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which was ratified on May 30, 1848. Instead of exacting a cash indemnity from Mexico and the cession of territory the United States paid that government $15,000,000 for the territory annexed and also agreed to pay $3,250,000 which citizens of the United States claimed against Mexico for damages sustained. These are about all the treaties the United States has made on a war basis, with the exception of the one now being negotiated by our representatives and those of Spain at Paris.

We have entered into treaties with all the powers by which our commerce and American citizenship will be protected. These, however, are common occurrences, and little or no interest is taken in them by the people in general, except while they are being made. With the treaty that is being arranged now it is different, and all Americans are keenly alive to its importance. It is the first one in which the United States has been interested in which she demands that territory be turned over to her without paying cash for it. The war, as everybody knows, was brought on by the inhuman treatment Spain offered her colonies in the Atlantic and Pacific. In order to punish that country, the United States not only spent enormous sums of money, but left many of her citizens on the field of battle. She stood the insults of the Spaniards as long as it was possible and until many of the other nations looked upon her with disgust and wondered what had become of the "sand" which she had shown some of them she possessed. When the time came, she struck with the determination that the Spanish flag should never fly over any portion of America again.

It took the dons some time to find out that they were no match for the Americans, and the final stroke came when Cervera's fleet, the pride and flower of the Spanish navy, was sunk and the stronghold at Santiago was taken. They made overtures for peace, and a protocol was signed by M. Jules Cambon, the French embassador, representing Spain, and Secretary of State Day for the United States. Hostilities ceased, and negotiations were started for the conclusion of a treaty of peace, after the signing of which the two countries will resume friendly relations.

It never takes Uncle Sam long to do anything that is going to benefit his people or the world at large, and as soon as the arrangements were entered into the men who are to represent the United States on the commission that will carry out the terms upon which friendly relations may be restored were named, and they started on their mission within a few days. With Spain it was different. She waited until the American commission was named before she selected her representatives. The American commissioners were taken from the foremost ranks of the statesmen of the country and have served the government in many important capacities for years. They are William Day, until recently secretary of state; Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Senator W. P. Frye of Maine, Whitelaw Reid, a former United States embassador to France, and Senator George Gray of Delaware, who is considered to be one of the best informed men on international law in the country. There are many different views among the commissioners as to whether we should or should not annex the Asiatic colonies taken from Spain. The majority is said to be in favor of expansion and to believe in retaining the territory acquired. Just what instructions the commission received from President McKinley has never been made public, but it is safe to say that the representatives have been given considerable latitude in arranging the treaty, and while this is true they will be expected to insist upon Spain substantially accepting the terms that have been given to the commissioners as a basis.

There are many important questions to be settled by the commissioners. The most important ones to be considered are the disposition of any sections of the Philippine islands which the United States may decide not to retain and the forming of a government for them. According to general report, the government will demand from Spain the island of Luzon, in the Philippine group, to be used as a coaling and naval station, and the island of Guam, in the Ladrones, for the same purpose. The commissioners are, so far as can be ascertained, to demand a liberal form of government for those islands which will not come directly under the rule of the United States. It has been stated by one of the commissioners that the Spanish crown may be allowed to retain the islands under such guarantee as may be considered desirable in order to insure their government in a manner satisfactory to the United States. This, however, will not be definitely settled until the commission shall have completed its work and the treaty of peace shall have been ratified by both governments.

While the commission will take up all the questions of territorial concessions, it will have little or nothing to do with Cuba and Porto Rico. These two islands are practically under American control at present, and all that remains is for the Spanish troops to evacuate these places. This work is going on now. Both American and Spanish commissioners are in Cuba and Porto Rico arranging for the transfer of them from the sovereignty of Spain, and it will be but a matter of a short time before this will have been done.

The men who will represent Spain on the commission that is holding its sessions in Paris are from among her brightest diplomats and statesmen. They are Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate and also president of the commission, so far as Spain is concerned; General Cerro and Senators Abarzuza, Villarrutia and Garnica.

The treaty the commissioners are to make will be one of the most important that have been undertaken in many years and will have at least one novel feature, and that is that, with the exception of the responsibility of paying the Cuban debt, there will be no money consideration whatever involved. It will be the first treaty in many years to be made bringing two nations to friendly relations after hostilities where cash has not in some measure figured. Every war that has occurred in Europe in this century has been ended with the signing of a treaty of peace in which the victor demanded a large indemnity for the trouble and expense it was put to in maintaining troops in the field. The largest indemnity that was ever demanded was that by Germany from France after the Franco-Prussian war. It was for $1,000,000,000 and was paid within three years. England has collected on two occasions large indemnities from China on account of having to put men in the field to protect her citizens. One of those was for $25,000,000 and the other for $10,000,000. China was compelled to pay Japan $135,000,000 as a cash indemnity after the war between those two countries, besides transferring the island of Formosa to her. Had not the powers interfered Turkey would have compelled Greece to pay a war indemnity of $50,000,000. It was cut down to $10,000,000. There are many other cases which might be cited in which the victorious country has compelled the defeated one to pay an amount sufficient to cover all the expenses incurred in carrying on the war and leave a handsome profit. This has not been the case with Uncle Sam, however. He has been satisfied to have the difficulties settled and peace restored without collecting a cash indemnity, and this will be, as already stated, the first time in the history of the wars of the United States when we have demanded territorial concessions without at least paying for them.

While it will be the object of the American commissioners to finish the work of bringing the two countries again into friendly intercourse as quickly as possible, it is believed and from what can be gathered from reports it seems likely that the Spanish representatives will delay the proceedings in the hope of gaining some advantage which at present does not seem clear or even possible. In speaking of the matter a few days before the commissioners departed for Paris one of them said: "It is expected that the Spaniards will object to nearly everything in the treaty. It will be done with the hope of exhausting the patience of the American commissioners and in that way securing greater advantages. The Spaniards pride themselves on their diplomatic skill, and there is no doubt they are pre-eminent in the game of diplomacy, which is really nothing more than ornate lying, polished and polite. It will do them little good, however, for they will find we have more patience than we are given credit for. They can play their game of diplomacy and have just enough rope to hang themselves, but when it comes down to the time of deciding what is or is not to be they will find they have had all their trouble for nothing, for in the end they will be obliged to accept the terms we have made for them."

Some of the instructions that have been given to the members of the Spanish peace commission have been allowed to leak out piecemeal, and, while they are directed to delay the signing of the treaty as long as possible in the hope that Spain will benefit in the end, they are not to enjoy the pleasure of springing a surprise on our commissioners, as will be seen by the statement above, which, by the way, was made by Senator Gray.

It has been stated on good authority that the Spaniards have been instructed to energetically maintain Spain's indisputable sovereignty over the entire Philippine group. This is based on the protocol and "historical reasons." It is not known what the wily dons mean by "historical reasons," and it makes little difference. It is also learned that they will recapitulate the negotiations between Spain and the United States preceding the war and, later, preceding the protocol, fix the conditions for the independence of Cuba and state her rights in regard to public and private property in the Antilles.

The instructions to the commissioners respecting the Philippines are graduated so as to meet every hypothesis, leaving room for free criticism.

From the beginning of hostilities the Spaniards played a waiting game. They had hoped by such campaigning to get the sympathy of some of the more powerful nations and in that way defeat the ends of the United States. They were disappointed, for when the time came to net the men in command of the United States forces struck the dons a blow that not only staggered them and opened the eyes of the other nations, but quickly brought them to terms.

It will be the same way with the American commissioners. They have their instructions and will act accordingly, and if the dons continue to try to delay matters they may find themselves with less than would have been offered if dilatory tactics had not been attempted. Uncle Sam will dictate terms, and all that Spain will be allowed in the matter will be to sign the treaty which will keep her forever from American soil, where she has misgoverned for centuries.

WILSON O. LOWELL.

Richest Part of Great Britain.

Wales is the richest part of Great Britain in mineral wealth. England produces annually about $10 to each acre, Scotland a little less than $10, but the product of Wales amounts to over $20 per acre.

Decisive Battles Of the World.

Historians have been fond of writing of the decisive battles of the world, and the question as to which are the 15 greatest engagements has been a fruitful source of discussion. Professor Creasy of Cambridge, England, published a book entitled "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, From Marathon to Waterloo." The author was afterward knighted and died Sir Edward Creasy. Hallam had previously mentioned Marathon, Arbela, the Metaurus, Chalons and Leipsic as the most decisive battles of the world. Inspired by Hallam's idea, Creasy added ten battles to the list.

Hallam observed that "he selected those battles "of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in its subsequent scenes." Creasy predicted that no two historians would agree in their lists of decisive battles. As may be imagined, the author was correct in this view. A controversy raged about his list, and his name was even transformed into "Crazy" by envious ones.

In his preface Creasy said that "different minds will naturally vary in the impressions which particular events make on them and in the degree of interest with which they watch the career and reflect on the importance of different historical personages. The interests of many states are often involved in the collisions between the few, and the effect of these conditions is not limited to a single age, but may give an impulse which will sway the fortunes of successive generations of mankind."

Eighty-four years have passed since the battle of Waterloo, with which Creasy closed his list. There have been decisive battles since then. Here is his list of the 15 decisive battles: Marathon, B. C. 490; defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, B. C. 413; Arbela, B. C. 331; the Metaurus, B. C. 207; victory of Arminius over Varus, A. D. 9; Chalons, A. D. 451; Tours, A. D. 732; Hastings, A. D. 1066; Orleans, A. D. 1429; defeat of the Spanish armada, A. D. 1588; Blenheim, A. D. 1701; Pultava, A. D. 1709; Saratoga, A. D. 1777; Valmy, A. D. 1792; Waterloo, A. D. 1815.

A supplementary list was recently prepared by a New York newspaper. It is as follows: Inkermann (the Crimean war), 1854; Gettysburg, 1863, Sadowa (Austro-Prussian war), 1866; Sedan (Franco-Prussian war), 1870; Plevna (Russo-Turkish war), 1877; battle of the Yalu river (Japan-Chinese war), 1894.

Some students might include Solferino of the Italian-French war of 1859 and Navarino of the Turco-Grecian war of 1827 in this supplementary list.

A Queer Case.

A queer case came up before an English court not long ago. There is an unwritten law of railway traveling in England which permits the passenger near the window with his face to the engine to control the admission of air, but there is also a written law which says that you must not swear at those who object to your doing as you please with your own window. The complementary detail was forgotten by a Lancashire lad who was riding on the rail on a holiday. It was hot, but his commanding strategic position enabled him to keep the window closed, to the discomfort of everybody else, and when voice was given to their objections his language was frequent, painful and free. For these offenses he was taken before the Bolton magistrates. The bench seems to have shied at creating a leading case by coming to any decision about the window, but he was fined for the swear words, so that substantial justice was done.

The Toughest Yarn Yet.

An old British soldier not long since related the following fairy tale. He said the incident occurred when he was in India some years ago:

The company that he belonged to was on the firing range going through their annual target practice, and, although every one took the greatest possible care with his aiming and the company he belonged to was the best shooting company of the regiment, every shot missed the target.

The captain could not make it out, so he ordered the bugler to sound the "cease fire" and was walking up to the targets to see what was wrong when, about half way up the range, he saw a great stream of molten lead.

The sun was so hot that it had melted the bullets before they could reach the target.

The Safety of Railway Travel.

Last year on American railways one passenger was killed in accidents out of every 2,827,471 passengers carried—that is to say, you can take a train 2,827,471 times before, on the law of averages, your turn comes to be killed. You will have to travel 73,093,953 miles on the cars before that turn comes and 4,641,945 miles before you are injured. If you travel 20 miles every day for 300 days in the year, you can keep on at it for 758 years before your turn comes to be hurt. If there had been railways when our Saviour was born and you had begun to travel on the first day of the year A. D. 1 and had traveled 100 miles in every day of every month of every year since then, you would still have in this year 1898 nearly 3,000,000 miles yet to travel before your turn came to be killed.

What a Protocol Is.

The protocol which was entered into between the administration and the French minister representing Spain is an informal statement or interpretation of the preliminary agreement for peace. Originally a protocol was a small sheet pasted on at the beginning of a document, giving a synopsis of it. It is derived from the Greek, protos, first, and kolla, glue.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

The famous rich man of ancient times, Crœsus, is calculated to have possessed about $20,000,000.

Pillows and mattresses for ship bunks are being made of rubber or other waterproof material in a number of separate sections and inflated, the different sections having lines attached which can be used for life saving.

France has always been the country of pseudonyms, nor is their use confined to the literary and dramatic professions. M. Lockroy, for instance, the well known politician, who now occupies the ministry of marine, is really M. Edouard Simon.

The oyster is one of the strongest of creatures, and the force required to open it is more than 1,300 times its own weight.

Paper floors are becoming popular in Germany, as the absence of joists does away with the accumulation of dust, vermin or hurtful fungi. They are bad conductors of heat and sound and, though really hard, feel soft under the feet.

An interesting calculation has been made which shows that a pound of good coal equals the work of one man for one day. One square mile of a seam of coal only four feet deep would exceed the work of 1,000,000 men for 20 years.

Thomas Tucker Wise, fleet paymaster of the British navy, who recently died, was one of the oldest men in the service. He was born in 1804, and his father, uncle, brother, three nephews and son all served in the royal navy.

If kept going, the wheels of a watch travel 3,538¾ miles in a year.

The smallest and oldest sect in the world is to be found in the small city of Nablus, in north Palestine. They number about 150 souls and have defied the ravages of war, poverty and oppression for 3,000 years.

The coast line of Spain extends 1,317 miles—712 on the Mediterranean and 605 on the Atlantic.

A Paris physician has lately nipped in the bud, so it is reported, a habit which might have become as dangerous as the use of morphine. A woman of fashion had tried perfuming herself by subcutaneous injections and found that it was quite possible to give the body the fragrance of the lily or the rose. But her example was imitated with nearly fatal results, and the physician's warning has put a stop to the fad among the fin de siecle Parisiennes.

The tongue of the giraffe is nearly a foot and a half long.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—5:50; sets, 5:12.
Moon rises—12:40 p. m.
High tide—6 a. m.; 6:15 p. m.

Fair weather, with partly cloudy skies, is indicated for Sunday. It promises to continue warm for the season, with light winds, generally westerly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FLOWER POTS.

We have a lot of them and will sell them cheap All sizes from 3 cents up. Dickson Bros., the big sea dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada Bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade piano.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

To realize the heat in coal, buy some of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike St.

The bicycles that are to be sold at Keyes' auction on Tuesday, can be seen today.

Satisfaction guaranteed on all watch clock, and jewelry repairs. Prices reasonable. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Buy some of the Thompson Hardlamps, 49c. and 69c. They will pay for themselves.

Is your fire place ready for cold weather? The Thompson Hardware company have everything ready.

A big sale next Tuesday at the Boston & Maine depot, where Keyes has a 500 yard track under cover, everything warm, comfortable and dry.

The elegant and capacious residence on Highland street fronting the common, with a fine stable and nearly 34,000 feet of land, which Shepard and Fuller offer for sale is an unusual chance to obtain a beautiful home with choice surroundings, good air and sunshine and yet to have a location in the center of the city. The property must be sold this fall and Shepard and Fuller are ready to accept a very low offer.

We have five hundred pairs of slightly soiled ladies' boots and shoes that we intend to get rid of right away, and in order to do so, we are going to let them go at forty, fifty, and sixty cents a pair. Come quick or you will lose these bargains. Children's shoes will go for five, ten and fifteen cents a pair. This is surely cheaper than going barefoot. This opportunity is not offered every day. There is only one place that you can get these shoes and that is at William Wade's, 23 Merrimack street.

MINISTERS MEET.

The Lowell Ministers' union held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, with Rev. George C. Wright as moderator. The essay by Rev. J. A. Bowler was on "Ancient and Modern Ethics."

BAPTIST LADIES' AID.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church in North Billerica gave a very pleasant entertainment and supper last evening in the vestry of the church and it proved a most enjoyable affair.

The program of the evening opened with a supper at 6.15 o'clock and later the tables were cleared in preparation for the entertainment, which opened at 8.15 o'clock.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

The autumn meeting of the North Middlesex Congregational Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches will be held with the First Congregational society of Chelmsford, Thursday, October 13. The officers are: President, Thomas H. Elliott of Lowell; vice presidents, Asahel W. Bawyer, Littleton; Henry A. Brown, Ayer; secretary, Rev. Geo. C. Wright, Lowell; treasurer, Charles H. Coburn, Lowell.

NEW TRIAL DENIED.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Jacob Mitchell, assignee of P. J. Kinsella, who sued Gookin Bros., for $5,000 has been denied. The case was first heard before an auditor, George Swazey, in Cambridge. He awarded the plaintiff $4500 and the case was then taken before a jury. This was last March and the jury found for the defendants. A motion for a new trial was argued before a judge in Cambridge in June and decision was reserved.

Administrator's and heirs' sale of the Herrick property at the corner of Suffolk and Dodge street, Tuesday, October 11th, on the several premises, rain or shine, we shall sell by public auction to the highest bidders, the herewith described tenement property; sale positive, absolute and without limit. At 4.30 o'clock p. m. Lot 1 Block of 3 tenements and 2 stores at the corner of Suffolk and Dodge streets. The block has 24 rooms, 2 stores, water, gas, sewerage and water closets. The lot has 3997 square feet of land, with 51 foot frontage on Suffolk street, and 71 foot frontage on Dodge street. It is rented for $56 a month, or $672 a year. At 5 o'clock p. m. Lot 2. Block of 7 tenements and large shed at the corner of Dodge street and Herrick avenue. The block has 32 rooms, also water, sewerage and water closets. The lot has an area of 5814 square feet, 69 feet on Dodge street and 84 on Herrick avenue. This property is rented for $60 per month, or $720 a year. The two properties are might well located; one is fully rented and the other nearly so. Right in the centre of many of the largest industries in Lowell, close to business, always rented, and unusually desirable for property of their class. It does seem as if investors in tenement real estate, would feel more than pleased with the opportunities presented by this sale. Make all inquiries at the office of J. E. Conant & Co.

—Marcella Greenwood,
Administrator.
Jas. S. Herrick,
Othello Greenwood,
Heirs.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 31 MERK ST.

MAMMOTH ROAD

Will Not be Paved Bocause of Expense.

MOTION TO EXTEND WINTER STREET DEFEATED.

A Bicycle Path on Bridge Street.

The street committee at a meeting last evening, voted to recommend that a bicycle path be constructed along Bridge street, when it is repaired, from Merrimack street to Central Bridge.

A letter was received from George J. Carney asking that the entire length of Moody street be macadamized instead of only half, as proposed, and offering to give to the city stone for the additional work. The matter was referred to the chairman as a special committee.

It was moved by Mr. Wiggin that a sidewalk be recommended in front of and beyond the Costello property in Nesmith street. The motion was passed.

It was voted to recommend a sidewalk asked by the Tremont & Suffolk mills.

Mr. Bosca moved that a resolution be introduced for the extension of Winter Street to South, at a cost of $12,000.

Mr. Derby stated that he land necessary could be bought for its assessed value.

Mr. Bosca said that for the morals of the city the property should be taken since its condition would cause anybody to blush.

The motion did not prevail.

A motion to take the Smith and Shedd petitions for sidewalks from the table, was lost.

The city engineer reported that the cost of smooth paving a portion of Mammoth road would be $12,500, and Mr. Howe suggested that in view of the condition of the citys' finances, it might be wise not to press the matter this year. After some discussion, it was voted to lay the matter upon the table.

MUSIC HALL.

At Music Hall last evening, a fair-sized audience attended the second performance of "Garry Owen" and were well repaid for their trouble. The piece is well staged and has some very pretty settings, among them being the Lisconah Chapel at Easter time and the ruined abbey. The company is a well selected one and sustained their respective parts with satisfaction. The solo by Mr. Bartti was well received and also the solos of Miss Verna. This afternoon and evening will be the last two performances of "Garry Owen."

KIT COMING.

"Kit, the Arkansaw Traveler," the melodrama of western life will be the attraction at the New Music Hall, October 10, with Henry Chanfrau in the title role. In the company are Carrie Rose Strong, Sara MacDonald, Leo Hardman, James Lovering, and Cora Belle Green. The ideal quartette will introduce a number of popular selections.

COUNCIL REPORT

RECEIVED BY MT. VERNON CHURCH.

At a special meeting of the Mt. Vernon Free Baptist church last evening, a report of the council called to dismiss the pastor, Rev. O. H. Denney, was read. It is as follows:

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 13, 1898.

The council mutually called by the Mt. Vernon Free Baptist church and Parish society to consider the dissolution of the pastoral relations between Rev. O. H. Denney and said church and parish society, would state, that after a careful and extended examination of all matters and testimony put into its hands bearing upon said relations, it concurs in the wisdom of Rev. Mr. Denney by which he was led under the perplexing condition of affairs, to give his resignation and the act of the church and parish in accepting the same.

The council recommends that the members of the church and parish take immediate measures to settle all difficulties between themselves, so that Christian harmony may prevail and those of the "household of faith walk in love and thus fulfil the law of Christ."

And should there be a failure on the part of any to comply with this Christly rule and to aid in reaching this much desired object, that they be requested to withdraw from the church and parish, that peace may abound.

And still further we would advise that in case of the lack of active co-operation in sustaining the work and institutions of the church that the parish society put its church property into the hands of the Massachusetts Association of Free Baptist Churches for the adjustment of its financial affairs and the continuance of religious work in the church building.

Praying that the great Head of the Church may abundantly bless the Mt. Vernon church and heal all its divisions, and further that our brother Denney may be guided by some new field of labor where he may do a grand work for the Master, we subscribe ourselves,

E. T. Fitts,
O. H. Tracey,
E. P. Moulton,
E. W. Porter,
W. J. Twort,
Jesse Blake,
Council.

For the council,
W. J. Twort, Clerk.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

Miss Etta Pierce was elected clerk of the church for the remainder of the year and delegates were chosen to the quarterly conference of Massachusetts Free Baptist churches, which meets in the Chelmsford Street church, Oct. 19, and 20. The following are the delegates: Miss Etta Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Coram, Mrs. M. S. Amy, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Abbott, Mr. Frank Chatfield. The delegates were given power of substitution.

Miss Lizzie Mulcahey and her niece, Miss Margaret Dolan, are spending a few weeks with friends in Manchester, N. H.

IS THIS YOUR STORY?

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."

What does your doctor say?

"You are suffering from impure blood."

What is his remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

You must not have constipated bowels if you expect the Sarsaparilla to do its best work. But Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

We have a book on Paleness and Weakness which you may have for the asking.

Write to our Doctors.

Perhaps you would like to consult eminent physicians about your condition. Write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Columbia Council, O.U.A.M., conferred the second degree upon two candidates at its regular meeting last evening.

Merrimack Valley Lodge, I.O.O.F.M. U., initiated one candidate at its regular meeting last evening and received one proposition for membership. Arrangements were made for the observance of the sixth anniversary of the lodge with a concert and ball. District Grand Master George Tetley of Lawrence was present and contributed to the interest of the meeting with a brief address.

The regular meeting of the Ladd & Whitney circle, Ladies of the G.A.R. was held last night. The first of the fortnight suppers that are to be held, was eaten. It was voted to contribute an article to the coming bazaar of Circle 24 of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. B. S. Clough spoke interestingly on her visit to the G.A.R. convention in Cincinnati.

BOWLING LEAGUE

TO BE INAUGURATED BY THE Y. M. C. I.

The annual bowling tournament at the Y. M. C. I., alleys will soon be started. At present the time is being given to arranging the several teams. Last year the contesting fives were numbered from one to six and the games were all close and exciting. A schedule is also being prepared and the number of the games to be played will be made so as to extend the tournament throughout the winter months. The alleys are among the best in the city and are regulation ones and the balls have been newly polished. Then the teams, by order of the organization will be as evenly matched as it is possible to make them. Only members of the Young Men's association are admitted into the competition but then there are such men as Fee, Whalen, Jordon and several others among them who are leaders in the local alleys, and who will infuse renewed interest into the matter of entry. Already applications are being made for entrance by devotees of the sport and it is predicted that the '98-'99 season will eclipse all former successes. It is understood that it will be a six club league although it may possibly be eight.

The highest score rolled on the Wamesit alleys was put up by Grover Fels at a practice game. It was for 245 pins in a single string. A three-string total produced 603, probably the best result that ever occurred in the vicinity of Palmer street.

SUPERIOR COURT.

At the afternoon session of Superior court yesterday, George R. Richardson continued testimony being followed by Hon. George F. Richardson and Mrs. Flurrington, sister of Mrs. Hovey, the patient who was at the hospital at the time of the entrance referred to. That will probably be all the witnesses the defense will put in. The court adjourned to Monday morning when the arguments will probably be reached unless the time is taken up by rebuttal evidence.

It is expected that all the cases hanging on the Jefferson-Richardson controversy will be finished by Tuesday or Wednesday.

If You Decide

That we are to make your garments for the coming season, you will find that your desire to be correctly fitted is not greater than our desire to have you so fitted.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York,
IMPORTER and TAILOR,
65 CENTRAL STREET.

BOXING GOSSIP.

There is every probability that the next important featherweight contest will bring together Dave Sullivan and George Dixon, both lads having expressed their willingness to box 25 rounds at 122 pounds for a purse offered by Tom O'Rourke. Such a match if arranged, will create more enthusiasm among Boston sport followers than any other of recent years, and a big delegation will certainly attend from Boston, no matter where the battle is decided. The majority of these will be men who back their opinions with hard cash and while Dixon will undoubtedly be the favorite in the betting, Sullivan will have many admirers who will place their money on his chances of success against the erstwhile champion.

It would be gratifying to the people of Boston to have the men meet. There is a marked local pride in the doings of each and as the younger lad bids fair to become the world's champion in his class, it would be peculiarly gratifying to Boston sports to have him bring the championship back to Boston where it has been held for so many years.

Dixon still has many admirers who regard him as being practically invincible at his weight, but George realizes fully that he has lasted much longer than the average boxer and that there must be an end to his career. Still he is satisfied that Sullivan is not the man to take his measure, and he is willing to make the match on any terms which may suit the little Irishman. That Dave is willing is best expressed in his own statement.

"While I stand ready to make a match with Dixon at any time or under any fair conditions," he said, "still I feel that if I took the initiative I would not be gratified in my wishes. Now that the advances have come from the Dixon end, they will find me ready and willing to do business at any time they may name to arrange the details. Dixon and myself will pick the biggest arena in or around New York, and as the Lenox A. C. is willing to offer good financial inducements, there should be little delay in us getting together. I sincerely hope that there will be no hitches arising on the question of weight. I stand ready to match at 122 pounds at 3 o'clock on the day of the contest, twenty-five or more rounds and they will find I will not be backward when it comes to backing myself with hard cash.

Sullivan is intensely anxious to win the championship of the world in the featherweight division and he bids fair to do it, but he will find in Dixon one of the most skilful men that he has ever faced and not only will he have to contend with cleverness, but strength, endurance and perfect condition as well.

Oscar Gardner and Sammy Kelly have signed articles for a 25-round contest at the Lenox A. C., New York, October 28.

The match between Mike Sears and Jabez White will be decided at the Olympic A. C., Birmingham, England, October 24.

KILLED BY CAR.

E. J. McCORMACK KILLED BY A ROXBURY ELECTRIC.

Boston, Oct. 8.—Edward J. McCormack, 25, residence unknown, while crossing Columbus avenue at Roxbury crossing, about 7.30 last evening, was knocked down by an inward bound Atlantic avenue car and fatally injured. He was taken to station 10 and attended by a physician, who ordered his removal to the city hospital, where he died shortly after his arrival.

As McCormack was crossing the tracks, cars were coming in both direction, but he evidently did not see one and while he attempted to pass the outward bound car the one bound inward struck him.

The car passed completely over him before it was stopped. William J. Otto was conductor of the car and Charles Freswold, motorman.

REV. MR. MERRIAM SPOKE.

One of the most interesting and scholarly addresses of the convention of the New Hampshire Christian Endeavor union, held at Manchester, N. H., Wednesday, was delivered by the Rev. Charles L. Merriam of Lowell, Mass. His subject was "Christian Endeavor and Good Literature."

SUIT POSTPONED.

The suit brought against the First Congregational church by the First Trinitarian Congregational church, which was to have been heard before a master in the supreme court, Boston, yesterday, has been postponed, to the great disappointment of the Trinitarian folk.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

RATE CUTTING

A QUESTION THAT BOTHERS INSURANCE MEN.

Everything in insurance circles has gone on smoothly for some time with scarcely a ripple in the big sea in which underwriters swim, but as the calm precedes the storm the apathy that has apparently pervaded the street is liable to be disturbed.

There is an undercurrent in the life of liability companies that portends war. It is the old question of rate cutting. The agents doing a legitimate business in the liability line have had the rate cutters to contend with for some time. These latter have gained in numbers and strength at the expense of those who do an honest business.

The matter has finally arrived at a point where something must be done, and many in the combination who are chafing under the competition are ready to break away and accept any rate that may bring them business. Some of the older companies feel that by meeting the rates of those outside the tendency will be to drive the latter out of business when rates can be re-established.

In other states rates are being met, notwithstanding the binding clause of the liability conference. The Commercial Bulletin speaks of the Travelers' company having asked permission of the conference to meet Maryland cut rates and to this President Stone of the Maryland takes decided exceptions. Evidently he does not like the words "cut rates" and denies that his company is doing it, but as he says, "The company is competing for business on its merits."—Boston Herald.

For economy, for honesty, and fair dealing and to always feel satisfied, Gaynor & Co.'s, 35 Prescott, is the place. Just give them a call.

CYCLING NEWS.

A hundred mile road race for professional riders will be held over the Buffalo-Erie course on the 22d. It will be a handicap event, with over $1500 in prize money divided into twenty-six position prizes, headed by $350 for the first man in and $250 for time prize.

After taking a rest, George Banker, been offered very advantageous terms and where his great reputation of '95 has not been forgotten.

E. Ransley has reduced the English mile record to 1:26 1-5, over four seconds better than the previous best.

Of two Boston racing men, the English Cyclist has this to say: "Pettis and Darlow, the American cracks, who showed up fairly well in the professional race at the Surrey meeting, are said to be a very smart pair. In the world's professional mile championship will go to Italy, where he has the Pittsburg rider, who has just won height and weight they appear to be very much the same and both ride very low gears. When they get a little more acclimated they are going for the world's tandem records from one mile upwards. Seeing, however, that they are not on the tires that claim the pace it is hard to see where the trailers are coming from."

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

MISS HARD'S
Shorthand School
Graduates recommended to business men. Thoroughly equipped typewriting department. Hildreth building. Call for Catalogue.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

Big Bargains in
Sewing Machines
We can save you $10. No canvassing.
Ring's Big Store
221-229 DUTTON ST.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.
THE PLACE TO BUY
READY-MADE GARMENTS
BEST STYLES, BEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES.
Tailor-made Suits, not like other suits, from $7 to $25.
Latest Novelties in Jackets from $2.98 to $35.00.
Fur Collarettes of all kinds, from $1.69 to $25.00.
Skirts, including the very latest flounced effects, $1.25 to $9.50.
Cloth and Fur Capes, Satin and Velveteen Waists, Children's Dresses, Wrappers, etc.
All new and durable goods at the right prices.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range
If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.
Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.
Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.
General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.
PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

True Temperance
Is Best Promoted by Pure Ale and Beer.
The strength giving and health preserving qualities of malt and hops are so well known that argument on that point is uncalled for.
Pure Ale or Beer is a tonic as well as a refreshing beverage. Statistics show that nations using the largest proportion of ale or beer are the most moral, most healthful and most powerful nations.
Harvard Beers and Ales are pure. Be sure you get the genuine. In bottles if you want it that way.
Harvard Brewing Co.,
LOWELL, MASS. U. S. A.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.
BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

Our Millinery Reputation
Which we made for ourselves last season by great value-giving is to be strengthened and enlarged this season. We are going about it by offering for Friday and Saturday an elegant line of TRIMMED HATS for the small sum of $2.49 $2.98, $3.25 and $3.49.
Trimmed Walking Hats 87c. to $2.25. The above are all new goods, correct in style—and worth much more than you will be asked to pay for them.
HEAD & SHAW, THE MILLINERS.
169 MERRIMACK STREET.

Stealing Your Coal?
Yes!
That's just what the old range is doing. Don't stand it any longer! Get a new range! You'll find friends, neighbors and lots of other bright people only too glad to tell you the "Good Things" about their
GLENWOOD
You will find it where you can get everything else you may need to furnish or beautify your home at
GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

THE ONLY ONE.

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

THEY GIVE IT UP.

Rival newspapers look at THE SUN and try to follow it, but its brilliancy dazzles them all and they have to give it up. It is

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SUN NIGHT EDITION

SIX O'CLOCK.

THE INDIAN TROUBLE

Will Probably Continue for Several Months.

The Bear Island Band are Urging the Renegades to Keep up the Battle—Indian Council Wants the Red Murderers Given Up.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 8.—At the Indian council held at the reservation, a demand was made by the government, through Indian Agent Sutherland that the men concerned in killing of soldiers near Bear Island be given up to answer the charge of murder.

Marshal O'Connor and 250 troops commanded by General Bacon, moved to the agency on the reservation at 10 o'clock this morning. Boats have been chartered and another effort was made to apprehend the twenty Indians for whom the marshal has bench warrants. When the troops arrive at the agency runners will be sent out, and the men ordered in. In case they don't respond, Marshal O'Conor, backed by the troops, will go after them.

Information given out by one of the Indians yesterday, was that 19 young bucks composed the force which engaged General Bacon's command. Gay-she-gwon-ay-yosh, or as the English version would be, Strong-Voice-of-the-Wind, was the leader and directed the plan of battle. The band, excepting the killed, are now on Bear Island, and refuse to come in or take part in the council. It is likely that such renegades as they can induce to join them will make things lively for several months to come. The report that Bog-ah-Mah-Ga-Shik was killed by one of the sharpshooters is denied, the chief refusing to take part in the attack.

Thirtyfive Indians put in an appearance at the town of Lothrop 5 miles south of here last evening. The women and children were gathered in a building and the men are guarding the town.

GEN. BACON'S REPORT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The following despatches have been received at the war department:

Walker, Minn, Oct. 8, via Brainerd,

To the Adjutant General, U. S. A., at Washington:

Arrived here at noon with my detachment in good condition. The killed and badly wounded have been shipped to Fort Snelling this morning.

The Indians have been badly whipped and have left the country adjacent to the fight. En route here, other Chippewa bands displayed white flags along the lake shore. Much talk here of general Indian outbreak. Will ascertain facts and report later.

Find Col. Harbach at this place with two hundred men, Third Infantry. Will remain myself and keep troops here, awaiting developments. Regret exaggerated rumors published resulting from my inability to communicate. Have been in no danger of massacre and need no reinforcements. Col. Harbach's coming was good in sending out boats.

Bacon, Brigadier General.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 8.

To the Adjutant General, Washington:

Replying to yours of this date, I report that I telegraphed you on the fifth, sixth and today, forwarding details. I now report:

Accompanied by eighty men, Third Infantry, U. S. marshal, deputies, and Indian agent and police, went on the fifth to main land north of Bear Island, Leech Lake, after arresting leading Indians, my command was attacked by a force of Bear Island Indians. The fighting lasted from noon until dark, the Indians being beaten back and probably left the main land during the night of the fifth. Yesterday a few stray shots were fired into camp from the surrounding underbrush. The marshal, Indian agents, and most of the civilians left by steamboat at the beginning of the fight. My casualties are:

Killed:

Captain Wilkinson.

Sergeant Butler.

Privates Zeibel, Omstead, Lowe Schwalemseiker and one Indian policeman.

Wounded—Sergeant Ayers, Privates Turner, Daily, Wicker, Brown, Bushay, Jenson, Zeigler, Francom and Deputy Marshal Sheehan and one Indian policeman.

Total: Killed, 7; wounded, 11.

The Indian policemen concealed themselves at the opening of the fight and were shot by mistake by the pickets in the night while trying to escape in a canoe.

GOV. CLOUGH MAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 8.—The government has notified Governor Clough that it has revoked the order putting the companies of the Fourteenth Minnesota volunteers at Duluth and St. Paul under his orders. He has all preparations made to send the Duluth companies to the front at once to protect the settlers, and was arranging to mobilize the remaining companies at St. Paul. He supposed that the revocation is due to General Bacon's message saying that the trouble was over and that there was no more danger. He added: "I shall pay no more attention to the war department. If necessary, I will issue a call for volunteers, arm them with such guns as I can pick up, and let the government go to the devil. I am tired of doing business with Washington. There is too much red tape about it. Orders are issued one minute and revoked the next. I am not an alarmist, but it is a safe thing to be prepared. I will reassure the settlers and perhaps prevent an outbreak."

The governor has received a message from Mayor Nevers of Brainerd, saying:

"I have just returned from Walker. Indians concentrating at Leech lake in large numbers. They held a council last night. Situation looks grave."

W. A. Street wires the governor from Bemidje, west of Cass lake:

"While I do not regard the situation here as alarming, our people are much disturbed. If you could send village authorities 300 stand of arms they would be gratefully received.

"Red lake Indians reported irritable."

SLOAN WINS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 8.—At the second days' racing of the Kempton Park October meeting today, Sir. J. Blundell Maple's three year old bay colt Constitution, won the Waldegrave Nursey handicap of 163 sovereigns.

The Lorillard-Beresford stable's three year old bay gelding, Bayard II, ridden by Sloan, finished second.

The Duke of York's stakes of 2000 sovereigns, was won by Col. Paget's brown filly Sirenia. Mr. W. Clarke's four-year-old chestnut colt, Mount Prospect, ridden by Tod Sloan, finished second.

Mr. Seymour's four-year-old chestnut filly, Lady Fisher, ridden by Tod Sloan, won the Stanley plate of 500 sovereigns.

The Kempton Park plate was won by Mr. J. H. Musker's two-year old bay filly school Girl, ridden by Tod Sloan.

COMMISSION INVITED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 8.—President Faure, through the United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, today invited the American commission to visit the Long Champs course on Sunday in order to witness the race for the Prix Municipal. The Americans, through the ambassador, thanked the president, but declined his invitation.

FIRM ASSIGNS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 8.—The leather firm of Hickman, Bissell & Co., of this city assigned today to George W. Brown of the firm of Bullivant, Brown & Fiske of this city. The firm has been dealing largely in hides. They have been doing a business of between $500,000 and $750,000 a year.

The amount of assets and liabilities are not yet made public.

CLERGYMAN NOMINATED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 8.—Rev. Robert E. Bisbee, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Chicopee, was today nominated for congress by the members of the second congressional district.

MONEY DEPOSITED

On or before Thursday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from Nov. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue.

Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.

C. J. Glidden Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

GIFFIN TESTIFIED

Before the War Investigation Committee Today

Crowded Hospitals Were Due to Insufficient Tentage the Fault of the Surgeon in Charge—Division Hospital Surgeons Were All Competent Men.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The war investigation commission began its proceedings today with Major R. Emmett Giffin on the stand. He was a brigade surgeon at Camp Thomas and told of visiting the second division hospital in July last, when he said it was overcrowded. In each tent there were eight or nine men when there should have been but from 1 to 6. There was a sufficiency of physicians, and Major Giffin was sure they were competent men.

The majority of the patients were suffering from typhoid and general diseases, about 20 per cent. being of the latter class. He thought the crowding of the hospital was from lack of sufficient tentage—a fault due to the surgeon in charge. Dr. Giffin made his visit to the division hospital to see a man of his brigade who had been shot in the leg. He found him in a tent with typhoid fever patients and consequently had him removed.

Dr. Giffin recommended regimental rather than division hospitals.

The division hospital surgeons were competent in their profession, some of them being the most competent in the United States, but they were not men of executive ability. None of them was addicted to drink. He thought a hospital surgeon should compel the filing of his prescriptions and should look after such details and that as much, therefore, depended upon his ability in this respect as upon his professional skill. He considered the water supply good.

The sinks were poorly located. They were too near the kitchen and were too shallow. Many of them were only 75 feet from the company kitchens and were open when he arrived. He then had them moved farther back and gave directions for daily disinfection and had them covered. By this time, however, the regiments were all infected, as he thought, by the fleas going from the sinks to the mess tables.

Dr. Giffin was satisfied that the typhoid had been brought by the troops the first case coming through a Mississippi regiment.

The location was a healthful one, as he had made an investigation and found that prior to the arrival of the troops there had been only one case of typhoid in the vicinity for nine years. There had been about 5,000 cases of typhoid fever in the camp. Dr. Giffin was given charge of the construction of the Sternberg hospital on August 1 and after the hospital was constructed was the chief surgeon there. He described the tent and other equipments and said that all told, 1,125 men had been treated there up to the 5th inst. Of these 86 per cent. were typhoid, the next prolific case being venereal troubles. There had been 67 deaths at the institution. The cases sent to him were generally the most dangerous. He had 25 contract surgeons and two regular and 167 female nurses and 150 members of the hospital corps acting as nurses. He had received no complaints and he was sure the attendants were efficient.

He was particular not to allow any of the patients to leave for home until they were sufficiently recovered to render it safe for them to do so. He related how Governor Bradley of Kentucky came to the hospital, saying he was going to take the Kentucky sick home. Dr. Giffin refused at first, but Out of sixteen, only one said he wanted to go and he was insane.

OF CUBAN TARIFF

Amendment to Admit Cattle and Agricultural Implements

DECIDED UPON BY PRESIDENT McKINLEY

In an Executive Order Issued Today.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The president has issued an executive order amending the Cuban tariff so as to admit into all ports in the possession of the United States, duty free, oxen for draught purposes, bovine animals for breeding and for immediate food supply, and other agricultural implements, not machinery. This arrangement is to be effective until otherwise ordered.

BROCKTON FAIR.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 8.—Today, the last of the great fair, the weather conditions are anything but favorable.

This morning a heavy rain was falling and the conditions at noon showed little improvement.

At the ground there were about 3000 people, including children. The officials were disappointed, though not discouraged and announced that if the weather cleared up, the events scheduled for today would be run off this afternoon.

A foot ball game between the Campellos and Newtowns will be played at 3 o'clock.

WRECK AT OMAHA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 8.—A Missouri Pacific excursion train has been wrecked in the yards here. Number of people killed. Reports vary from five to fifty.

FOR DEER RIVER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 8.—Batteries A and B, Minnesota National Guard, left this morning for Deer river and Cas lake, via Duluth. They are in command of Major E. C. Libbey and are equipped with a Gatling and a field gun for each battery and each man carries a sabre and revolver. The trip will be made in eight hours.

100,000 Women Wanted

To tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Cigar—Mild, sweet and fragrant.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

WE HIRE THIS SPOT TO TALK TO YOU BUT YOU MUST LISTEN WITH YOUR EYES.

And answer promptly. We have them today. We may have a few left Monday.

75c., 85c., and 95c. Tapestry Carpets,

50c. a Yard.

ALBERT E. O'HEIR, 16 Merrimack St.

CANTON MOVED

By the Tragedy Affecting McKinley's Home.

MRS. GEORGE EVIDENTLY HAD PREMEDITATED MURDER

She Has Very Little to Say About It.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Canton, O., Oct. 8.—The city is intensely moved by the tragedy that so deeply affects the home of President McKinley. It now turns out that Mrs. George had been around the residence of Mrs. Althouse frequently and when Mr. Saxton was about to enter there last evening, he was shot dead on the doorsteps. Mrs. George had frequently threatened to kill him if he persisted in calling on Mrs. Althouse.

An interviewer at the city prison told Mrs. George he was not surprised to find her locked up after what she had threatened and added:

"You remember you said you would kill Saxton if he did not keep away from the Althouse place. And you remember that I told you that if you did you would be hung."

"Yes," said Mrs. George "and I remember that I said that I did not care if I was."

FAMILY LEAVES WASHINGTON.

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Mr. Marshall Barber, President McKinley's brother-in-law, whose residence is at the old Saxton homestead, received a telegram from the president this morning, saying that Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Barber, and John Barber, a Cuban and Porto Rican soldier who has been very ill at Washington, will leave for Canton tonight at 7 o'clock, on the Pennsylvania road. Mr. Barber said to the Associated Press this morning that the hour of the funeral Monday afternoon had not been determined upon and would not until he could further consult with the president by wire.

The post mortem examination on the body of the late Mr. Saxton occupied the night. The body was removed to the Barber residence this morning. Several persons allege today that Mrs. George had threatened to shoot Saxton. She engaged today Mayor Hice and Attorney James Sterling for counsel.

An affidavit charging murder in the first degree has been filed against Mrs. George by prosecuting attorney Pomerene in Justice Reigner's courts.

MRS. GEORGE HELD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Mrs. George was taken into the justice's court for arraignment. Her attorneys, after reading the affidavit, announced that they were not ready for arraignment, and the proceeding was postponed till Monday. The prisoner was remanded to the county jail.

HOT FROM THE WIRE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Princess Maria, wife of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, is dead.

General Lawton reports 1003 sick cases and one death at Santiago.

The entire town of Redfern, a suburb of Shiney, N. S. W., was destroyed by fire.

The Middlesex club held its ratification meeting at Young's Hotel, Boston, today. Congressman Knox was present.

Governor Ramsdell of New Hampshire, who has been ill, is recovering.

Robert F. Shaw has been removed from the position of postmaster of the Weymouth Centre post office under suspicious circumstances.

A resolution of gratitude for the friendliness between England and the United States passed the Episcopal Council today.

Contrast Our Men's

CLOTHING

With the Next Best.

You'll find a surprising difference of essentials in our favor. Details that distinguish good clothing from the ordinary and which in a score of ways make our clothing preferable to the man who's after the most for his money.

A Wealth of New Cloths and Patterns in Stylish Suits for Young Men.

$10 Double Breasted Suits

Every store has them—but not a single dealer reaches our quality—short of $15. The distinguishing points of ours are matchless materials, extra durable linings, faultless fit and perfect workmanship.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

8 TO 8 CENTRAL STREET.

TRAINS COLLIDE

Rear End Smash Up at Omaha, Neb.

THE DINING CAR TELESCOPED BY FREIGHT.

One Killed and Several Fatally Injured.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 8.—A double-headed Fremont, Elk Horn Missouri Valley freight train run into the rear end of an Omaha passenger train in the yards here today. The last car of the passenger train was the dining car "Delmonico." It was split almost in two lengthwise.

The killed are:

Harry Jones, a waiter, of Chicago.

Fatally injured:

Otto Homedale, conductor dining car was scalded and injured about the body, lives at Boone, Ia.

Seriously injured:

J. Westerfield, Omaha, internally injured.

M. W. Brandt, engineer freight engine, internally injured.

Frank S. Peck, fireman freight engine, cut about face and body and was probably internally injured.

—— Madden, fireman freight engine hurt about head.

Otto Parsons, waiter in dining car, scalded and scalded, will probably die; home is in Omaha.

The waiters and cooks of the dining car were more or less injured about the hands and face by flying glass.

The accident was due to the inability of the engineer, Mike Smith, of the head engine of the freight, to stop his train. The track where the accident occurred is a down grade.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 9—Guiseppe Voel, an Italian fruit store keeper of this city, is locked up in the Tombs charged with passing counterfeit money.

The entire bank squad and three detectives from headquarters are at work today on the case as hundreds of bogus two dollar bills have been passed in Boston lately. If the suspicions are verified, the Boston department may be able to clear up a mystery which the government and police have been at work on for one year.

Voel will be brought before the United States Commissioners later.

You can get the best fuel for domestic use at Rourke & Sullivan's, 223 Central street.

H. S. MAXIM'S CASE

Celebrated Gun Inventor Is Charged With Bigamy.

HE PRONOUNCES IT A BLACKMAILING SCHEME.

He was Asked to Pay Her $75,000.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 8.—Hiram S. Maxim the inventor of rapid-fire guns, who was arrested last night in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on warrants for bigamy and abandonment, says that the whole thing is a blackmailing scheme. Before his case was called in police court today, Maxim said that the woman causing him the trouble was Helen Leighton, who, he said, instituted the same kind of a suit against him in Philadelphia some 18 years ago. The case, he says was dismissed because the Leighton woman failed to appear in court. He said he had heard nothing of her or from her since that time.

Captain McCluskey said that the warrants for Maxim's arrest had been procured by Mrs. Helen Maxim.

The hearing was held in the magistrate's private room and lasted but five minutes. Maxim was formally turned over to a Poughkeepsie detective.

Mr. Maxim later said that the Leighton woman after the Philadelphia episode appeared in London and sought him out in his apartments. He said he had to forcibly eject her. He said she had someone then write him a threatening letter, stating that if he did not pay her £15,000 he would be exposed and ruined in business. Maxim said that his brother Isaac was the "dark horse behind the proceedings" because he refused to assist Isaac some years ago in floating the stock of a motor machine on the London market.

MINERS DISORDERLY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Carlinville, Ill., Oct. 8.—Sheriff Davenport today called on the governor for troops to preserve order in Virden where coal miners are on strike. This was because more strikers are coming in from outlying mining towns.

A COAL HOD Given away with one Pound of 60c. Tea at O'Brien Bros. Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone connected. Free delivery.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.

MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

Putnam & Son

We've just closed out a lot of Men's Winter weight suits, at very much under price. These suits are all wool, well made and stylish—would ordinarily retail at seven or eight dollars. We mark them at

$5.00 a Suit.

Men's black and blue rough faced serge suits, Washington Mills pure worsted goods, finely tailored, usually sold for ten or twelve dollars—our price

$8.00 a Suit.

Suits from Rogers, Peet & Co., makers of the best ready made clothing in the world—all collars, lapels and button holes HAND FINISHED equal to clothes from best custom tailors, at

$12.00 and Up.

Men's Winter Weight Covert Coats, short and natty, some with velvet collars, some with cloth, at

$5.00, $10.00 and Up.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

THE SUN LATEST!

5 O'CLOCK

ANNUAL FESTIVAL

Held by the Mathew Temperance Institute.

ASSOCIATE HALL WAS CROWDED LAST NIGHT.

Some Very Prettily Decorated Tables.

The Mathew Temperance Institute ushered in the social season last night with a grand harvest festival, held in Associate Hall.

That it was a success goes without saying for anything conducted under the auspices of the Mathews knows and experiences no failure.

It was a young people's party, wholly, and the gathering was of a most enjoyable character.

The attendance numbered fully eight hundred and during the evening Rev. Fr. Mullen, the spiritual director of the institute, called in and remained long enough to visit each of the four pretty booths. These booths were located in the corners of the hall and they were handsomely decorated. The main trimmings were Old Glory and streamers of red, white and blue, and interwoven with these was some delicate colored bunting over a lace background. The tables were laden with some pretty articles offered as gifts to fortunate ones, and the young ladies scooped in many nickels on these gifts, during the evening. There was no stage entertainment the entire evening being given up to dancing. The Manhattan orchestra furnished music and on the order were references to the members who are with the Sixth regiment in Porto Rico as follows: "Our Members of the Sixth Regiment," "Gone, but Not Forgotten."

A pleasing dance number was the two-step composed by William McAloon the well known pianist, who is a member of the Mathews. It was entitled "The Gallant Sixth," and is dedicated to the Sixth Regiment. It is a lively piece with a very catchy and melodious trio, and will make fine marching music. It will be played by all the bands as soon as it comes to the notice of the leaders for it has a swing that is certain to win attention. The music for the dancing was furnished by the Manhattan orchestra. The names of those who had charge of the tables is as follows:

Lemonade Table—Chairman, Daniel A. Desmond; assistants, William F. Thornton, John McQuade, Patrick O'Neil, Peter Brady, James White, Frank Brady, Thomas Lonergan, Edward F. Slattery. Matron, Miss Annie Flanagan; assistants, Mary E. Berry, Mamie Jones, Mamie Kessey, Gertrude Booth, Katie Kneafsey, Della Beauregard, Mary Goodwin, Mary Brown, Katie Brady, Lottie Booth, Sadie Curry, Kittie Collins, Nellie Criohly, Annie Coughlin, Mary Carroll, Katie Connellon, Celia Casey, Kittie Leahey, Jennie Leahey, Maggie Hancock, Annie Lacey, Mabel Phalen, Katie Giloghy, Alice Devine Maggie Dugan, Nellie Hesslan, Rosella Dowd, Della Leonard, Laura Gendron, Emma Murdock, Minnie Morris, Rose Morris, Lizzie Ducey, Alma Durant, Annie Holland, Julia Thornton, Susie Whittemore, Phebe Murphy, Annie Garnett, Lizzie Powers, Mary Gorman, Maggie Fall, Mary Cottenham, Ellen McCarthy, Mary Carey, Maggie Carey, Celia Kennedy, Viola Manning, Mary McManus, Mary Brown, Della Gaynor, Annie McGuan, Mary Rafferty, Sarah Lyons, Della Muldoon, Mabel Winn, Rose Riley, Nora Curry, Nellie Maloney, Winnie Mulroy, Minnie Keavey, Lilla Sharkey, Maggie Kenney, Annie Craig, Alice Ward, Mary Ward, Mary Walsh, Mamie Kersey, Mary Farrell, Mamie Duffy, Sarah Tomlinson, Lena Farrell, Annie Tomkins, Minnie Salter, Susan Monahan, Rose McAndrews, Katie Horne, Edith Tilton, Tessie Riley, Alice Myron, Carrie Freeman, Nellie Mulrenia, Katie Lyons, Annie Conroy, Mamie Joyce, Lilla Dufrane, Grace Lettrell, Ella McElheim, Nora Madden, Margaret E. Tulley, Annie Killeen, Jennie Normandy, Ella Kelly, Maggie Taylor, Annie Shannessey, Nellie O'Heir, Rose Castles, Kate Mullen, Nellie Sullivan, Loretta Converey, Madelaine Crevier, Rose Farrell, Lizzie Reardon, Annie Walsh, Annie McCarthy, Jennie Keirns, Katie Enright.

Candy Table—Michael Nestor, chairman; Lizzie Barrett, matron; assistants, Lizzie Doran, Alice Bowers, Mary Adams, Mamie Burns, Mamie M. Burns, Rose Burke, Kate Collins, Kittie Conway, Sadie Cox, Sadie Clark, Nellie Clune, Katie Donohue, Margaret Donohue, Mary Doran, Mary Dempsey, Lizzie Fleming, Nellie Farley, Annie Holden, Katie Killeen, Nellie Kennedy, Nora Keating, Rose Lee, Minnie Lynch, Mrs. John J. Lynch, Maggie McGrall, Mary Mahoney, Nellie Mahoney, Jennie McQuade, Katie Mullen, Kate Powers, Bridie Tarply, Katie Slattery, Rebekah Whalen.

Flower Table—John Lyons, chairman; James Burke, secretary; Nellie O'Brien, matron; Anna Lyons, Maggie Begley, Annie Tully; assistant, Julia Daly, Bertha Wessels, Celia O'Donnell, Millie Campbell, Maude Nugent, Maggie Hubin, Maggie Mayo, Mary Ellen Marshal, Katie O'Connell, Nellie Buckmaster, Hannah Lyons, Maggie Ashmore, Rose Lynch, Esther McAloon, Maggie Spillane, Mary Lenox, Nellie Egan, Etta Delaney, Nellie Grant, Kate McCaffrey, Lizzie Donohue, Kate Powers, Etta Mullen, Mary Ella Fanning, Mary Cox, Mamie Powers, Etta Mullen, Annie Cogger, Annie Kelly, Julia Wessels, Margaret Lynch, Nellie McAloon, Bridget Riley, Minnie McLaughlin, Winnie Sheehan, Nellie Garvey, Susie Leckie, May Maher, Lizzie Sheehan, Mary Begley, Susie Senior, Nellie O'Brien, Miss Josephine Mack, Margaret Begley, Alice Maher, Ella Tully.

Ice Cream Table—Frank Riley, chairman; Alfred Kelley, secretary; Mamie Connelly, matron; Lizzie Riley and Minnie Shelvey, assistants; Kate McKenna, Minnie O'Hearn, Kate Gilchrist, Nellie Crimlen, Etta Duffy, Mary Connolly, Mary Costello, Mamie Malone, Kate Powers, Esther Garrity, Mamie Garrity, Kate Brennan, Sarah McGrath, Bella Pepperell, Mamie Nestor, Mamie Shelvey, Martha Edwards, Etta Course, Mamie Conroy, Della Kelleher, Della Moriarty, Annie Conley, Maggie Brady, Kate Morris, Kate Shelvey, Kittie O'Neil, Esther Gallagher, Bridget Luby, Mamie Greely, Grace Caskins, Katie Fall, Etta Maguire, Annie Malone, Minnie Sullivan, May Lee, Annie Tierant, Mary Kelly, Mamie Kerrigan, Agnes Gleary, Kate Mack, Sarah Gilbride Etta Mackley.

The officers were: General manager, William F. Thornton; assistant, John A. McKenna; floor marshal, William J. Smith; assistant, John J. Murphy; chief aid, Timothy J. Fitzgerald; aids, John J. Pinder, John J. Mahoney, Patrick O'Neill, James Banks, Thomas M. Daley, James A. White, Joseph B Meaney, John J. McQuade, Alfred J. Killoy, James Mack, John J. King, Thomas Gallagher; reception committee—John J. Burns, chairman; John J. Nestor, James E. Gorman, John J. Mullaney, James Kane, John Mahoney, Peter Brady, Michael J. Nestor, Patrick F. Reilly, Patrick F. Quinn, John J. Lynch, Frank McLoughlin, William Mullen, Charles D. Slattery, John J. Lyons, Daniel A. Desmond, Thomas Lonergan; John J. Gallagher, treasurer

POLITICAL NOTES.

The following names were added to the voting lists at the registration yesterday afternoon:

Ward 1: Daniel Lawler, 251 Central; Owen McCaffrey, 212 Market; George A. Nelson, 205 Summer. Ward 2: Patrick J. McShea, 133 Suffolk; Thomas Brown, 6 Sullivan's court. Ward 3: John H. Quimby, 72 Grand. Ward 4: John E. Davlin, 71 Kinsman. Ward 7: George W. Morrison, 15 Old Meadow road; Edward A. Gray, 20 Rockdale avenue; James W. Estabrook, 65 Tolman avenue. Ward 9: Albert C. Davis, 43 Agawam.

The following names were added last night:

Ward 1, Robert Russell, 338 Bridge; John Conroy, rear 105 Paige, Ward 2: Luke Merrick, 131 Merrimack corporation; James P. Walsh, 13 Tremont corporation; Chas. Flannery, 139 Colburn; Ward 3: Stephen O Halloran, 28 Franklin court; Herbert E. Elliott, 40 Barclay; John J. Hannon, 562 Broadway. Ward 4: Michael H. Brady, 251 Thorndike. Ward 5: John C. Peppard, 43 Wamesit; Ed. A. Quirbach, 131 Gorham; Patrick Morgan, 12 Bent's court; Ward 6: Wm. T. Hebert, 768 Lakeview avenue. Ward 7: Elvin D. Haskell, 11 Fourth avenue; Elie Perrenult; 53 Salem. Ward 8: Thomas S. Lyons, Jr., 155 Shaw. Ward 9: Joseph E. Brown, engine house, High; John Redmond, 86 Andrews.

Charles S. Young has announced his candidacy for the position of musical director in the public schools, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Rix.

FOR THE COUNCIL.

Editor Sun:

John J. O'Brien of Belvidere is a candidate for the democratic nomination for the common council in ward five, and if unremitting work in the interest of the party counts for anything, Mr. O'Brien should receive the highest vote in the caucus.

Even though the party may be in a minority in the common council if its members are intelligent, steadfast and loyal, it will often wrest from a reluctant majority much good legislation.

Mr. O'Brien possesses in full measure all the qualifications for such work and the democrats of ward five will make no mistake if they elect him as one of their candidates for the common council.

—Ward Five Democrat.

SEPARATE COACHES

MUST BE PROVIDED FOR NEGROES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 8.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals has rendered a decision holding constitutional the Kentucky statute requiring railroads to provide separate coaches for negroes.

DEATHS.

GOLDSMITH—Mrs. Ruth Goldsmith widow of Thomas Goldsmith, died this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Lederson, 57 Blossom street, aged 80 years.

GILL—Miss Katie T. Gill, daughter of Thomas and Bridget Gill, died this morning at her parents' home, rear 75 Union street, aged 14 years. Funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

LYNN—Mrs. Anna Lynn, aged 65 years, died yesterday at her home, 42 French street.

FORTIER—Celina, daughter of Amedee and Rozanna Fortier, died yesterday at 3 Ward street, aged 7 months.

MEUNIER—Marie, daughter of William and Rebecca Meunier, died yesterday at 6 Worthen avenue.

COYLE—Mary, child of John and Mary Coyle, died last night at her parents' home, 86 Summer street. The funeral took place this afternoon and burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

PENSION CHANGES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The following pension changes, resulting from the issue of September 28, are announced for Massachusetts: Original: Henry K. Noble, Soldiers' Home, Suffolk, $6; John O'Brien, Stoneham, $8; Charles B. Hayden, Blandford, $6; Daniel Whitney, Soldier Home, Suffolk, $6; Eugene L. Dennen, Northampton, $6; Charles F. Dean, Saxonville, $6; Edward J. Carr, Carlisle, $6.

Restoration, reissue and increase—Orrin T. Wilkins, (deceased) Lowell, $8 to $12.

The Gen. Butler Vets will have a meeting at headquarters at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

NOEL ST. JOHN, One of the Heroes of Santiago, Who Was on the Converted Yacht, The Wasp. (Sketched from Life.)

Gunner's Mate Noel St. John called at the Sun office today to make a slight correction in the statement in yesterday's Sun regarding the exploits of the Wasp. The Wasp attacked the Jorge Juan, a battleship of 900 tons and sank her after a hot battle of an hour and a half. In this battle, the Wasp passed over three large mines, any one of which would be sufficient to blow up the largest war vessel. The Wasp at one point ran aground, the sailors not knowing the waters of Nippe bay, and in her pursuit of the battleship passed over the mines. When the Jorge Juan went down, the Wasp was only 200 yards away, pouring a deadly fire into her sides. Mr. St. John's furlough will expire on Thursday, so that he will leave here Tuesday in order to reach the Brooklyn navy yard to receive orders. He is rapidly recovering from his wounds and is more courageous than ever, since participating in the great battle at Santiago and that of Nippe bay, just referred to.

OF YELLOW FEVER

New Cases at Jackson, Miss.

DOCTORS FEEL ALARMED AT THE SITUATION.

Madison Also Reports New Cases.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 8.—Six new cases of yellow fever developed in Jackson yesterday, three whites and three negroes. There were no deaths and none of the cases is considered critical. Several suspicious cases are under surveillance. People continue to leave the city and more of the business houses are closing.

The spread of the disease over the state continues, the city of Natchez being the last place to develop the disease. An unofficial telegram from there announces that Dr. Dunn, state inspector, has found two cases of genuine yellow fever.

The Madison report gives three for yesterday and four Thursday.

Edwards has one case and death.

Harrison reports two new cases and Fayette two. Starkville reports one new case. There is a demand for immune nurses at the various affected points.

MATRIMONIAL.

GARRITY—KEATING.

One of the prettiest of October weddings was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock when Miss Margaret only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Keating of 29 Bond street, and Mr. James Garrity, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Garrity of Berlin, were married at St. Bernard's church by Rev. D. F. Feehan.

Miss Elizabeth Florence Banbrick of Lowell acted as bridesmaid, and James J. Keating of Lowell, a brother of the bride, supported the groom. The wedding march was played by Miss Mamie Carey.

The bride was handsomely gowned in white mousseline over silk, with trimmings of valenciennes lace and satin ribbon. She also wore a white hat, trimmed with natural roses. The bridemaid was similarly attired with white hat and black plume trimmings.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home where a wedding dinner was served by Caterer E. M. Reed.

A room full of presents, beautiful and costly, attested the well wishes of a host of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrity will enjoy a brief honeymoon and after November 1 will be at home to friends at 16 Highland avenue.

Those present from other places included Mr. and Mrs. S. Rolla Carter of West Berlin, Misses Agnes and Mary Garrity of Berlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McNiff of West Acton, Miss Sarah Banbrick of Lowell.—Fitchburg Sentinel.

The next regular meeting of the Master Barbers' association will be held on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock at the Arlington Hotel.

MURDER CHARGE

Brought Against a Kansas Man.

J. J. KUNKLE ARRESTED FOR POISONING HIS WIFE.

A Daughter Also Died of Slow Poison.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 8.—J. J. Kunkle, a wealthy merchant, has been arrested, charged with having murdered his wife by poisoning. Mrs. Kunkle died ten days ago. About four weeks previous to the woman's death, Birdie Comlnyore, her 14-year-old daughter by a former husband, died after a lingering illness that baffled the skill of the family physician. A few days before the death of Mrs. Kunkle, she told the neighbors that she was being slowly poisoned and also that her daughter had been poisoned. A former wife of Kunkle is said to have died suddenly after her life had been heavily insured.

SOLACE ARRIVES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 8.—The United States hospital ship Solace, arrived this morning from San Juan. She brought 19 sick seamen from the various warships; 43 sick and convalescent soldiers and three men belonging to the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking company.

After inspection at quarantine, she anchored off Tompkinsville.

ARRIVED FROM MANILA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8.—The transport Ohio, which left Manila on the same day as the Valencia, has arrived but owing to the quarantine regulations no mail matter could be landed until this morning.

The Valencia left Manila a few days after the departure of the China. She reports that nothing of importance has happened in the Philippines up to the time of her sailing. Several cases of malarial fever and typhoid had developed. The sickness was attributed to bad water supply.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The democratic county convention will be held in the ward room on Fourth street, East Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 4.30 p. m.

We have often been told that to lubricate the nostrils with Dow's Menthol Cream is all that is necessary to cure cold in the head, hay fever and catarrhal affections.

THE FATAL INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.

Taken unsuspectingly in nerve tonics, has sent many a person to a drunkard's grave. This can be avoided by the use of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which is made ready by the simple addition of hot water. Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Headache, and Indigestion are all cured by this wonderful remedy. Call on F. H. Butler, 265 Central and 391 Middlesex street, and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

FUNERALS.

OMARD—The funeral of Mary F. Omard was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her parents' home, 138 Moody street. Rev. Mr. Wilson officiated at the services. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

RICHARDSON—The funeral of John M. Richardson took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late home, 91 Hildreth street. Funeral services were held at the residence by Rev. Mr. Millington. The funeral was strictly private, only immediate relatives and intimate friends attending. Burial was in the family lot in the Hildreth cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. Frank D. Hill, Oakley Richardson, William Ward and Geo. Jacques.

TARBOX—The funeral services over the remains of Cynthia Tarbox were held this afternoon at the home of Postmaster and Mrs. A. G. Thompson who is a daughter of deceased. Rev. C. E. Fisher officiated. Burial was in the Edson cemetery. The bearers were immediate relatives.

HIGGINS—The funeral of Thomas Higgins was held this afternoon from 230 Fayette street. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery. Funeral services were held at the Immaculate Conception church. Deceased leaves a widow and three children besides a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

ROBILLARD—The funeral of Oscar Robillard took place yesterday from St. Joseph's church. Requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Sirois, O.M.I., assisted by Rev. Fr. Cure, O.M.I., deacon, and Rev. Fr. Perron, O.M.I., subdeacon. The bearers were Messrs. Prince, Pierre and Wilfrid Robillard, Archie Lavallee, Louis Mainville, and Ephrem Gladu. Burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

FOX—The funeral of Dr. Charles L. Fox took place yesterday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock from 420 East Merrimack street. Rev. W. A. Bartlett officiated. The bearers were: Judge F. A. Fisher, Dr. T. B. Smith, N. G. Norcross, Edward Trull, F. A. Chase and Mr. Weld. Interment was in the Lowell cemetery. J. B. Currier in charge of the funeral. Among those at the funeral were Mayor Bennett, members of the board of health and a delegation from the Middlesex North Medical society of which the deceased was a member.

DUDLEY—The funeral of Ward T. Dudley took place yesterday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock from his late home, 133 Grove street. Rev. R. A. Greene officiated. The bearers were members of the I. O. O. F. lodge of which the deceased was a member. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

BRIGHAM—The funeral of the late Charles W. Brigham was held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his residence, 27 Wilson street. Rev. R. A. Greene officiated and the bearers were Messrs. W. W. Tuttle, John Quinley, William Goss and J. B. Cutler. Burial was in the Edson cemetery.

POLICE COURT

PATRICK VAUGHN FINED $18 FOR ROWDYISM.

Rowdyism received a severe blow this morning when Patrick Vauhn was fined $18, and if hadn't been shown that he had previously borne a good reputation. It is likely that he would have been sentenced to jail. The defendant was charged with drunkenness, disturbance in a Middlesex street store and with assault on Officer Fox. About a week ago, according to the testimony, the accused in company with several other young men, entered the saloon of Mr. McElright in a state of intoxication and called in a loud voice for something to eat. The plaintiff refused to serve the men, but they refused to get out on being requested to do so, whereupon Mr. McElright emerged behind the counter carrying a base ball bat in a commanding way. The men took fright at the sight of the bat and made themselves scarce. But they returned soon again and this time looked for fight only. In the scrimmage that followed, some one in the crowd that had been attracted threw a stone into the store. The missile hit McElright in the eye. Following the men further up the street McElright, assisted by a boarder at the dining room, attempted to detain Vauhn for police officers but was again struck.

Officers Howard and Fox appeared on the scene at that stage of the game and put an end to the proceedings.

More woman offenders have appeared this week to answer to charges of drunkenness than during the whole month of September.

This morning there were seven, and that the number is a lucky one, was evidenced by the fact that only one was sentenced to jail. Eliza Hunt was the unfortunate one, receiving five months to the workhouse. Believing that she was first fined $1, she asked the reason why the sentence was changed, but she was told that she was mistaken.

Christopher Lampros, alleged larceny of several articles of clothing and a sum of money from a fellow-countryman, was continued to Oct. 15.

Williams L. Ferris, who escaped from the Lowell jail, was returned to the same institution, where he will remain six months.

Nineteen drunks.

Several unimportant cases continued.

Mrs. Hugh Walker and Mrs. E. P. McOsker were among the passengers on the S. S. Halifax, which arrived in Boston yesterday morning from Prince Edward Island.

Mrs. Chas. Blacktin and Leo Blacktin of Milltown, New Brunswick, are visiting Howard Blacktin and wife of Hale street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Houghton of 81 Branch street are rejoicing in the birth of a baby girl.

William Hayes of Manchester has been visiting in this city.

Mr. P. J. Lynch, formerly of this city now connected with the Boston Post, will speak on "How a Newspaper is Made" at an entertainment by the Catholic Union of Boston on Dec. 3.

Mr. Garvey Rostron, a well known Haverhill barber, is the guest of Mr. A. E. Bevington, Fletcher street.

A leaking standpipe on Hale street nearly opposite Grand street is causing much damage to the street and much annoyance to pedestrians.

KILLED BY A WOMAN

Brother of Mrs. McKinley Sho[t] by a Divorced Woman.

Jealousy and Hate the Sol[e] Cause—The Alleged Perpetrato[r] Refused to Talk When Arrested

Canton, Oct. 8.—George Saxton, a brother of Mrs. McKinley, was shot dead last evening before the residence of Eva B. Althouse, where he is presumed to have gone to make a call. Five shots were fired, three of which entered his body, and Anna C. George has been placed under arrest on suspicion of the murder. Saxton was unconscious when neighbors arrived to investigate the cause of the shooting, and was dead when the physician and officers arrived.

Henry Bederman, residing about 200 feet from the Althouse residence, said: "I was in the Boren grocery at 314 Lincoln avenue when I heard two shots from a revolver and saw the flash from the mouth of a gun. I went immediately to the door of the store, and after about two minutes had elapsed I heard two more. Before I heard these, however, I saw a woman, or some one dressed in woman's clothes, go away from the Althouse steps rather slowly, then turn around and go back again. At that time I heard the two additional shots. This time the woman started to run. She left the pavement and ran up a vacant lot. We men then went across the road and found Saxton lying there."

Mrs. George is the divorced wife of Sample C. George, and formerly was a tenant of Mr. Saxton in his downtown business block, conducting a dressmaking business. Her divorce was obtained in Dakota, and a proceeding later filed in local courts by the husband against Saxton charged that Saxton had sent her there to secure the divorce, the proceeding here being a suit for damages for the alleged alienation of the wife's affections. This case has been through all the intermediate courts and was passed upon by the state supreme court on an inter-pleading, and finally remanded for hearing on its merits here. Wednesday a settlement was effected, Saxton paying George $1825 on the claim set up of $20,000 for damages. Mrs. George has also had several cases against Saxton, claiming the detention of furniture, the defense of Saxton being that the articles were held for overdue rent on the rooms. Mrs. Althouse several months ago began peace proceeding against Mrs. George, alleging that her life had been threatened.

For sometime Mrs. George had been living about five blocks away from where the shooting occurred. Early in the week she is said to have packed up her household goods and to have shipped them to her mother's home at Hanoverton. She had been living since at the rooms of Mrs. Oberlin, in the same house. While the officers were talking to Mr[s]. Oberlin, Mrs. George was seen comin[g] across a lot nearby. As she attempte[d] to go around the house to get in at th[e] back way she was arrested and brough[t] to police headquarters. When she wa[s] brought into the station house sh[e] seemed to be self-possessed. She wa[s] given a chair. Prosecuting Attorne[y] Pomerent pulled his chair in front of he[r] and said: "Mrs. George, where wer[e] you at about 6 o'clock?"

She answered in a perfectly calm an[d] quiet tone, "Pardon me, sir, I will tal[k] when the proper time comes."

"Did you go out on the street car about that time?"

There was no answer.

"I will say to you, Mrs. George," sai[d] the prosecuting attorney, "that if yo[u] had nothing to do with this we will no[t] detain you a moment."

There was no answer, and the prosecutor said: "Do you know why the officers brought you here?"

No answer.

"Do you know that Mr. Saxton is dead?" was the next question. There was no answer to this or other questions, and Mrs. George was taken into the woman's department and an examination was made. Nothing was found on her. The skin of her hands was scraped and will be analyzed to see whether there is any trace of gunpowder on them. She was then locked up to await a hearing.

It is common talk that Mrs. George made frequent threats to take Saxton's life. Many of these threats are said to have been sent through the mails, and the federal jury sitting in Cleveland last fall indicted her for alleged improper use of the mails. Mrs. George gave bond and the indictment, so far as is known here, is still alive. She claimed that Saxton deceived her and deserted her for another.

MRS M'KINLEY SHOCKED.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The news of the murder of Mrs. McKinley's brother was received at the white house just as the reception to the Episcopalian council was about to close. Mrs. McKinley was receiving with the president. The news of her brother's death was a great shock to her. Several dispatches were received from members of the family in Canton in regard to the tragedy. They were very brief, however, and contained little if any additional information to that in the press dispatches. Mrs. McKinley expressed a wish to attend the funeral, and accordingly hurried arrangements were made whereby she will start for Canton tonight.

THE INDIAN FIGHT

Extermination of the Enemy Favored

BY THE PEOPLE OF WALKER, MINN.

The Outbreak Regarded as Finally Settled.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 8.—People in and around Walker are apprehensive of the outcome, and are demanding that the redskins be pursued until they are broken in spirit and thoroughly cowed. They say that if the trouble is allowed to drop now it will be but a short time before they again become defiant, and that life and property will not be safe unless the Indians are exterminated.

Chief Gay-gwa-one-way-bin-ning of Bear island, who has been against the rebellion, assured Lieutenant Humphrey, that everything would be amicably settled, and that his tribe were anxious for peace. One of the hostile chiefs boasted that he had seen armed men as thick as leaves in the forest.

A conference between Agent Sutherland and Chippewa Indians at the agency is going on, and matters are again assuming a threatening aspect. Mrs. Colby, who is employed at the agency school as an instructor, was ordered to leave the agency by Indians. She fears serious trouble within the next few hours, and says that the pretext of the bucks, who are constantly arriving at the agency from all directions, that they wish to sign rolls is manufactured for the occasion.

Inspector Tinker has wired Secretary Bliss for at least 5000 troops. Probably one-fifth of that number will be more than sufficient to do all that remains to be done. One of the most important citizens here explains the migration of the Indians toward Bear island by saying that they are probably on their way to the agency to sign the roll for peace, and that as soon as this is done there will be a general exodus of Chippewas across the border. He does not think another shot will be fired.

Godfrey Ziegler, one of the wounded privates in the hospital, says the fight was hot for 30 minutes. One Indian at the right of the line seemed to hit a soldier every time he shot, and when he fired another Indian at the right let out a whoop. Ziegler says this Indian has a fine gun. It was he who shot Sergeant Butler through the head, making three holes in his hat. The hat is preserved by Ziegler, who is wounded in the right arm. He is quoted as saying: "You ought to have seen the reporters leg it when the fight began, but they were mighty kind to the wounded afterwards." Ther were not over 60 Indians engaged in the fight, and in this he is supported by the statements of several others. Two or three Indians seemed to do all the damage.

END OF THE UPRISING.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Reports received by the officials of the war and interior departments from the scene of the Indian outbreak are reassuring, and they now feel that the uprising may be regarded as over. General Bacon will remain at Walker for the present, and this, it is hoped, will have a quieting effect on the citizens of the surrounding country. Steps will be taken to have an investigation made with a view of fixing the responsibility among the Indians for their stand against the government.

MISHAPS AT A FAIR.

Brockton, Oct. 8.—The third day of the Brockton fair was a success, and, though not as largely attended as Thursday, still over 20,000 people were present. There was an accident in every class of sport, balloon ascension, bicycle racing, pacing and horse show exhibition, but fortunately none was fatal. A. T. Glasgow, the cannon balloon man, severely sprained his arm when he was shot from the cannon. T. B. Bailey, the driver of Mazetto, was thrown in the second heat. One of the wheels of his sulkey collapsed and caused the accident. Aural Batenyes, a driver in the horse show, was thrown against the fence and dislocated his shoulder. Claude Hamilton, one of the leaders in the bicycle circuit, was crowded into the fence in the finish of the mile handicap and had his head cut in two places and his hip scraped.

In the Fall

Your Health Should Be Carefully Guarded.

There is danger of malaria, fevers, sudden colds and pneumonia. Make your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and you need not fear these dangers. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power to strengthen and fortify the system. It is unequalled for purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood. It gently tones the stomach, creates a good appetite and invigorates every organ. It is just what is needed at this season.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe. Druggists. 25c.

The Popular Officer "Jack" Crowley "In the Push" With a Couple of Jail Birds He Has Bagged.

JAIL BIRD TAKEN

By the Vigilance of Officer Crowley.

WILLIAM FERRIS HAD MADE HIS ESCAPE

From Lowell Jail and 15 Month Sentence.

Officer J. B. Crowley made another capture yesterday afternoon. While patrolling Paige street yesterday he noticed two men somewhat under the influence of liquor, one of whom had a familiar appearance.

The officer moved up cautiously on his men and when close to them discovered to his satisfaction that one of them was William Ferris of Dracut, who broke jail on Sept. 22 when he was serving a 15 months' sentence for larceny and breaking and entering. Ferris was arrested Oct. 22, 1898 and the following day was found guilty of vagrancy, breaking and entering, and was sentenced.

ANOTHER WARRANT

FOR ARREST OF MRS. BOTKIN FOR MURDER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8.—In spite of everything that has been said to the contrary, another warrant will be issued for the arrest of Mrs. Botkin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and Mrs. Deane and she may be extradited and tried in Deleware.

It was said yesterday that Governor Budd had decided not to issue a warrant for extradition papers and it seemed then that the suspected woman would not be sent east for trial. But this seems to have been a mistake. Chief of Police Lees says he would certainly sign the warrant upon which extradition papers will be granted. He says that the warrant will be issued Monday.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Edward Cote of Montreal, P. Q., is visiting his cousins, the Misses Cote of Thorndike street.

Mr. Arthur K. Lane of Boston has been engaged as tenor in the First Universalist church choir of this city. Mr. Lane comes from the Central Congregational church, Chelsea.

Lieut. Joseph S. Francis, of the Massachusetts heavy artillery, left last night to take a position in the telephone business in Philadelphia.

Rev. W. A. Morang is unable to accept the invitation to supply the pulpit of the Mt. Vernon church next Sunday.

"Doc. Tinker" with Perry Simpson, Harry Smith, and Ernest Puffer, start Saturday for an extended hunting trip through the provinces.

it is what a cough may lead to that makes it so dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a medicine that has long been tested in private practice. Sold by druggists generally.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

STORES CLOSED

Merchants Join Friday Night Closing.

NEARLY EVERY FIRM SIGNED THE AGREEMENT.

Clerks Pleased With Employers' Action.

The down town stores closed last night.

Not only millinery, cloak and suit and department stores, are included in the Friday night closing proposition, but also shoe stores and clothing houses, although the two latter were not entirely represented in the list of those who were in line last night. In fact, none of the clothing houses, and but two or three of the shoe stores were in darkness. It is expected, however, that next Friday night, all of the down town stores will be closed.

The folowing agreement has been signed.

Lowell, Oct. 7, 1898.

We, the undersigned merchants, agree to close our respective places of business every Friday evening at 6 o'clock, opening nights and holiday seasons excepted, provided the movement is unanimous:

The canvassers were unable, because of the scarcity of time, to interview all of the managers and proprietors of stores, so that any who are omitted in the following list, will not feel that they have been passed by intentionally. The men started with the document in the afternoon and from then until late at night they were kept busy. Some of the store owners were not easily convinced of the feasibility of such a scheme and it required a long process of persuasive argument to obtain their signatures. At 9.30 last night the document had the following names enrolled:

Dry goods and cloak stores—A. G. Pollard & Co., O'Donnell & Gilbride Co., the Bon Marche, Cook, Taylor & Co., G. C. Taylor & Co., New York Cloak and Suit Co., Chris. Holmes, Ralph A. Day, J. V. Keyes & Co., J. E. Shanley & Co., Grant & Co., George L. Lawson & Co., C. I. W. Maynard & Co., N. M. Whitten, E. J. Medina, Brown Bros, E. Pellitier, M. and E. Marion, W. S. McIntyre.

Milliners—Rose Jordan Hartford, J. L. Gregoire, W. J. Johnson, Head & Shaw, J. E. Burbank, S. Abels, L. J. and J. A. Rogers, Miss Lord, K. W. Horne, J. F. Kenney, B. F. Willard, D. Dupont, Madame Lepine, Madame Lambert, Mrs. E. Courville, Mrs. Wm. Wright, Mrs. N. L. Wheeler, Miss Baird, Miss Chase.

Clothing stores—J. L. Chalifoux & Co., Putnam & Son, Charles R. Talbot Clothing company, Merrimack Clothing company, Charles M. Kimball.

Shoe dealers—O'Sullivan Bros., Twentieth Century Shoe store, W. S. Grady, T. P. Boulger, W. H. Greene, S. A. Byam, F. E. Lebarge.

Furniture stores—Adams & Co., Robertson & Co., Gookin Bros., Gaynor & Co., O'Heir & Co.

SEIZING ISLANDS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 8.—The steamer Warrimoo has arrived here from Australia via Honolulu. Hawaiian advices say that ex-Queen Liliuokalani will visit Washington soon for the purpose of seeking financial redress for annexation.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia left Honolulu for San Francisco September 29 with Admiral Miller on board.

A report from the Solomon Islands says the British warships Goldfinch and Mohawk have seized a number of South Sea islands.

A number of French prisoners are reported to have escaped on a schooner from the penal colony of New Caledonia.

VETERAN FIREMEN'S NOTICE.

Lowell, Oct. 8, '98.

A special meeting will take place Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock of the Gen. Butler Veteran Firemen's association at the headquarters, as business of importance in regard to Cambidge muster and other business will come up.

—J. H. Burns, Sec. Gen. Butler, V. F. A.

THE CASE GOES ON

Testimony in Favor of the Beneficiaries Offered

WITNESS SAYS NORTON WAS OF SOUND MIND.

Lowell Parties Greatly Interested in Result.

The Lawton will case in which considerable local interest is centered because of the fact that one of the contestants, Mrs. Meribeh Hunton, resides in Lowell, was continued in the court at Fall River Thursday. The following from the Fall River Globe details the proceedings:

"When the case was resumed after dinner, John W. Marvel and Charles H. Sherman, who had known Mr. Lawton for a long time testified relative to his physical and mental condition.

Mr. Sherman, on cross examination, said in reference to the physical and mental condition of Mr. Lawton that up to the time he had the shock, which eventually resulted in his death, he was in sound mind, in fact, was a very intelligent man. Witness first heard that Mrs. Vickery was Mr. Lawton's wife after the latter's death.

J. Elbrige Martin of Swansea, who lives two and a half miles from Mr. Lawton's farm, said he had known him 27 years. The first indication that witness saw that would lead him to believe that Mr. Lawton and Mrs. Vickery were married was at one time they were showing him how the entry of the house had been fixed up. At this time he spoke of how "we" had the house fixed up. He was somewhat surprised at the time. He never knew for a certainty that they were married until he read about it in the Swansea Record. This was after Mr. Lawton's death.

Witness considered that Mr. Lawton was of sound mind. He never knew that Mr. Lawton ever used intoxicating liquor. He had never noticed it. If he had been drunk one time, then he must have been drunk all times.

Hiram Douglass Lawton, son of Hiram, testified that he had lived on the farm all but two years of his life. He knew nothing about his father letting Mrs. Barney and Luther have money. Everything was kept hidden from him. He has since learned about it.

Witness told of a time when Luther, his wife, and Meribeh, came over to the farm. There was a quarrel then over the property and his father told them not to come there again. Luther had threatened violence to his father.

On cross-examination witness said he knew the time his father and Mrs. Vickery went to get married. He thought it was in September, 1893. He didn't know where they went to get married. They started for Providence. He heard them talk about getting married before they went.

There was more or less quarreling between Mr. Lawton and Luther, his wife and Mrs. Barney.

Some further questions by Mr. Pease got witness a little warmed up and he turned to Mrs. Barney who was glaring at him and said:

"Here's a lady who had $1500 a year income and who spent all of it, and owes money now in Fall River."

"That is none of your business," retorted Mrs. Barney.

Witness spoke of a time when Luther went to get a gun to shoot his father. Witness and Mrs. Lawton prevented him. This was the time when his father told Luther to go and never come back.

To Mr. Wood, witness said the first time he knew there was a will was after the funeral. After Luther left, his father told witness and Mrs. Lawton that they were to have all his property if they stayed with him. Witness didn't know that a will had been made.

Mrs. Ellen Frances Lawton next testified that she went to Mr. Lawton's in 1892. She said she married Mr. Lawton in 1893 and produced her marriage certificate.

She first went to Mr. Lawton's to visit her sister, Mrs. Luther Lawton. Mrs. Barney asked her to remain there and keep house for Mr. Lawton.

Witness had seen trouble several times between Mrs. Barney and Luther and Mr. Lawton. The trouble was over money matters. Witness testified in regard to the incident spoken of by Hiram in which the gun figured.

Witness did not know when the will was made. She had had very little communication with Mrs. Barney, Luther and Meribeh afterwards. This was in accordance with Mr. Lawton's desire.

On cross-examination Mrs. Lawton said she was divorced from Mr. Vickery, her former husband, about a year before she married Mr. Lawton.

As to Mr. Lawton's mental condition, Mrs. Lawton said she had never noticed anything to indicate that his mind was weak.

Witness denied that she ever told anyone that she had raised the very devil with Mr. Lawton, but that she had got him where she wanted him. Mr. Lawton was not afraid of her.

Mrs. Barney, recalled, in reply to Mr. Wood said that Mr. Lawton sued her to recover $2000. She did not know what the outcome of this suit was.

To Mr. Pease Mrs. Barney said that Mrs. Lawton told her once that she had raised hell with Mr. Lawton and had got him and Hiram Douglass Lawton where she could twist them around her finger.

Mrs. Luther Lawton, recalled, corroborated Mrs. Barney relative to what Mrs. Lawton told her, that she had raised hell with Mr. Lawton.

To Judge Fuller Mrs. Hiram Lawton said she told Douglass that she was married. She didn't know of any reason why she didn't. Nobody had ever asked her about it.

Judge Fuller asked her if she had any certificate of her divorce from Mr. Vickery and Mrs. Lawton produced it.

Mr. Wood was sworn and went on the stand. He had known Mr. Lawton a long time. He lived on a farm which Mr. Wood's father was born on. He knew of Mr. Lawton letting Mrs. Barney and Luther together have $1001. Mr. Lawton told witness that Mrs. Barney and Luther had more than their share of his property.

Mr. Wood spoke of how Mr. Lawton had talked about drawing up the will. In speaking of Meribeh, he said if she had stayed with him, she should have had her share of the property. Of Luther Mr. Lawton said he had talked to him shamefully. Mrs. Vickery, now Mrs. Lawton, was never with him when there was any talk of the will.

Mr. Wood said he had at Mr. Lawton's request, obtained judgment against Mrs. Barney for $2000. This judgment is still outstanding.

Mr. Wood said that during the last years of Mr. Lawton's life he seemed to fail physically. He had never seen him under the influence of liquor. He had seen him when he knew he had been drinking, but had never seen him when he was befuddled as a result of drink.

Mr. Lawton told Mr. Wood that before Luther came to Fall River he was a good boy.

This ended the case. No arguments were made.

McCARTHY STANDS

COSGROVE HAD A SCHEME TO FILL HIS PLACE.

A report was ent out last night that James F. McCarthy who was nominated at the representative convention of the 26th district, Thursday night, was to withdraw at the instigation of the friends of Alderman Cosgrove and that an attempt will be made to put the alderman on the ticket in his place. Mr. McCarthy was seen by The Sun reporter this morning and he said: "I was nominated and shall stand."

PEACE OFFICIALS

OPENED THEIR THREE HOURS' SESSION AT PARIS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The United States Peace Commissioners began their usual three hours' session at 10 o'clock this morning. They are understood to have taken into consideration direct, suggestions and counter propositions from the Spaniards of which the Americans now have enough to engage their attention at the daily session. It may be regarded as quite likely that the Spaniards have already outlined their apparent expectations and that they are beyond the line of possible acquiescence by the Americans. The Spaniards seem unable or unwilling to understand or believe the Americans may have at the outset set forth their requirements and that, they are destined to remain virtually unchanged by finesse or counter- diplomacy.

While the Philippines have not yet been reached in the deliberations, this question is doubtless relatively not far distant and at that point is to come the full stress of the diplomatic controversy.

TO RATIFY TICKET

By a Big Meeting in Boston.

MR. BRUCE AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Arranging Dates for Other Rallies.

E-Mayor Bruce of Lawrence, candidate for governor, was in conference with the democratic state executive committee at headquarters, 13 School street, Boston, yesterday. There were present the Hon. William S. McNary, secretary of the committee; Chairman Christopher M. Walsh of Lynn, Daniel N. Crowley of Danvers, P. J. Daly, Colonel Drinkwater of Braintree and several others. George Fred Williams was at headquarters earlier in the day, but was not at this meeting.

Ex-Mayor Bruce and the committee talked over dates for rallies, but the principal business was to arrange a date for the big ratification meeting to be held in honor of the ticket in Boston the latter part of next week.

The place for this meeting has not yet been selected, but probably Music Hall will be secured. The leading speakers in the state will be invited, and the meeting will mark the real opening of the democratic campaign. George Fred Williams will be heard from at this meeting in a long speech.

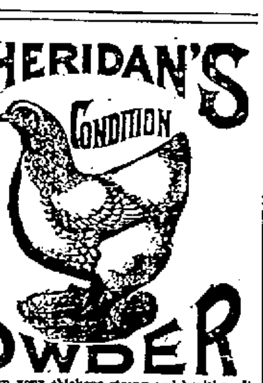
At Worcester the speech of the Dedham leader was very short, and he confined himself principally to his own retirement from the ticket, and to the candidacy of Mr. Bruce. It is expected he will speak on the issues of the campaign at the ratification meeting.

Secretary McNary says the outloog for democratic success is more promising this fall than it has been for several years back. "From all over the state," he said, "I have been receiving communications from chairmen of town and city committees asking that rallies be held in these places.

"It seems," said Mr. McNary, "as though nearly all communities of importance wants to see and hear the candidates on the ticket."

Mr. McNary is giving much time to the selection of speakers for the stump. It is not certain yet whether Bay State democrats will have an opportunity to listen to any of the outside "big men" of the party.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. Nothing on earth will

MAKE HENS LAY

like it. Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack, 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

WEAVERS WANTED

By Mills of Denver From This State.

THEY ARE VERY SCARCE IN COLORADO.

How They are Paid in the West.

The Fall River Globe says:

Secretary Whitehead of the Weavers' association of Fall River has received a letter from a mill official in Denver, Col., who wants weavers. He says it is difficult to get operatives there and this is his reason for seeking them in Fall River. Some time ago the mill began the manufacture of colored goods and weavers who had been running six looms now run but four. This has resulted in a scarcity of weavers.

At the suggestion of two overseers who formerly belonged in Fall River, the superintendent wrote to Secretary Whitehead and asked him to send five or six families. He wants respectable people and will not tolerate "bums and agitators." The mill is equipped with Whitin looms 30 and 36 inches wide. The speed is 175 and 165 picks per minute, respectively.

The cuts average 62 yards. For 60 sley and 64 picks 20¾ cents per cut is paid, 20 warp and 25 filling. Six loom weavers can make $6.50 a week on these goods. On cotton flannel, 48x44, the weavers run four looms and receive 35 cents per cut, 20 warp yarn, eight filling. For outing flannels, 35 cents per cut is paid and four looms are run. The goods are 48x44 10 filling. Where six looms are run, the price per cut is 28 cents. Weavers can make from $8 to $9 a week.

The superintendent also gives the wages paid to other classes of mill operatives there. Card strippers and picker house hands make $1 per day, draw frame hands, 75 cents per day, speeders, slubbers and intermediate hands from $1.25 to $1.40 per day, ring spinners 11 cents per side for warp, 104 spindles per side, 13 cents per side for filling. The warp is 20's and the filling 22's.

Mule spinners are not wanted, the superintendent says, but their pay is from $1.50 to $12 per week. Section hands in the weave room where there is a vacancy get $1.53 for 105 looms.

The mill is run 11 hours per day, or 66 hours per week. For the past two years an extra quarter day has been run on Saturday, making 69 hours a week, but after 12 o'clock Saturday the operatives are paid extra.

House rents in Denver are practically the same as in Fall River, but provisions are decidedly cheaper, for instance, eggs are 15 cents per dozen, butter 15 to 26 cents per pounds; flour is 33 per cent cheaper than in Fall River.

The mill runs no store and pays cash every two weeks. The superintendent, who, by the way, says he comes from the East, says the mill is run very much like a Lowell mill and the help are not pushed, as in Fall River.

He will undertake to advance the money to pay the transportation of such families as desire to go out there and the fare will amount to $29.50 per ticket, and the operatives can pay this at the rate of $1.50 per week after they get there.

CORDUROY CUTTERS DANCE.

The members of the Corduroy Cutters' Union held an enjoyable dance at Columbia hall last evening for the benefit of a fellow workman who is confined in a local hospital. There were over 100 couples present who indulged in the terpsichorean evolution to their heart's content until midnight to the music of Atwood's orchestra. Charles Rigby was general manager, J. Callahan floor director and Albert Porter, Allen Marsden, William O'Neil and Water Clough, aids.

A substantial sum will be realized as a result of this event which will undoubtedly prove quite a nest-egg to the unfortunate man, who is in rather discouraging circumstances.

TYNGSBORO.

DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL LAST NIGHT.

The Tyngsboro Evangelical church gave a measure social last night, the proceeds of which were devoted to paying a balance on their new pipe organ. A chicken supper was served from 6.30 to 8 p. m. and the guests paid for their supper according to their height, the rate being three cents a foot for both sexes. The committee in charge were Mrs. M. C. Butterfield, Mrs. Matilda Truby, Mrs. Channing Whittaker, Mrs. Charles Worcester, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Bridgeford.

After supper there was presented a well chosen selection of tableaux vivants, illustrative of readings given by Mrs. Alba Sherburne.

X-RAY USED.

Hazel Sargent, child of Charles E. Sargent of Manahan street, is at the Massachusetts General hospital, Boston, and is in a critical condition. A few days ago she swallowed a pin to which was attached what children term a "monkey nut." Severe coughing spells followed. Efforts to remove the pin by means of the x-ray have proved unsuccessful. The child now has pneumonia which the doctors say might be the result of the pin being lodged in the lungs.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

STATE AND NATION

Will Contribute to Expanse of Soldiers' Funerals.

"CHUB" LANE MAKING A BRAVE FIGHT.

Condition of Soldiers in Local Hospitals.

In response to a communication from the Hon. John H. Sullivan of the governor's council, regarding the expense of soldiers' funerals, Governor Wolcott writes:

"Under general orders No. 141 the Secretary of War gives notice that the remains of deceased soldiers will be enclosed in coffins, and transportation furnished by the quartermaster's department, and that the cost of expense of burial, other than the cost of transportation, to the amount of $35, will be paid by the United States government.

"In addition to this, I feel authorized to say that from the funds placed in my hands by Chapter 317 of the Acts of 1898 the Commonwealth will pay the sum of $35 in all cases where such payment may seem to be necessary.

Councillor Sullivan had an interview with the quartermaster's department, U.S.V., and was informed there that the United States would pay $35 towards the funerals of all United States volunteers, who died before Sept. 9, 1898; that all subsequent deaths they would pay in accord with the rule promulgated on Sept. 9, 1898—$35; so that it would appear that the nation and state would pay $60 towards the funeral expenses of all soldiers who died before Sept. 9, 1898, and $70 toward the funeral expenses of all who died subsequent to that date.

'CHUB' LANE IMPROVING.

Sylvester Lane is still in a very critical condition. He has been fighting for his life for a number of weeks now, and the doctors say they have never seen such vitality in a patient.

The soldiers in the Lowell hospitals are doing nicely. Everett at the corporation hospital is taking exercise daily, having begun on Thursday. Harry Whitely of Albion street is well enough to get along without a nurse these days. Wm. E. Chamberlain, who was in a very critical condition ten days ago, is convalescent.

Mary F. Wilkins, widow of Orrin T. Wilkins, has been granted a pension of $12 per month.

SAFE SURE SPEEDY

MME. LE CLAIR'S FAMOUS FRENCH REMEDY

Never Fails.

ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS

Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proven worthless. 25 two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LeClair Pill Co., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass. N. B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.

Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To PATRICK MAHONEY, executor of the will of MICHAEL HAYES, late of Billerica, in said county of Middlesex, deceased.

You are licensed to sell, at public auction, at any time within one year from the date hereof, the following described parcel of real estate of said deceased for the payment of his debts and charges of administration, to wit: 1. A parcel of land situated in Carlisle, in said county, being shown on plan of land entitled "Plan of the Parker Farm as surveyed for Evans Cushing, Geo. H. Robbins, Surveyor," bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone bound at the northwesterly corner of the premises at land now or formerly of said MICHAEL HAYES, thence running southerly on said Hayes' land 50 rods to an angle; thence southwesterly 8 rods to an angle; thence southerly 9 1-2 rods to an angle; thence in the same course 7 3-5 rods to an angle; thence southwesterly 6 rods to an angle; thence still in the same course 5 3-5 rods to a corner at land of one Brown; thence southeasterly along said Brown land 30 rods to an angle; thence southwesterly along said Brown land 16 rods to an angle; thence southwesterly along said Brown land and land of one Hildreth 23 rods to an angle; thence westerly along said last named land 11 3-4 rods to an angle; thence southerly along said last named land 13 rods to an angle; thence still in the same course 29 2-5 rods to the road leading from said Carlisle to Lowell in said county; thence running easterly, southeasterly and northeasterly along said road as shown on said plan to an angle; thence running northeasterly along said road 28 4-5 rods to an angle; thence still in the same direction 7 2-5 rods to a stone bound at land of one Hayes, supposed; thence northwesterly along last named land 23 rods to an angle; thence northeasterly 19 1-4 rods to an angle; thence still in the same course 10 rods to an angle; thence northerly 32 rods to an angle; thence northeasterly 12 rods to an angle still on said Hayes' land; thence northwesterly along said last named land 51 rods to an angle; thence northwesterly 0 3-4 rods to a stone bound to the point of beginning. Containing 67 acres, more or less. 2. Also a certain other lot of land containing 130 acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon situated in the southwest part of said Billerica, divided into two pieces and described as follows: The first piece contains 100 acres, bounded, beginning at the northeast corner, thence southerly on the Triple Cove Brook, so called, about 60 rods as the road runs to a corner of the wall at land of the late Jonas Parker; thence northwesterly on said Parker's land about 20 rods to the corner of a wall; thence northerly on said Parker's land and land of the heirs of D. P. Winning to a corner; thence northwesterly on the wall on said heirs' land about 25 rods, more or less, to land of Stephen J. Nickless; thence northerly on said Nickless' land to the road leading by the dwelling house on the premises; thence on said road easterly to a point opposite said house; thence across said road nearly at right angles on land of Joel Dix about 6 rods to the corner of the wall; thence easterly on said Dix land to a corner of a wall thereon; southerly about 6 rods and across said road to a point opposite the easterly corner of the house; thence on said road again easterly to the point of beginning. The second piece contains about 30 acres, situated in the northerly part of said Carlisle, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner thereof at land of the late Jonas Parker and heirs of D. P. Winning; thence southerly as the wall now stands on land of said Parker to the corner of the wall about 80 rods; thence westerly on said Parker land about 90 rods to a stake and stone at land now or late of W. Richardson; thence northerly on said Richardson land about 77 rods to a stake and stones at land of Asa Nickless; thence easterly on said Nickless land about 60 rods to the point of beginning.

You are required to give public notice of the time and place of such sale, by publishing a notification thereof once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell and, within one year after such sale, return your affidavit of having given such notice, with a copy thereof, to the Probate Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, at Cambridge, this sixth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

—S. H. Folsom, Register.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Fire! Fire!

We have succeeded, after long negotiations, in obtaining great concessions on the large amount of goods which had been made to our order by Mark Andrews & Co., Boston, the well known manufacturer of Men's and Boys' Clothing, and had not yet been delivered to us when the great fire occurred in their building Sept. 26. This stock, which we now own, at a mere fraction of the cost of the goods, consists of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. Every one new and of this season's style, tailored and finished in the best manner.

Every garment has been carefully examined and not one was found to have been damaged in the least by fire nor soiled by water. Who will reap the benefit? Our patrons, of course. On Saturday morning, Oct. 8, 1898, at just 8.30, we will open our doors to the public for this

Great Sale

It is to your advantage to be on hand early Saturday to secure some of the greatest bargains never before equalled in Lowell. Bear in mind we have our immense stock of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats, besides Mark Andrews' stock, which we have marked at prices much lower than the ordinary for this sale.

Saturday Morning.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

CUREWISE.

The quicker the cure the cheaper. Time is money. For cold in the head, rose cold, and all catarrhal affections use

DOWS' MENTHOL CREAM.

Place a little in the nostrils—dissolves quickly, ascends the air passages rapidly. Attacks the cause, slays it. You're cured. That's all.

10 cts. tube, 25 cts. box. All druggists. But get Dows'.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Props., Lowell, Mass.

It's a Matter to be Thought Over.

When you get your Shoes at the

"SUNLIGHT"

and you do not like them, bring them back to us, we will stand by them, or your money back. It's no dream of ours when we say that our line of FALL SHOES are the pick of the manufactories.

Sole agents for the Curtis Shoes.

Sole agents for the Douglass Shoes.

Sunlight Shoe Store

100 CENTRAL STREET.

UP-TO-DATE REPAIRING.

CONSUMPTION

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

SOMETHING INTERESTING.

If you are in need of a SMALL range for a SMALL amount of money, we have one, and it only costs

$12.00.

IRON BED, with Brass Trimmings, and All-Iron Spring, only

$6.00.

These goods are worth more money, but $6.00 will buy them.

REMEMBER

The Grand Prize Range is the range to buy. It has more practical improvements than any other range made. Sold only by

GAYNOR & CO.

85 Prescott Street.

THE SUN EXTRA! 6 O'CLOCK

SHERMAN HOAR DIED

Statesman and Orator Passed Away at Concord.

The Late SHERMAN HOAR, Who Died at His Home in Concord, Mass.

A Victim of Disease Contracted While Helping the Soldiers in Camp—A Man of Distinguished Family and an Able Advocate of Popular Rights.

Concord, Mass., Oct. 8.—Hon. Sherman Hoar died at his home on Main street late yesterday afternoon. At his bedside were his wife, Stedman Butterick, his wife's brother, and Dr Tarbell of Boston, who has been in attendance during his illness, with Dr. George T. Titcomb of Concord.

He died in the house where he has always lived, except during his residence in Waltham and which was the residence of his father, the late Hon. E. R. Hoar.

Mr. Hoar has given his life to his country, his disease being contracted in all probability while visiting the southern hospitals in the interests of the volunteer aid association, and to help and aid in any way he could the brave soldier boys who were in want and needed comforting.

Last April, when the call for volunteers was made, he interested himself in the Concord company from the very first. This company was one in which he had all his military training. After going through the non-commissioned offices, he was made first lieutenant Nov 16, 1881, and Dec. 9, 1882, he was elected captain. This position he held until Aug. 27, 1884, when he retired from the Massachusetts volunteer militia.

Naturaly, when the war broke out, his efforts were centered in fitting out this company, and when they started for the front they were well equipped, due in no small measure to his work. In June he took up his work in the volunteer aid association in the executive department and his usual push and enthusiasm has been shown in all his doings.

TRIPS TO SOUTHERN CAMPS.

He made two trips to the southern camps and hospitals. The first time he was accompanied by Dr. George E. Titcomb of Concord and on his second trip which he made in August he was accompanied by Dr. Jackson of Boston. After his first trip he showed the effects of his hard work, but soon started on his second visit and when he returned from this trip he was tired out and sick. Later his visited Montauk Point, and when his work was accomplished at this place, he returned home for a much needed rest.

The beginning of the illness from which he never arose, began Sept. 13, and a week later typhoid developed and last night malarial fever set in, his death being from exhaustion from typhoid malarial fever.

From the time the typhoid fever developed, he was delirious a great part of the time, although at times he would seem to resognize those watching over him so carefuly and attentively.

He made a great fight for his life, taking nourishment with great regularity. On Wednesday, the day the fever was expected to turn, he had two very bad sinking turns, his temperature arose to 105 and his pulse to 140. One of these sinking turns came at 5 in the morning, and the other in the afternoon. During the whole day the family were anxiously awaiting the least turn in his condition, which was so critical. A more comfortable night followed and hopes were raised that he was on the road to a permanent recovery and a member of the family stated Thursday morning that they thought the crisis had passed on Wednesday.

The faint hope was lost when another sinking turn came during Thursday afternoon, although he had passed a comfortable morning. His temperature went upivery quickly and he seemed to be very much exhausted. He did not rally from this attack during the first part of the night but was more comfortable towards morning.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon as his temperature began to rise, he began to fall gradually. Shortly after he breathed his last.

ACTIVE IN TOWN AFFAIRS.

Besides a wife, Mr. Hoar leaves two sons and two daughters. He was the youngest of the late Hon. E. R. Hoar's family. He has two brothers, Samuel Hoar of Concord and Charles Hoar, who resides in Simi, Cal. His sisters are Mrs. Bowles, wife of Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, Miss Caroline Hoar and Miss Clara Hoar.

After Mr. Hoar's first marriage he moved to Waltham and resided there until after the death of his father, which occurred in January, 1855. Then he returned to Concord, and to the house which has been the home of his antecedents for several generations.

He has taken an active interest in town affairs since his return. In the Patriot Day celebrations he has been very active, delivering the principal address in 1896 and was chairman of the committee on arrangements in 1897 and 1898. Last spring he was elected on the school committee board.

No arrangements at all have yet been made for the funeral.

Sherman Hoar was born at Concord, Mass., July 20, 1850. He had a distinguished ancestry and by birth he was a member of the republican fold, for he was the descendant of staunch republicans. He was the nephew of Senator George Frisbie Hoar.

But despite his republican antecedents and surroundings, he was a strong democrat and eloquent pleader for the principles of democracy.

Though a young man, just 48 years of age, he was well known to republicans and democrats alike, in district and city politics.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LUCANIA AT PORT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.—The Cunard line steamer, Lucania, Captain Mekay from New York, which passed Rose Head yesterday in a disabled condition, reached this port today in tow.

ARE LEAVING CRETE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Canea, Crete, Oct. 8.—Many Christians, Musselmans and Jews are leaving the island. All the steamers are crowded and members of the different Roman Catholic orders have removed their valuables to places of safety.

Influential Musselmans, however, assert that trouble is improbable, as the population is cowed by the Sultan's consent to the departure of the troops.

FIRE AT MELROSE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Melrose, Mass., Oct. 8.—The residence and furniture of C. W. Cook at Melrose Highlands, was destroyed by fire last night at midnight. Loss, $1600.

STERNBERG'S NOTES

To the Medical Department of the Army.

Are Before the War Investigating Committee — They Tend to Show That Sternberg Meant All Right.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Surgeon General Sternberg today sent to the military investigating commission the correspondence regarding the establishment of Camp Wikoff. It was accompanied by the following letter:

General G. M. Dodge, President of the Board to Investigate the War Department:

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of correspondence relating to the operations of the medical department at Camp Wikoff, L. I. I respectfully invite special attention to the following letters of instructions and to copies of telegrams dated August 17.

S. G. O., Washington, Aug. 6, 1898.
Col. Wm. H. Forwood,
Assistant Surgeon General, U.S.A.,
Montauk Point, L. I.

Sir:—Your telegrams have been received. I had expected that the water must be pumped into tanks and distributed to the camp. I trust that the quartermaster's department will rush this work through, so there may be no complaint of insufficient supply. I expect you to act as chief surgeon of the camp and to regulate everything. In my opinion it will be best to establish a detention camp with a capacity of four or five thousand, somewhere near the landing place and in connection with this a tent hospital of 250 beds in addition to the 500-bed hospital already provided for . . . . . I shall send a quantity of disinfectants and these should be used freely in the sinks at the detention camp and hospitals. Let us try and do this thing in such a way that there may be no criticism of the medical department. Apply to me for anything necessary and I will do my best to fill your requisition.

Yours respectfully,
George M. Sternberg,
Surgeon-General U. S. A.

Surgeon-General's Office.
Washington, Aug. 12.

Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point.

My dear colonel:

I send you enclosed a check for one thousand dollars to be used in any way that you think best for the benefit of the sick in hospital. This money is contributed by the American National Red Cross Relief Committee.

Be sure that you have plenty of quinine and all other medicines likely to be required and hospital stores of all kinds for the sick arriving from Santiago. I have asked to have Halsemann ordered to report to you. You will use your own judgment about assigning him to duty in charge of the 500 bed hospital. You should have tents upon the ground and the beds ready to put up another hospital of the same size on short notice. The men returning from Santiago are saturated with malaria and the exposure to the cool climate of Montauk will no doubt cause a large number of relapses and develop the disease in those who have not already had it. Keep always a surplus of tents and beds ready to put up at a moment's notice.

Very truly yours,
—George M. Sternberg,
Surgeon-General, U.S.A.

Surgeon-General's Office.
Washington, Aug. 15, 1898.

Colonel Forwood, assistant surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point.

Sir:

Four hundred convalescents coming by Catania, two hundred sick by Olivette. Pitch one hundred more hospital tents and put beds in them as soon as possible. Apply for as many female nurses as you can use. Make contracts with as many male nurses as you require at $30 a month and ration. You have authority to employ cooks at $50 a month, also to make contracts with competent physicians if more are needed. Keep sufficient medicines on hand to supply regiments in camp with the most necessary articles. You should have a million quinine pills ready for issue to returning troops. Send as many sick to New Haven hospital as they can take care of. If necessary to make room send sick also to New York hospitals. Acknowledge receipts.

—George M. Sternberg,
Surgeon-General, U.S.A.

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 17.

Col. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, Camp Wikoff:

I advise you to send typhoid patients to New Haven hospital as recommended in my letter of August 14. Don't fail to disinfect all excreta. Buy all the quick lime necessary.

Sternberg, Surgeon General.

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 17.

Col. W. H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, Camp Wikoff:

Do not fail to procure everything necessary for the comfort of the sick. Apply to me for additional female nurses, if necessary and for money to buy delicacies when required.

Sternberg, Surgeon General.

(Signed)

Very respectfully,
George M. Sternberg,
Surgeon General, U.S.A.

WAS NOT GUILTY

Eli Shaw Accused of Murder Acquitted

AFTER HIS TRIAL AT CAMDEN, N. J.

Prisoner Fainted on Hearing the Verdict.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 8.—Eli Shaw, who has been on trial for the past week charged with the murder of his mother, was found not guilty by the jury in the Camden county court today.

The jury which had been out all night, came into court at 10.60 with the verdict. There were 1000 persons in the room when the verdict was read and they cheered when the result of the deliberation of the jury were announced.

Shaw fainted and had to be carried from the dock. He will be released this afternoon.

ESSEX REPUBLICANS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 8.—Charles F. Sargent of this city, was nominated by acclamation at the Fifth Essex republican senatorial convention here today. John A. Cole and Fred A. Churchill were appointed chairman and temporary secretary respectively. A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of William Halliday, North Andover; George W. Verrill, Lawrence; J. W. Berry, Andover; John Q. Hill, Methuen; Thomas Tyrie, Boxford; Wm. H. Herrick, To[illegible]. After the report of the credentials committee the temporary officers were made permanent. The nomination was made by Alfred A. Philbrick of Lawrence.

QUIET PREVAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Kingston, Ja., Oct. 8.—Quiet prevails among the Maroons, who have retired to their reservation, but the entire police force remains concentrated and troops are ready to move at a moment's notice. The authorities do not altogether trust the situation although they took the bold step of releasing the leaders on bail subsequent to the rescue of five others when the Maroons repulsed the police Thursday.

The Maroons, who are now making trouble, belong to the eastern reservation and are not connected with the western reservation, whose members threatened to break the treaty and precipitate serious trouble. But, as in the event of further disorder, the Maroons of the latter reservation may support those of the former. There is little public excitement, owing to the absolute confidence felt in the government's ability to cope with the situation.

TURKISH TROUBLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Constantinople, Oct. 8.—The ultimatum of the powers to Turkey on the subject of the evacuation of the island of Crete by the Turkish troops, declared that should the Sultan refuse to yield, he will lose his sovereign rights in Crete. This has irritated Turkish circles. They call the action of the powers unjust and hope is entertained that Russia will incline to co-operate with the other powers, in which case it is believed the latter will not resort to extremities. In diplomatic circles, comment has ben excited by the fact that the censor permitted the newspapers here to reproduce the despatch in which Russia, replying to Great Britain, declared she was opposed to violent measures and would protest beforehand against their employment. This is believed to be an attempt to make Great Britain alone responsible for any coercion.

PARIS STRIKE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The situation is improving this evening, some of the strikers are returning to work at the exposition grounds.

BLOODSHED AVERTED

A Conflict Between American and Spanish Troops.

At Manzanillo—Spanish Captain Resisted Col. Ray's Order and Gen. Wade's Despatch Saved the Spaniards.

Manzanillo, Santiago, Oct. 8.—One battalion of Colonel Ray's third immunes arrived Wednesday night at Calleito, en route for Manzanillo. Calleito is a small port belonging to the Cubans and surrounded by sugar plantations, a few miles south of Manzanillo. The troops were received with enthusiastic cheers by the insurgents, who are apparently fat and hearty. The insurgent major in command promptly called upon Colonel Ray and reported conditions that are notably better than those prevailing in most other portions of the province. He said he had on hand a quantity of corn and vegetables. Colonel Ray visited the Ramenos plantation, which is used by the Cuban camp, and found valuable machinery undamaged.

Thursday morning Ray's command Manzanillo, to the evident astonishment of the Spanish authorities, who claimed that they had not expected the United States troops for a few days. Colonel Ray, accompanied by Collector Donaldson of Santiago and an interpreter, visited Colonel Parron, in command of the local garrison, numbering 200. He informed the colonel that he had arrived to take charge of the government buildings and to assume military command of the city in accordance with the agreement reached between the United States and Spanish evacuation commissioners at Havana. Colonel Parron, who was exceedingly courteous, welcomed the American officer, said he had received a telegraphic communication from General Blanco informing him that the date for the American occupation had been changed to Oct. 10, and requested Colonel Ray to cable General Lawton at Santiago for further instructions. Colonel Ray offered to take over the customs house and to allow the other buildings to await a formal surrender until next Tuesday. Colonel Parron objected to this, saying that all or none should be delivered. It was finally arranged that both commanders should telegraph their superiors.

The next question that arose was regarding the landing of troops. Colonel Parron wanted Colonel Ray to pitch his camp two miles off, for fear of a clash. Colonel Ray objected to this, saying that he wanted his men in the city and, moreover, to have them on land Friday. He pledged his word that there would be no clash so far as his men were concerned. Colonel Parron answered that he also could answer for his own garrison, but he feared the Cuban element. The Spanish commander courteously offered the American officer half his commissariat supplies, if necessary. Colonel Ray thanked him for the offer, but declined to take advantage of it.

Colonel Ray, not having heard from General Lawton to the contrary, sent word to Colonel Parron that in accordance with his instructions he should march his men to the city from the dock a mile away, where the United States transport had moved at the request of the Spanish commander, and would take possession of the public buildings in the name of the United States. At 3 o'clock the battalion was in motion, with colors flying. Colonel Ray marched toward the city, but before the troops reached the city gate, Adjutant Collins arrived with Colonel Parron's reply. The latter said he had no objections to surrendering the customs house at once provided the American flag was not raised. Colonel Ray retorted that the United States was not accustomed to taking possession without displaying the insignia of its sovereignty. The march was then continued. When the troops passed the guard at the gate, a body of 25, the latter lined up and saluted. The report quickly spread through the city that the Americans had arrived with colors flying; and the streets were soon thronged by apparently the whole population, men women and children turning out by thousands, as the regiment marched toward the principal square, where it halted.

At this point a Spanish bugler sounded the call to arms, and the Spanish garrison turned out to the number of 500 men on the other side of the square. Colonel Ray visited Colonel Parron at the palace and a somewhat stormy interview took place between them, with the aid of an interpreter. The Spanish commander said he had understood from Colonel Ray that matters were to remain over until Oct. 10, and that he considered himself tricked. Colonel Ray explained that he had never said anything of that sort; that his instructions were to take possession of the city Oct. 7; that he had cabled for further instructions, and, not having received any, had proceeded to act upon his original orders. Thereupon Colonel Parron said the American troops must be removed at once. Colonel Ray refused. Colonel Parron declared he would use force. Colonel Ray answered: "If you wish to precipitate further hostilities with the United States I am unable to prevent it, but so far as I am concerned I have certain orders which, as a soldier, I am bound to carry out. I appreciate the position in which you find yourself, but am unable to help you. After the United States troops are fired upon I believe the men who are with me are quite able to take care of themselves, even though a little outnumbered. Although I am opposed to a useless waste of life I shall face the issue in any way it suits you."

Colonel Parron said he would immediately order the arrest of the officer who allowed the American troops to pass the city gate.

Colonel Ray retorted: "If he had refused I should have been under the unpleasant necessity of shooting him and of then forcing an entrance."

After considerable discussion and many requests on the part of Colonel Parron that Colonel Ray should take his men out of the city until General Blanco could be communicated with, it was decided not to take action until the cable office had closed that afternoon, Colonel Ray asserting that if at that time no further instructions had been received he would take action immediately.

In the meantime the United States troops were to be marched up to the barracks which the Spaniards left on departing for Cienfuegos, Colonel Ray consenting to cease the colors out of deference to Colonel Parron's fear that the sight of the American flag might excite the Spanish element beyond restraint and so provoke an overt act leading to bloodshed.

On leaving the palace the two colonels walked to the square, where they arrived just in time to prevent a collision of their forces. It appears that some Spanish officer, who had misunderstood an order from Colonel Parron, had just notified the American troops that they must leave immediately. Captain Frost, in command during Colonel Ray's absence, refused to comply, whereupon he was told that the blood of his men would be upon their own heads. At this moment Colonel Ray came up, and Captain Frost reported the occurrence. Colonel Parron promptly ordered his overzealous subordinate away.

Then began the march of a mile to the barracks through the crowded streets, most of the on-lookers being evidently pro-Spanish, judging from their scowling looks and uncomplimentary remarks. The march led around the square. As the Americans passed the Spanish garrison the latter presented arms. The barracks were found in a healthy locality and in good condition. It was Colonel Ray's firm intention to take action as soon as the cable station closed, and it was evident that the soldiers on both sides were quite ready to try conclusions, the Spanish officers especially not taking at all kindly to evacuation.

Sometime before the cable station closed Colonel Ray received a dispatch from General Wade, explaining that the commander of the Spanish troops in Manzanillo had requested a delay until Oct. 10, and that the formal evacuation was therefore postponed.

ANOTHER PATRIOT GONE.

Concord, Mass., Oct. 8.—Sherman Hoar, after an illness of three weeks, died yesterday afternoon at his home of typhoid fever, contracted while making a tour through the southern camps as agent of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association.

Mr. Hoar returned from the south during the latter part of August considerably fatigued, but apparently in good health. A few weeks later the fatal disease made its appearance, but when he first took to his bed the attending physicians pronounced it pneumonia. At the end of a week it was pronounced typhoid fever. For two weeks there was no change in his condition. He was delirious most of the time, but as his heart and respiration remained strong hope was entertained that he would recover.

Mr. Hoar was born in Concord, July 20, 1850, his father being Judge Ebenezer R. Hoar. He entered Harvard in 1862 and graduated with honors. After two years in the Harvard law school, he was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1865. Mr. Hoar became actively engaged in politics in 1870, and was that year nominated and elected to congress by the Democrats of the Fifth district. At the expiration of his term he was appointed district attorney for the Boston district by President Cleveland, and while in that office conducted the first Bram trial.

In the work of the Massachusetts Aid association in the Spanish-American war he was indefatigable. He visited all the hospitals through the south and took great interest in all Massachusetts men wherever he found them. It is probable that while in the hospital at Montauk he contracted the fever.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITIES.

Dedham, Mass., Oct. 8.—By the will of William H. S. Jordan of Brookline bequests amounting to $19,200 are left to charitable and missionary organizations. The principal bequests are as follows: American Baptist Missionary union, $5000; American board of commissioners of foreign missions, $5000; Missionary society of Boston, $500; Episcopal city mission, Boston, $500; Gorgen missionary training school, Boston, $500; corporators of faith mission at home and abroad, $500; Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, Boston, $2500; trustees of the consumptives' home, $500; New England hospital for women and children, Boston, $500; New England home for little wanderers, Boston, $500; associated charities, Chardon street, Boston, $500, and Boston Young Men's Christian association, $400.

CHINESE CONFLAGRATION.

Shanghai, Oct. 8.—Details just received from Hankow show that the fire which broke out there on Sunday last destroyed 10,000 houses, devastated about two miles of built up ground and did damage to the extent of from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 taels.

NEWS OF SIXTH

Company G. Had 34 Men at Sick Call.

CAPTAIN GREIG PRESENTED A FLAG AT LARES.

Lieut. Hunton Now Bosses the Commissary.

The Boston Post's correspondent, in a very interesting letter to his paper, gives the following news of the Lowell companies:

Company G. of Lowell had 29 men at sick call, Sept. 24, and today 34. Companies G. and C. received two boxes of dainties from the Lowell society of the Volunteer Aid Association. Lieutenant Howard received his trunk this week. It has been missing two months, and was a sorry sight. Everything inside was ruined and it looked as if it had been dragged from Massachusetts to Ponce.

Company C of Lowell is still at Lares, with the exception of its sick men, who number seven in hospital and seven in quarters; twenty men here on detail. These will be relieved as soon as possible and sent to Lares to join the company.

Lares is 420 feet above the sea, a very healthy location, and there is no sickness whatever in the town. The company hopes to remain there as long as the Sixth stays on the island.

When Captain Greig's command entered the town, the wife of the Alcalde, or mayor, presented to the commander a silk American flag, which she had made, and it was at once flung to the breeze from the headquarter's staff in token of formal occupation by the Americans.

The Spanish soldiers received the Americans stolidly at first, but soon thawed out when the men of the Sixth showed that they bore no ill feeling.

An hour and a half later, the Spanish company left the town. They were no sooner on the outskirts than the native band appeared on the street and for the balance of the day and night, serenaded.

Lieutenant Costello remains in Utuado as battalion adjutant of Acting Major Gibon's battalion.

Company C has no serious cases in hospital. Corporal Charland and Private Abbott have been discharged from division hospital and returned to duty.

Lieutenant Putney, Company K, of Southbridge, is today sick in quarters. His son, Sergeant Putney, sick in the hospital, is improving. This company has thirteen sick in the hospital, and twenty-two in quarters. They have today out of 106 men, only three sergeants, eight corporals and fourteen men for duty, with one lieutenant. Private Wood, who has been sick in the hospital, was yesteray returned to quarters.

The regular weekly inspection was held yesterday at 8 o'clock a. m. Every man not on guard detail or sick must be present and the showing made by the different companies was an eye-opener.

Companies L and H paraded with the largest number, 37 and 36 man respectively, and two officers for each. Company B paraded the smallest number, one officer and 11 men, just an even dozen.

The other companies came between these in numbers, Companies C and E on special duty excepted.

The small number out for inspection was due primarily to the large number on the sick list, who cannot do anything but light duty. The sick are put on light diet, but have been hungry for so long that they sometimes fool the doctors and eat anything to fill up.

The appearance of the paymaster will have a decided influence for the better upon the sick in quarters, as they will buy or obtain many things not on the light diet list. The commissary, Lieut. Louis Hunton, has disposed of everything brought from Arecibo for sale, and has many standing orders.

He has worked very hard to get everything possible and it was solely by his efforts that a contract for 15,000 pounds of potatoes was made in Arecibo. These are all sweets and are going fast.

The lieutenant now disturbs the slumbers of his neighbors by his nightmare issuing of rations. He calls out "No beans; can't get 'em. Peaches? Here, Mason, give him five day's hard tack and sowbelly." It is enough to get these things during the day without being reminded of it at night, so Lieut. Hunton is unceremoniously waked up.

DISASTROUS FIRE

SWEEPS A LARGE PORTION OF ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 8.—Fire which originated in Kipple & McCann's bath house this morning destroyed 20 buildings and caused a loss of $200,000. The big Palace hotel, several stores and houses were among the buildings destroyed and every building on one side of Tennessee avenue and both sides of Ocean avenue were burned to the ground.

The principal losses were: The Casino merry-go-round building, owned by Congressman John Gardner and County Collector Leonard Albertson, $25,000; the Palace Circle company's merry-go-round, $20,000; I. Whiddin Moore's fancy and imported bronze, china and glassware store, $50,000; Schwamb and Ratscheller's cafe, $20,000; Victor Fresinger's fancy bronze, china and glass ware store, $50,000; J. W. McCann's cottage, $3,000; Stuart McShea's cottage, $8,000; Groff's restaurant $4,000.

PRIV. DONOHUE HOME.

James A. Donohue of Company G, Sixth regiment, who has been at Fort Columbus, N. Y., waiting to return to Porto Rico, is at his home on Merrill street, on a furlough, his father being critically ill.

MEN OF MUSCLE ARE MEN OF COURAGE.

Some of the Famous Athletes Who Fought In Uncle Sam's Army During the Late War Against Spain.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The man who is not a golfer, gunner, bicyclist or sportsman of any kind is something of a novelty nowadays. Consequently it is not strange that in the list of military and naval heroes of the late war the names of many men noted in the athletic and sporting world are to be found. It is not necessary either to drag in the names of men who may technically be termed athletic fighters because they have at some time wielded a gun, oar, racket, bat or driver.

To begin at the top, Admiral Dewey can claim high rank in the glorious company of sportsmen and athletes, for he is a daring horseman and a hunter of no mean repute. His splendid nerve and coolness amid the trying situations that have lately beset him are no doubt in a measure due to the fact that he is an all round athlete.

Admiral Sampson is recognized in Washington as an exceedingly fine tennis player, and he has certainly shown that he knew how to "smash the ball" into the enemy's territory with great skill in "placing" when it was his "serve."

Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, is another all round athlete to whom the war afforded the opportunity to prove his mettle. He is noted as a swimmer, horseback rider and oarsman. He is a member of the Annapolis Golf club and is regarded as one of the best wielders of the brassie and driver in that organization.

Probably no regiment contained so many men well known in the athletic world as the First volunteer United States cavalry, commonly known as the Rough Riders. Many of the finest experts in all the well known sports turned out in recent years by the large colleges and universities of the country joined that famous body of troops. Theodore Roosevelt, the organizer of the regiment, is himself a thorough sportsman. Graduated from Harvard, he was noted as an athlete in his college days, but his greatest fame in this line was won as a hunter of big game in the Rockies. His books on the subject of his adventures there are well known to all lovers of such sport.

Among the famous college athletes who enlisted as Rough Riders were Bob Wrenn, who twice saved America from the humiliation of having the chief trophy in the tennis world captured by an Englishman, and Larned, who is the second best player of the game in this country; Goodrich, the captain of Harvard's crew of '97, and Bull, who also rowed in that boat. Dudley Dean, the best quarter back that ever donned the crimson, was also a private in the regiment. He played on the victorious team of '90 and was captain of the eleven of '91. Another well known man from the Cambridge university was Guy Murchie, a noted coach. Lieutenant Woodbury Kane also played football on Harvard's varsity team and was one of the finest specimens of young manhood that ever graduated there. Another son of the famous institution was Stanley Hollister, who was wounded in the charge up San Juan hill. He was sent back to this country, but died on Aug. 18 at the hospital at Fort Monroe. Hollister was a man of almost perfect physical development. He was a noted runner and rowed on the varsity crew of '96.

Yale sent some famous athletes to join the ranks of Colonel Roosevelt's regiment. There were Greenway, the best end that ever wore the light blue on her football teams; Waller, who is one of the finest high jumpers of the day; E. E. Marbury, the best shot putter in the university; Herbert Weston, a great man at the long jump; Frank Chappell, a fast sprinter, and Ronalds, a member of the victorious football team of '86.

Princeton's representatives were by no means unimportant in the athletic arena. There were Lieutenant Horace Devereux, for four years on her football eleven and one of the famous team of '89 that beat Yale 10 to 0; Hewitt, '91, son of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New York, a fine horseman and fencer, and Channing and Church, both revered in football annals at Old Nassau.

Conspicuous among the athletes from Columbia was young Ham Fish, sergeant of Troop L, who was the first Rough Rider killed in Cuba. He was captain of the varsity boat crew of '98.

Several well known young New Yorkers famous in the athletic world joined the Rough Riders. There were young Willie Tiffany, a well known golf expert and polo player, who died soon after his return from Cuba from lack of proper nourishment, and Stephens, Ferguson and Thorpe, three members of Roosevelt's noted polo team at Oyster Bay, on Long Island.

But other regiments also contained famous athletes. Eugene W. Goff, the well known ex-champion amateur all round athlete, was a member of the Seventy-first New York. Twice Goff won the individual all round honors and was also one of the most famous hurdlers of his day. He succumbed, however, to exhaustion, brought on by hardships before Santiago, and died at Camp Wikoff on Sept. 3. Joe Beacham, the famous Cornell half back and captain of the football team, is a member of the Astor battery, now in the Philippines.

Pig George Burlingame, the old trainer of the Baltimore Athletic club and well known in football circles, is the strong man of the Fifth Maryland volunteers.

No one sport sent more experts to the front probably than did polo. Almost every club in the Polo association had some members engaged in fighting. Many athletes already mentioned are well known polo players, among them Woodbury Kane, Theodore Roosevelt and the late William Tiffany. Among the best known polo experts who took part in the fighting are M. G. Rosengarten, captain of the Philadelphia Country club team; George McFadden, Devon Country club; Captain John C. Greene, J. Frank McFadden and Nelson Warden, also of the Philadelphia Country club; R. M. Appleton, Myopia; F. S. Conover, Jr., and A. P. Gardiner of the Rockaways and E. N. Nicholls, Staten Island, who died while a member of the Rough Riders in Cuba.

The Buffalo Country club sent several of its members to the war, among them being J. H. Graves, S. P. White and H. T. Davis. George H. Norman, Jr., of the Myopias, was a member of the crew of the famous little auxiliary cruiser Gloucester when she made her notable fight against Admiral Cervera's destroyers outside of Santiago harbor.

The navy was equally well supplied with athletic champions. Lieutenant T. M. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant, who hoisted the stars and stripes over Manila, is a well known golf expert and a member of the Annapolis club.

One of the finest athletes in the navy, and, in fact, in the United States, is Father W. H. I. Reaney, chaplain of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia. Father Reaney has been one of the most ardent supporters of all kinds of sports in the navy and was the founder of the athletic field attached to the Brooklyn navy yard.

The football teams of the Naval academy at Annapolis have been famous for years, and some of the most prominent members of the elevens in recent seasons took part in the war. The cruiser New York, flagship of Admiral Sampson's squadron, had several of these on board. Among them were Cadets Louis C. Richardson, '99, a splendid half back; Leigh C. Palmer, also a fine football player, and Henry C. Muslin, captain of the academy football team one year and a splendid baseball player.

On board the Buffalo, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, was Ensign Frederick R. Payne, who was noted in his academy days as a boxer. He also played on the baseball and football teams. Ensign Worth Bagley, the first and only American naval officer killed during the war, was on board the little Winslow during her famous fight with the Spaniards at Cardenas, where he was struck by a Spanish shell. He was noted during his cadetship as a football player and was on the regular team.

H. J. Whigham, the famous golfer and ex-amateur champion of the United States, was not a combatant, but as he was a correspondent of a newspaper at the front during the Cuban campaign, and thus exposed to most of the dangers that beset the fighters, he may be placed on the list of famous athletes who took part in the late war.

LEO ETHERINGTON.

New York.

PLAYERS PROMINENT IN CONTEMPORANEOUS PRODUCTIONS.

THE STAGE IN GOTHAM.

Arthur Crispin Reviews Recent Productions—The Remarkable Success of Francis Wilson In "The Little Corporal." Viola Allen's Plans.

[Copyright, 1898.]

"Sporting Life," an English melodrama in which Leonard Boyne starred successfully in London and in the British provinces, was produced recently at the Academy of Music in this city on a scale of magnificence never before attempted here, at least in melodrama. The clientele of the Academy of Music is one to which entertainments of this sort appeal with peculiar force, and it is practically certain that Managers Jacob Litt and A. W. Dingwall have found in "Sporting Life" a veritable theatrical Klondike. At any rate, they have done everything that could be accomplished by the unlimited use of brains and money to insure the success of this latest English melodrama.

The cast of "Sporting Life" is as notable as the scenery and accessories employed in its production. It is as follows:

John, earl of Woodstock, Second Life guards.....Robert Hilliard
Sir Charles Braybourne, Second Life guards.....Hereford Webb
The Hon. Dudley Stanhope, Second Life guards.....H. Cittus Lonsdale
General Reginald Molyneux, retired.....Charles Walcot
Isidore Andread, a money lender.....Frank Burbeck
Sergeant Dan Doxey, Metropolitan police.....R. A. Roberts
Geoffrey Pilgrim, a bookmaker's tout.....Robert Paton Gibbs
Joe Lee, a young pugilist.....William Bonelli
George Gale, a commission agent.....A. W. Moore
Malet de Carteret, a financier.....Frazer Coulter
Miles Cavanagh, a trainer.....Joseph Wheelock
Philip, his son.....Charles F. Gotthold
Jordan, Cavanagh's head lad.....Fred W. Strong
Mayor, an old huntsman.....John Ince Burton
Andread's servant.....J. K. Childs
Crake, a pugilist.....William Elmer
Milson, Woodstock's servant.....Charles Harris
Red Mike, a gypsy.....E. W. Caldwell
Joe Spratt, a stable lad.....Harry McArdle
Jim, a stable lad.....George Wilcox
Norah Cavanagh.....Jeannette Lowrie
Kitty Cavanagh.....Adeline Adler
Clara.....Marie Cahill
Jessie.....Mabel Norton
Olive de Carteret.....Elita Proctor Otis

The story of "Sporting Life" is more interesting than would be ordinarily expected in this form of entertainment, and it contains some unconventional surprises that are extremely pleasing.

Briefly, it lies in the heading extravagances of John, earl of Woodstock, a young English gentleman of a thoroughly insular type, good hearted, open handed and a born sportsman. Woodstock's passion for sport, however, has proved his ruin, for a bad week on the course has deprived him of fortune and ancestral home. In the second act we find him having recourse to an oft tried ally, Andread, a money lender, with the object of tiding over his difficulties until Derby race day, when there is every prospect of a victory for his horse Lady Love. He is unexpectedly confronted with a bill for £6,000 in his name, forged by his sweetheart's brother, Philip Cavanagh, in a moment of infatuation for and at the instigation of Olive de Carteret, a heartless and scheming woman. She and her husband, Malet de Carteret, a financier, constitute the evil geniuses of the play.

Rather than bring dishonor on Philip's family, Woodstock acknowledges the bill and is of course plunged still further into debt, which is only met by Andread offering to take a lien on the mare until after the Derby. Andread seems remorseless, and the outlook for Woodstock both as regards his public reputation as an honorable sportsman and his private pocket is dark indeed. In the following scene he is seen taking his farewell of his retainers, friends, home and the mare Lady Love, when De Carteret, who has already incensed Lord Woodstock by a proposal to purchase the Derby favorite with the object of "selling" the race, comes forward with the intention of making another bid for her, but he arrives only to be checkmated by the money lender, who declares that despite all offers Lady Love will still run in the Derby and will run in his lordship's name.

This is an obvious triumph for the money lender, and, in fact, Andread's subsequent relations with the earl are of so cordial a nature as to constitute a complete vindication of the character of the usurer as found in modern melodrama. This of itself is sufficient to give to "Sporting Life" a distinction all its own. A series of exciting incidents follows, such as the denunciation by the earl of Olive de Carteret and her husband. A fitting climax of the whole is when Lady Love romps home first in the Derby and wins for the earl fame and fortune. A pretty love story runs through the play, and there is no lack of humorous elements.

De Wolf Hopper's engagement at the Knickerbocker theater in "The Charlatan" was not the phenomenal success anticipated by the admirers of Charles Klein and John Philip Sousa, respectively the author and composer of the opera. Mr. Hopper was engaged to play at the Knickerbocker five weeks, with an option of an additional term of the same length. This option, however, he failed to avail himself of, with the result that Viola Allen in the new Hall Caine drama, "The Christian," got a Broadway opportunity which otherwise she would have been unable to obtain, inasmuch as the affairs of Olympia, at which place she was to have made her stellar debut in New York, are still as badly tangled as ever.

One fact which may have somewhat influenced Mr. Hopper in deciding that it would be inadvisable to lengthen his stay at the Knickerbocker theater was the extraordinary success achieved by Francis Wilson just across the street at the Broadway theater in Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander's comic opera, "The Little Corporal." And, by the way, there can be no doubt of the genuineness of the hit scored by Wilson and his entire company. It would surprise no one if the queer little comedian should find it unnecessary to use any other vehicle for a couple of seasons, so great is the favor with which "The Little Corporal" has been received. Already it is said that efforts have been made to cancel the time held out of town so that his engagement in New York might be prolonged; but, as Jefferson de Angelis, who is making another attempt at starring, is booked to follow Wilson at the Broadway theater, it does not at this writing appear clear how the desired end can be accomplished.

One of the greatest hits scored in the "Greek Slave" has been that of Nepia, which is played by Miss E. Kirby. It is said that when Mr. Augustin Daly produces the "Greek Slave" in this country Miss Kirby will be brought over to play her original role. The "Greek Slave," by the way, is reported to be breaking all records at the Gaiety theater in London, and, despite reports to the contrary, it is not believed that Mr. Daly's difficulties with Mr. Edwardes will affect the former's interest in the piece in this country, for it is probable that contracts for its production here were made at a time when the two managers were as thick as two peas in one pod.

Arthur Crispin

New York.

Olga Nethersole's Theory.

It has been reserved for Miss Olga Nethersole to expound the theory and explain the significance of colors in dresses on the stage. This young actress has declared that she "feels intensely in colors." Red to her always means passionate love, hatred, vengeance—any emotion in which the blood is active. Pink she wears when she has to play scenes of tender mood, but when the character is of neutral temperament "or hovering on the unknown expanses of life and sadness is the prevailing note" then gray is her "only wear."

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

The following is one of Lee Harrison's latest stories:

"The other day," said Harrison, "an actor who had ventured forth with a certain company of tragic comedians found himself walking the railroad ties en route from Wilkesbarre, Pa., to New York. Toward evening, footsore and weary, he found by consulting the signposts that he had only covered 16 miles. Just at that moment an express whistled by, and the actor sat down on the rail of a nearby fence and watched it until it had disappeared from view. Then he mused thusly: 'There goes that blooming train at the rate of 30 miles an hour, while it takes me one whole day to cover half that distance. Guess I'll just take a chance and board the next flier that comes along. Even if I'm put off in half an hour, by sticking to the game and getting on every one that passes I'll reach Broadway in three days, whereas if I walk all the way I'll get there about Jan. 1. I'll try it.'

"Well," continued Lee, "he did, and he was more successful than he had anticipated. He trudged along to the nearest station, and when the next express came along he flagged it and got aboard. Taking a seat in the smoker, he awaited developments. It was fully an hour before the conductor came along and asked for his ticket. The actor gave him a hard luck story and begged to be permitted to ride on to Jersey City. He said that he had been engaged for 'Yankee Doodle Dandy' and that if he could only reach New York in time he'd soon be all right. Now, the conductor had once been a 'trouper' himself, and he felt sympathetic. 'All right, old man,' he said. 'I'll see you through. But come into the parlor car. There's a member of your company in there now.'

"'Who is it?' tremulously asked the actor. 'Louis Wesley,' was the response. Now, the poor devil didn't know Wesley and had never seen him, but he determined to take a chance, so in he went.

"When they reached the door, the conductor pointed out a tall, thin man seated about the middle of the car as Wesley. 'There he is,' he said. 'Go talk to him.' In fear and trembling the actor advanced. Stepping boldly up, he slapped the stranger on the back and said: 'Hello, Wesley, old man! How are you?' To his intense surprise, the other jumped up and wrung his hand in the most friendly manner. Then he invited him to sit down. The two chatted away on general topics until they reached Jersey City. Then, after they had quitted the train, the actor turned to the stranger and said:

"'Wesley, that was d——d good of you to stand by me. I'll'—

"'Oh, that's all right,' replied the other. 'Don't mention it. I'm not Wesley anyhow. I've got his name on my pass.'"

One of the jovial good fellows in the world is Willie Collier of "The Man From Mexico." He is good looking and has but one physical defect—he is color blind. Sometimes this leads into serious trouble for the comedian, but more often the results are simply funny. A case in point occurred last season. The theater had been occupied by a local patriotic association the day before, and he found their stuff littering up the dressing rooms.

He managed to keep their costumes from getting mixed up with his until the second act of the play, "The Man From Mexico," when Mr. Collier comes in dressed as a convict. The lines before his entrance lead up to it, and his appearance generally brings a laugh. The prison scene came last, and some one got off a sentence about "Here he comes in his somber dress," and then he came. The audience laughed, too, but not in the right way, and the other players, after getting over the surprise, had to exercise great care to keep from going into convulsions, for Collier, in his colored blindness, had mistaken a cast off costume made of the striped portion of an American flag for a convict suit and looked like a caricature of Uncle Sam more than anything else in the world.

The secret is out as to the reason for the expensiveness of opera tickets. It is because amateur farming is so expensive, as every one who has ever tried to raise hens without previous training can testify. Miss Wintherup has now been interviewing the De Reszkes at their Polish castle farm, for the "Celebrities at Home" series. She found them busy arranging to send a can of fresh milk in place of one that had soured to the Countess Poniatowski.

"And you don't feel, Mr. De Reszke," asked Miss Wintherup, "that all this interferes with your work?"

"It is my work," replied the great tenor.

"Then why," she queried, "do you not take it up exclusively? Singing in grand opera must be very exhausting."

"It is," sighed Jean. "It is indeed. Siegfried is harder than haying, and I would rather shear 600 sheep than sing Tristan; but, alas, Edouard and I cannot afford to give it up, for if we did what would become of our farm? The estimated expense of producing one can of peas on this estate, Miss Wintherup, is $200, but we have to let it go at 50 cents. Asparagus costs us $14.80 a spear. A lamb chop from the De Reszke lambery sells for 60 cents in a Paris restaurant, but it costs us $97 a pound to raise it. So you see why it is that my brother and I still appear periodically in public, and also why it is that our services are very expensive."

The brothers offered their interviewer a souvenir gift when she departed, "either a radish or an Alderney cow. They cost us about the same." She said:

"Thank you. I do not eat radishes, and I have no place to keep a cow, but if you will sing the 'Lohengrin' farewell for me it will rest with me forever."

The brothers laughed.

"You ask too much!" they cried. "That would be like giving you $10,000."

Crack Cyclists Going Abroad.

Owen S. Kimble, the two mile national champion, and H. B. Freeman of Portland, Or., intend going to France this winter for a season on Parisian tracks. Both riders like a slow race, with a long, tearing sprint, and since that is the French style of competitive work they consider that they will be able to make the trip a profitable one.

THE STAGE IN OCTOBER.

The march of the "Matrimonial Guards" is the latest Sousa contribution to martial music. It is embodied in his new opera, "The Charlatan."

There is a cheap theater in London where teeth are extracted free of charge between the acts. There are high priced ones in America that set teeth on edge during the performances.

Charles Coghlan's new play is completed, and he is very enthusiastic over it. There are 32 speaking parts in it. The new piece will be produced in January.

In his new play, "The Carpethagger," Tim Murphy carries a whole menagerie among his props. There are a bulldog, a parrot, an alligator and a cub bear, all of which play subordinate parts.

Miss Fox will go starring again this season in a new operatic comedy. She will have no men in her chorus, a novelty that is sure to bring much advertising to Miss Fox's name and enterprise.

"Hit Harder Than Hades" is the title of a new play recently submitted to Davis and Keough. "Tom, that's literally a 'striking' title," remarked Keogh. "Yes," replied Davis, "but if we produced it I'm afraid we'd have to add 'Hoisted Higher Than Heaven' as a subtitle to express the result to us."

The wig made by an Englishman for Sarah Bernhardt to wear as the Duke of Reichstadt in "The Eagle" brought about a reconciliation between her and her author. She had decided not to act in his play, but was so delighted with her appearance in the wig that she changed her mind.

Martha Morton's new comedy, which Sol Smith Russell will produce this season, has been christened "Uncle Dick."

Lieutenant Dan Godfrey and his famous British Guards band will open the American tour Oct. 23 at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in a series of Sunday evening concerts. The name of Dan Godfrey is almost a household word wherever the English tongue is spoken, and his experience of 40 years as bandmaster in the British army, in which he holds the rank of lieutenant, will serve to make his coming tour a matter of interest.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$6.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month.

SEEN BETTER DAYS

There are at least two local papers, with less than one-fifth the circulation of THE SUN. They may have seen better days, but the only remnant of their former glory is the high price they charge for advertising.

If the price they ask is a fair one, THE SUN would be justified in asking five times as much, but we do not ask even twice as much. Don't you see why advertising in THE SUN is the cheapest in Lowell?

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in the city. It is in every respect

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

REAL INTERESTS OF LABOR.

The Central Labor union of Lawrence, according to the Sun of that city, has passed the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Lawrence Central Labor union that we call upon prospective candidates for congress to make public declaration of their views upon government ownership of the telegraph; and we declare our purpose to antagonize, by every means, all candidates opposed to the institution of a postal telegraph system."

We are astonished to find any organization of laboring men manifest such an interest in a question that affects them in such a comparatively small degree. One might suppose that a body of united toilers would test the views of congressional aspirants on more vital points, on questions that more directly affect the interests of labor. Why bother with the ownership of the telegraph while judicial tyrants wield the injuncton to deprive the toilers of their rights in a battle for justice; while the army of the United States, under one pretext or another, is used to suppress strikes and enforce the contention of the monopolists; while the working people are burdened with a war tax long after the war has been ended; while the party in control of our national government has swung over from bimetallism to monometallism, which is calculated more and more to oppress the masses?

Any one of these questions are immeasurably of greater importance to the laboring classes than the formation of a telegraph system under government ownership throughout the country. These are questions upon which it would be for the interests of labor to have a full and clear expression from candidates for congress. They are vital questions upon the settlement of which not only the interests of labor, but the interests of the entire nation are largely involved. Find how Mr. Knox stands upon such matters and as for Mr. Flynn, it is needless to ask where he stands on any question affecting the laboring people. He is with the people heart and soul and if the forces of labor are not with him on election day, it will be because they are not exerted in labor's cause.

MAYOR BENNETT'S EXIT.

The republican city committee, it is said, will very likely make a change this year in the method of nominating its candidate for mayor. Last year the plan adopted was such that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes at the caucuses throughout the city should be the nominee of the convention; but this year, it is proposed to have representative delegates sent from each ward to a mayoralty convention, the delegates to be instructed to vote for the candidate preferred at the caucuses. The nominee in that case would be the aspirant who receives the highest number of votes in the convention. Under this proposed plan, which by the way, had been in vogue for years prior to the last caucuses, it is said that Hon. J. W. Bennett will be unable to get more than one-fourth of the delegates, and he will in consequence, be laid on the shelf. John C. Wilson, who carried most of the wards last year, can do fully as well, if not better, this year. There is no doubt therefore, of his nomination at the republican convention for the office of mayor. It looks now as if Colonel Jim had better begin to pick up his traps at city hall. Whether a republican or a democratic mayor goes in next year, Mayor "Jim" must go out.

MR. KNOX'S DECEPTION EXPOSED.

It is now in order for Congressman Knox to answer the charges modestly but none the less forcibly made by the Hon. Joseph J. Flynn in his speech of acceptance at the democratic convention. He quoted Mr. Knox from the Congressional Record, showing that that gentleman got up in congress to declare that the cut of 10 per cent. in wages was scarcely worth considering was very small and could not cause starvation, as alleged. Mr. Knox used the following words:

"Talk about starvation wages! What do you mean by starvation wages in New England? The reduction has only been ten per cent. If a man or woman is making $9.00 a week in the mills of New England and there is a reduction to ten per cent., that means a reduction of 90 cents per week less wages.

"If a person is living on $9.00 per week, is he going to starve on $8.10?"

"This reduction when taken in the aggregate is small. It is ten per cent. upon the amount of wages which the operative is receiving."

One would imagine from this that the average wages earned in the New England mills was $9, the amount taken by Mr. Knox, but Mr. Flynn in his speech pointed out on the authority of no less a statistician than Mr. Wadlin, that the average wages paid in the mills including the high salaried officials is but $6.13 per week. If the wages of the higher officials were omitted, the average would be much less, probably $6 or less. When a man has to support himself and family on this pittance, the starvation point is never far removed, and a reduction of 10 per cent. brings it still nearer, Mr. Knox to the contrary notwithstanding.

Instead of the prosperity promised by the republican party, came the reduction in wages and the shut down of many of the mills. Mr. McKinley's promise about bringing prosperity by opening the mills is yet to be fulfilled. Under these circumstances, it might be expected that Mr. Knox would be somewhat candid in his utterances; but he is still ready to deceive the people, if we are to judge from his utterances at the republican convention in Music Hall, when he said: "We must look for prosperity beyond our own narrow confines. There is prosperity everywhere outside the textile industry."

We are to believe that outside the Fifth district prosperity is universal, outside the textile industry prosperity reigns even in the Fifth district; but how about the machine shops and the other industries that are languishing as well as the textile industry?

It is useless to follow Mr. Knox in his argument. The above statement can be placed in the same category with his prediction that prosperity would return with McKinley's election. Both can be labelled republican bluff and buncombe. The voters of this district should note these things and see that they shall not be imposed upon by such deception in the future.

KENTUCKY NEGRO AT PONCE

His Laughable Attempt at Helping Two Soldiers Get Change.

The negroes in Ponce do not seem at all like our old fashioned coons at home, and when I ran across a regular old country moke from Kentucky the other day in Ponce I almost felt like hugging him. He is over here as a teamster in the army and puts on more airs in a battered old uniform than a major general on parade. Dan Sauer and myself went into a cigar store to get a $10 bill changed into Porto Rican money and in our limited Spanish tried to make the old shopkeeper understand that we wanted $2 for $1. He evidently wanted to make something in the deal and could not or would not understand us. At this point our old Kentucky coon sauntered into the store, and, seeing our difficulty, said:

"Say, boss, you jist tell me what you wants, en I'll tell him. I knows, fer I buys me seegayrs yero, en I kin talk to him."

We explained what the trouble was, and old colored Kaintuck walked up to the counter, looked the proprietor square in the eye, laid the forefinger of his right hand on the palm of his left, and, strongly emphasizing every word, said:

"Say, dis yero gemman wants to git dat bill changed, en he wants two Porto Rick dollars fer er Merican dollar."

The shopkeeper looked blankly at the negro and said "no comprehende."

Dan Sauer nearly died with a laughing fit, and the negro, after scratching his head, said:

"Well, dad blame! I jist bought er dime's wuff er seegayrs from dat man, en he understood me den. I doan' know what de matter wid him."

It was so much like home that we gave our colored friend a handful of cigars and walked out.—Tom Middleton in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

WAS A GROSS MISTAKE.

Statesmen In Congress of 1873 Admit Their Error.

WHY SILVER WAS ABANDONED.

Was at a Premium of Three Per Cent Above Gold—Confusion of Thought on the Money Question Still Evident.

Many of the leading statesmen in congress afterward frankly acknowledged that they did not know what they were doing on the coinage question in 1873-4, yet it is foolish to deny that they were distinctly told what was being done. If they listened to what was spoken in congress, or, if they read what was officially printed for their information, they did not understand the situation. At this day we should all be more lenient to them, when we reflect on the confusion of thought among so many otherwise exceedingly well informed people on this momentous question. The seeming inability of thousands of honorable and intelligent men to comprehend the existing situation is evident, but all have not yet stood up, as so many of our congressmen did in 1877-8, and said they do not understand the situation. For this we must wait for further enlightenment and utter an earnest plea.

There may have been base conspirators in congress in 1873-4, but if there were they remain unconvinced. We are sure of one fact, which is that many of our most enlightened statesmen of those days stumbled around in financial darkness so thick that it could be felt. Many of them have made their confessions openly, standing in their places in congress, and we most charitably excuse their confessed ignorance, while, if they were traitors to their country, the case would be different.

Such grand leaders as Blaine, Allison, Conkling, Howe, Beck, Voorhees, Garfield, Kelley and many others are among these self confessed mischief makers. It was their misfortune not to see what many of us see now, but unfortunately all do not. It was no disgrace to their justly honored memories to know that these statesmen acknowledged having made a gross mistake, which they attempted to correct in 1878. While their attention was concentrated on the fact that "the exchangeable value" of our silver dollar was more than 3 per cent greater than the gold dollar, they seemed to forget that "the debt paying value" of the two dollars were firmly maintained absolutely on an equality by statute law.

The only reason ever given to congress to abandon our silver dollar in 1873 was that it had a premium of more than 3 per cent above our gold, or, in other words, that its exchangeable value as the then existing coinage ratio could not be kept at par with gold. This was the well known reason why so little silver comparatively then found its way to our mints. Gold was the cheaper money metal. Our statesmen utterly forgot the all powerful reserve force of silver as full legal tender money in regulating prices as long as it was a full legal tender and our mints were open to the free coinage. As agents of valuation gold and silver had stood side by side for centuries, giving great steadiness to prices, based on the joint stock of the two metals used as money. While it might, then, in 1873 have been an act of wise statesmanship to have reduced the weight of the silver dollar by about 3 per cent by adopting the French ratio congress could not have done this without vitiating to a certain extent every coin contract exceeding $5 then existing under our flag.

Whichever Wins, the Public Loses.

The sugar trust, alias Havemeyer, and the coffee trust, alias Arbuckle, have begun a duel to the death. Havemeyer is going to sell sugar and coffee at less than cost, and Arbuckle is going to undersell Havemeyer. When the duel is over, when Havemeyer or Arbuckle is financially dead, or, what is more probable, when a peace is patched up, who will repay to Havemeyer or to Arbuckle or—dreadful thought—to the allied octopi the millions spent in the fight?—New York World.

A Charge That Will Not Stick.

Mark Hanna says the surgeons and chaplains who tell stories of camp horrors are talking for political effect. Well, they are nearly all talking, and they all talk alike. Is it possible that all the surgeons and chaplains in the volunteer army are partisan Democrats? Why did the president go to the other party for men to fill these posts? Didn't he give Republican doctors and preachers any show at all?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

McKinley In a Tight Place.

The alternative before McKinley is unpleasant no doubt. If he drops Alger, it will be taken as a sign of weakness. That will hurt the party. On the other hand, if he keeps and defends Alger, he will identify himself with Alger and indorse all the mismanagement and maladministration in the war department. That, too, will hurt the party.—New York World.

Tired of an Old Humbug.

The grand old party racket has been worked to the point of exhaustion. It has served often to confirm the machine in power by diverting attention from the present to past history. It will not work this time. The people have caught on to the sham and can no longer be deceived by it.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Afraid to Speak.

Hon. Champ Clark is talking as if he meant something. Let him keep that up and he will be great. The country is suffering for men who mean something and are not too cowardly to say what they mean.

ANE SQUALLY WEATHER

Means colds and disagreeable physical conditions to many.

If you're fortified with a bottle of Heublein's Cocktails you're proof against their inroads. Pure as the dew of morning "that tired feeling" disappears before them like dew before the morning's sun. Blended uniformly and in proportions just right to bring out the proper flavor of each ingredient, no expert can equal their "tastiness" in a "made to order portion."

Our prices talk persuasively just now on the edge of need time. $1.25 per quart bottle.

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Our New Hoop Bracelets, Puff Combs, Long watch Chains, Stone Rings are Perfect Beauties.

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Three Nights Commencing Thursday, October 6, Matinee Wednesday,

Special engagement of the picturesque comedy drama,

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A play full of life and jolity, in which music and fun reigns supreme.

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Garry's daring leap for life.
The beautiful abbey scene.
The realistic prison scene.
The flight of the assassin.
The wrong righted.
The retribution at last.

Seats on sale at box office.

October 10, 11 and 12, Matinee Saturday,

Henry Chanfrau,

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"KIT," t'e Arkansas Traveller.

SEE
20 Buck and Wing Dancers—20.
The Mississippi Levee Scene.
The Steamboat Explosion.

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10 Cts. 10 Cts.

These are the Palm Readers selected by Mr. O. H. P. Belmont for his Gray Craig Lawn Party Aug. 5, 1896. They read the palms of the 400. Are they good enough for you?

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Free Medical Examinations

SATURDAY.

DR. MARY NEWCOMBE

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Medicines, natures remedies, which are compounded from roots, barks, laps and gums.

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W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. L. Williams, Mgr.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Corrected to Oct. 8, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 6.45, 6.25, ?0.12, *7.15, *8.00, *9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.10, *5.00, 4.25, ?6.11 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.

Trains leave Middlesex Street Station Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.49, 6.24, ?6.45, w6.50, 7.01, *7.00, *7.23, 7.33, *7.19, w*8.16, *8.57, ?9.19, w9.25, *9.50, w10.50 11.03, *11.42 a m; w12.05, 12.16, w12.45, 1.43, w2.30, w*3.00, 3.10, *3.17, w4.05, 1.28, w5.10, 5.22, ?5.47, w?5.15, *6.22, 7.00, *7.49, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.20, 7.28, w8.15, 8.48, 9.10, a m, w12.05, w4.05, 4.25, w5.30, 6.58, w7.25 p m.

For Lawrence, 6.28, w6.50 z7.33, w8.30, w9.25, 10.05, w10.50 a m; w12.03, w2.30, w3.10, w4.05, 4.18, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w?11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.30, w7.25 p m.

For Salem, Mass, w6.28, 7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.28, w3.10, 5.51 p m.

For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, z7.33, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, ?11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p m.

For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.28 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, z7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.

For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, z7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.

For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 6.30 p m.

For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 5.10 p m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Eastport and St John, (via steamer from Portland) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.

For Castine, Dear Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.

For Woburn, 6.28, 7.04, 7.31, *7.19, 11.03 a m; 1.43 4.93 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.48 a m; 4.05, 5.58 p m.

For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Hillsboro, 2 p m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, 1.00, *1.40, 3.41, *5.40, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.09 a m (to Nashua only), 8.08 a m; 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *1.40, (to Franklin only) 5.41, ?*8.10 p m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.12 a m; 1.40 p m.

For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, ?*8.40 p m.

For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.12, ?*8.10 p m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; ?*8.40 p m.

QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—*1.40, ?*8.40 p m.

References: *Express; ?Daily. w Via Western Division. ?Wednesdays and Saturdays only. ¶ Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.

D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.

EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after July 1st, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:

For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.16, 11.35 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.

The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line and at Newport, R. I. with Fall River line for New York city; the south and west.

SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.13 a. m. Return at 5.33 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.

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A. C. KENDALL, G. P. A.
I. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D.
GEO. W. MILLER, L. Agt.
Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.

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Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.

Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

REMOVAL.

MARK M. PEASE, teacher of Violin, also leader of Pease's Orchestra, formerly at 201 Middlesex street, has removed to No.

90 Appleton St.

Where he will receive pupils.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL

Day Classes Commence Oct. 3.
Evening " " " 17.

New machinery. Catalogue free. Apply early, especially for Art Classes.

WILLIAM W. CROSBY, Prin.

SCHOEFFLER'S

DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.

25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

BAY STATE

Dye House

Poverty is no crime, but to be a penny wise and a pound foolish is what most of the people are and if they were not they would not throw their old clothes away when they are not half worn out, and this applies to the ladies as well as gents.

Now what we wish to say is that we know just where you can save dimes and often dollars by bringing your old winter clothing to the

BAY STATE DYE WORKS,
54 Prescott Street.

and when we get done with them they will look almost as good as new. Just give them a trial order and you will feel like thanking us for our advice.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.

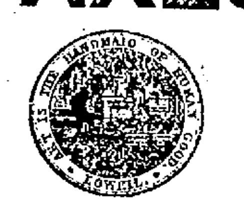
(CORPORATION.)

85 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight. (Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)

MONEY TO LOAN

At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

TAXES



Collector's Notice.

The assessors have committed to the Collector of Taxes, the

TAX LIST FOR 1898,

With instructions to collect in the manner prescribed by the Statutes of the Commonwealth and the Ordinances of the City of Lowell the sums assessed by them to the persons named therein and he is now ready to receive payment of said taxes at his office in City Hall.

When a Poll Tax only is assessed, the Tax is due, and if not paid forthwith, the Collector will proceed to collect the Tax as directed by the General Statutes.

WARRANTS will be promptly issued for the collection of Poll Taxes.

SUMMONS, bearing costs will be issued against delinquent Poll and Personal Tax Payers on or about November 1st.

INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be charged upon all Taxes which remain unpaid October 20, 1898, until the same shall be paid; and such interest shall be added to and considered a part of said Taxes. Poll Taxes are assessed upon every male inhabitant above the age of 20 years. On undivided real estate each heir is liable for the whole tax. An error in the name of the person taxed does not defeat the collection of the tax. Each partner is liable for the whole tax assessed under the partnership name.

The assessors are now distributing Tax Bills. If any ratable inhabitant by removing his residence since the first day of May or from any cause, should not receive his Tax Bill, he must consider the tax demanded by this notice and a new bill will be made out on application at the office of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes if a tax has been assessed.

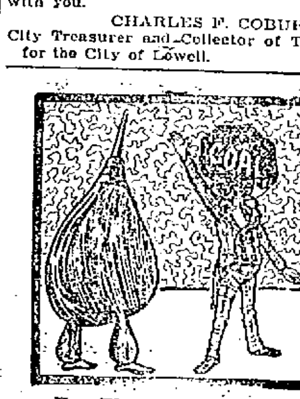
All who preserve their Tax Bills and bring them when they come to pay will save the time of making a new bill and facilitate the business of the office.

THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1898 IS $18.00 ON $1000.

Office Hours: From 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. For the convenience of the Tax Paying public the office of the Collector will be open in the evening as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from October 3 to October 15, inclusive, 7 to 8 o'clock P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from October 17 to 20, inclusive, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

Look for your Tax Bill at your place of residence May 1st, 1898, and bring it with you.

CHARLES F. COBURN.
City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.



You Won't Need Bellows

To induce your coal to burn if you buy it of us. Our coal burns when you ask it to—and it all burns, too. It will save heat, time, temper and money for you. This is a good time to lay in your next season's stock.

D. W. HORNE & SON,
15 Central Street.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
NOEL TRAVERSY.
J. H. McCAFFREY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

FRANK BARNARD.
JNO. H. BURKE.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
H. P. DUGGAN & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
WM. H. MERRITT & CO.
P. H. BROSNAHAN & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
SMITH & DUNN.
P. H. CALLAHAN & CO.
EDWARD F. FAULKNER & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA & CO.
GARVEY & MEADE.
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JAMES CALNIN.
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FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED)

FLOWER STANDS
All Kinds.

APPLE PARERS
Corers and Slicers.

MEAT CUTTERS
All Kinds.

FRUIT PRESSES
For Small Fruits.

FRUIT PICKER
With Long Handle.

FIBRE PAILS and TUBS

BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $26 Suits for $20; his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK:

"GLORIA"

ASK FOR GLORIA.

Gives the vigor and pleasure of youth. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.

S. BARTLETT, Agt., 160 and 162 Middlesex St.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWELL G. MACK, President. JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tuck, James Francis.

Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is

$1.00 One Thousand Feet.

First class Cooking Stoves set up and rental at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 5,625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.

Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
Corner Willie and Broadway.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street.
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
43 John street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street.
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

LOWELL RENDERING COMPANY
Wholesale Dealers in
Tallow, Bones, Grease, Neatsfoot Oil,
SOAP AND SOAP POWDER.
Hides, Calfskins and Pelts.
Dead Animals Removed Promptly Upon Notification.
532-4—Telephone—322-3.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing, flat copy and Models. Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
41 HILDRETH BUILDING.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

Spain's Great Army of 100,000 Men Who Must Leave the Pearl of the Antilles Without Firing a Shot.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The Spanish peace commissioners who are arranging for the transfer of Cuba to the United States and who are now holding their sessions at Havana have been given orders by the representatives of this country to have the troops now occupying the fortified cities there evacuate at once. The mandate was issued by the American commissioners to comply with one of the articles in the protocol, which was signed a short time ago and in which it was stated that the evacuation of the island by Spanish troops should be begun immediately. The Spaniards seem to have paid no attention to this clause, and it is a well known fact that Premier Sagasta had instructed the Spanish representatives to delay the proceedings as long as possible, for no other reason, it is believed, than to annoy the American commissioners. Their game has, like most things done by the dons, proved a failure, and they have not only been requested to get their troops away, but a demand has been made to remove them immediately, so that the American soldiers who are to do duty there may be placed in charge of the fortifications. There has been no trouble with the Spanish troops in Porto Rico. They have been brought to the seacoast towns from the interior, and most of them are now on transports on their way to the home country. In Cuba it has been different, for, with the exception of the troops that surrendered at Santiago, none of the others has been sent home, and it might be said here that the troops were sent from Santiago at the expense of the United States government, while those that are still on the island will have to be sent home at the expense of Spain.

When the United States commissioners started for Havana, where they were to meet the Spanish representatives, they expected trouble by delays. They were, however, prepared to meet every move that might be made by the dons, and no surprise was occasioned when the order to remove the troops was handed to General Gonzalez Parrado, president of the Spanish commission of capitulation. It is not to be wondered at that the troops, and especially those in Havana, are reluctant to leave, as the majority of them have endured all manner of hardships and, with the exception of a few skirmishes outside the city with the insurgent forces, have not fired a shot during the war. There are now more than 120,000 soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, in Havana. Their position is almost impregnable. It would be well nigh impossible for an enemy to conquer the place by force of arms, and there is no fleet of warships in any of the navies of the world that could cause the city to surrender by bombardment. Havana is one of the best fortified cities in the world, and it is not to be wondered at that the Spanish delay in evacuating it. It is indeed a very bitter pill for them to swallow. Day after day the men have watched the fleet of American warships from Morro Castle without getting a telling shot at them. They have seen nothing of the land forces, and, while it has been said they were willing and anxious to fight, they will be obliged to leave the country without having had even so much as a skirmish with our troops.

We had less than 20,000 troops at Santiago when that stronghold fell. In fact, there was never more than that number of American soldiers on the island at any time. Very nearly 25,000 Spanish troops were surrendered when Santiago capitulated, and now more than four times that number will be compelled to move out of the island defeated. It will be necessary to have these troops evacuate the island before the American soldiers can take charge, and as they will begin to leave the United States very shortly for that section of Uncle Sam's new territory the Spaniards will have to do considerable hustling, as there is a good deal of work ahead of them. Never in the history of the world has such a thing taken place as the removal of so large a body of men from one place. While there are more than 100,000 men now serving the arms of Spain, not all of them will be transferred to the home country. Some of them are volunteers and, with few exceptions, reside in Cuba. The volunteer corps will be disbanded, and they will be mustered out of the service, as were some of the national guard regiments of our own country which served during the war. In all there will probably be about 100,000 troops to be transported to Spain, and it will take considerable time and money to accomplish it.

According to the terms of the protocol, they will have to be shipped back to the home country in Spanish vessels, and it is believed it will be difficult to find enough vessels flying the Spanish colors that will be suitable for the work required of them. To gain some idea of the cost of transportation and the number of vessels required it is only necessary to recall the price paid by the United States government for the transportation of General Toral's troops to Spain. The sum paid per man was about $35, and, taking this as a fair rate for what it will cost Spain to get her soldiers home, she will spend in transportation alone $3,500,000. It would take nearly 50 ships of the big transatlantic type, such as the American line steamers St. Louis and St. Paul, to carry them all at one time. There are not enough transports in the United States and Spanish navies to accomplish the work at one time, and it would take more than a week to get the men on board the vessels. Then there are many of the troops that are sick either from fever or wounds received during engagements. Special care will have to be taken of them and larger quarters afforded. The City of Rome, which vessel was chartered by Admiral Cervera to carry his sailors back to Spain, is one of the largest transatlantic steamers and, according to reports, was considerably crowded when the 1,700 men went on board. But the order has been given, and the Spanish troops will have to evacuate their former strongholds in order to make room for the American troops. The work of getting them away will be watched with considerable interest by the nations, as it will be the only time in the history of the world that such a gigantic matter has been undertaken, and the work is to be done by a badly crippled power.

It took but about 20,000 men to conquer the Spaniards in Cuba, and now that the war has been brought to an end and the victorious country is getting ready to occupy her new possessions it will take, according to the reports of the war department, 40,000 men, or about twice as many troops as were necessary to bring the enemy to terms, to garrison the island. They will be sent to Cuba, and as fast as the Spaniards evacuate the cities and fortifications the United States troops will occupy them. Most of the troops that will be sent there for duty will be from the infantry branch of the service. There will be several regiments of infantry and cavalry and a few batteries of artillery. The latter will be placed in the fortifications along the coast, while the cavalry will be placed in the mountains and interior towns. The cavalry will be used more for the purpose of getting rid of the guerrillas who even in times of peace roam through the country committing deeds such as the desperadoes of the west did in the early days of the frontier. The infantry will be placed mostly in the large cities, where they will do garrison duty and police work until the government has settled its affairs and matters run smoothly.

As the people become accustomed to the new government the troops will be withdrawn until there will probably remain only about half the number that were originally sent to occupy the various town and cities.

While the evacuation of surrendered islands by the Spanish will be a very interesting feature of the closing of hostilities, there are several others which will add to the interest of the war. These, however, are of a personal nature and concern some of the men who will command the forces that are to be sent to the new possessions. Two of these men have served the country in many capacities and have won fame. These men are Major General Joseph Wheeler and Major General Fitz-Hugh Lee. No men who served in the war are better known or were more conspicuous than these two, and it may be truly said that General Wheeler was one of the most unique figures in the affair. He is, as everybody knows, a veteran of two wars. Now long past the age when men are supposed to take an active part in the battles of the nation, "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, the dashing cavalry commander of the south, was not only one of the first to be given a command when war was declared, but with him went his two sons and three daughters, and he was one of the first to get to the scene of action. One son is a lieutenant in the regular army, while Joseph Wheeler, Jr., a cadet at the Naval academy, went through the Santiago campaign with his father and was drowned near Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point. The three girls spent their time in nursing the sick and wounded, and many of the soldiers who were suffering from fever or the effects of being struck by Mauser bullets and pieces of flying shells have received comforts at their hands. General Wheeler will have command of the cavalry division of the troops that will occupy Cuba, and it is one of the most important of the commands, as the cavalry will have to subdue the brigands and guerrillas who are continually causing trouble to the people living in the interior of the island.

Like General Wheeler, General Lee is also a veteran of the civil and Hispano-American wars and one of the south's famous cavalry leaders. There is little that can be said concerning him that is not already known. As consul general in Havana he made a record for himself of which anybody might be justly proud, and, while he did not show his ability as a war leader in the affair which is being brought to a close, it was because no opportunity was offered him. He showed his worth to the government in the way he managed affairs in Havana just before war was declared, and after the battleship Maine was destroyed in that harbor by Spanish treachery he remained in Havana until the last moment. When he left, he told Captain General Blanco that he would return to relieve him of the responsibilities of the government of Cuba and resent the insults to Americans. He will take his command, the Seventh army corps, into Havana when the Spanish troops now stationed there evacuate the place. General Wheeler will stay with his troops until they have been settled in their new quarters, when, it is said, he will ask to be relieved, that he may return home and take his seat in the house of representatives.

The new army organization, which is necessary to supply troops for service in the new territory, is now being arranged and, so far as can be learned, will be as follows: Most of the volunteer regiments from the various states will be mustered out of the service as soon as the regulars have been increased in number. The standing army at present has but 25,000 men. Under the new arrangement there will be 100,000, and they are to be distributed in the following manner: Twenty thousand will remain for duty in the United States, 40,000 will be sent to Cuba, 30,000 to the Philippines and from 6,000 to 8,000 to Porto Rico. Some of the troops that have been mentioned for the Philippines will be stationed at Guam, in the Ladrone Islands. There will be no trouble or delay in getting the Spaniards out of Porto Rico. In fact, they have already started to leave, and as they evacuate the cities the American troops take charge of them.

Cuba is the only place where there is likely to be any delay, and, while part of this delay is caused purposely to exhaust the patience of and annoy the United States commissioners who have charge of the work, other reasons are given, among them being that Spain cannot get the necessary ships to transport the troops to the home country as quickly as she would like. According to the arrangements, the first of the Spanish troops now in Havana are to embark for home early this month. It is believed it will be some time later before they will be in readiness to leave, and army officials and military experts say that from the way the Spaniards have acted in regard to the matter the new year will be ushered in before the last of the dons' soldiers will have left the island. There are more than 16,000 of them in the hospitals suffering from fever, starvation and the effects of battle. It will take considerable time to remove these men, and there is little doubt that Uncle Sam will allow some of them to remain in the hospitals until their condition is such that they can be removed without fear of destroying their chances of recovery. The American troops will be ready to enter the cities and fortifications early in November.

It is thought, however, that they will not be sent into the island in large bodies until a month later, when the conditions of the climate are such that there will be little risk from fever and the other diseases. Then it has been suggested that the troops be not allowed to occupy the buildings used by the Spaniards, as it is thought that disease germs lurk in them. While nothing has as yet been done in regard to housing the troops that will go to Cuba, it is expected that the government will provide portable wooden barracks until arrangements have been completed and the quarters now used by the Spanish soldiers can be made tenable.

When the time does come for the Spanish to haul down their colors and evacuate the possessions they have held for so many centuries, enough American troops will be sent not only to maintain order, but to awaken from dreams of conquest any meddling power of Europe that may desire to profit by the victory of the United States over Spain.

FREDERICK A. VERDU.

THE SPANIARDS ARE EVACUATING CUBA.

Reversed His Decision.

When George R. Peck first became an attorney for the Santa Fe railroad, he went to a small town in western Kansas to argue a case that had been brought against the road for damages for several head of cattle that had been killed. The case was tried before a judge who was decidedly German. The witnesses were examined and the case gone through with, and the attorney for the prosecution arose and made a strong plea for conviction. He waxed eloquent, and the judge paid close attention.

"Are you troo?" asked the judge when the lawyer stopped.

"Yes, your honor."

"You vins de case," said the judge.

"But I want a chance to argue my side of the case," said Peck.

"No; he vins," stoutly asserted the judge. But Peck commenced to talk, and gradually his talk led up to the case, and before the judge knew it Peck was arguing the defense. The judge listened closely, and when Peck had finished he said:

"You vins de case."

"But you have already decided in my favor," said the other lawyer.

"Dat's all right. I reverse my first decision. Dis man vins." And the judge stuck to his last decision, and Peck won his railroad case.

How to Be Photographed.

A photographer advised a young man sitting for his picture, who consulted him as to the suitable dress, not to wear a striped or spotted tie, one of plain dark color being preferable. A decided pattern becomes very monotonous in a picture. A collar that was of a becoming style was also recommended and a coat that fitted well, without so much regard to its newness. A further caution was to go to the studio at a moment of the day when one felt the best physically.

"A young man came in here the other day," said the same photographer, "and sat for his picture. Three or four proofs afterward submitted to him he rejected because, as he explained, they looked to him just as he felt at the time of sitting—awfully hungry. It seems he had come to the studio about 2 in the afternoon without having eaten anything since a light and early breakfast, and his condition betrayed itself in his expression. I told him to try again after a satisfying meal, and it is a fact that the second picture scarcely looked like the same person."

Arabs Value Water.

No one can travel among the Arabs without being struck by the importance attached to the water supply. Where a rich Englishman would bequeath money to founding a hospital or decorating a church an Arab can think of no other channel for his charity than the construction of a fountain, which will assure him the blessings of all future generations. The Arabs have a curious characteristic in common with horses and other animals. They prefer stagnant water, however bad in smell and appearance, to the most limpid running water, which, they assert, generally contains disagreeable medicinal properties.

When the Czar Travels.

Every time Emperor Nicholas of Russia takes a trip through any part of his vast empire extraordinary measures are taken by the authorities to guard him. These conditions have become intolerable to the emperor, who has recently been journeying a good deal, for the preparations invariably designed to protect him have convinced him that his people are dissatisfied and that he cannot rely on their loyalty or affection.

The emperor of Russia is regarded as being safer when traveling abroad, even in Germany, than at home in Russia, for, whereas in Germany a pilot engine running in advance of his special train is considered an adequate precaution, in Russia the entire line over which he travels, no matter whether it be the whole breadth of Russia from St. Petersburg on the Baltic to Lividia on the Black sea, is lined on either side with sentinels stationed within 100 yards of one another, who stand with their backs toward the imperial train as it rushes past, with their rifles loaded and with orders to fire without challenge or warning at any human being who approaches within 600 yards of the track.

Almost on every trip of this kind that the czar takes somebody is killed by the sentinels, generally some drunken man or some aged peasant, deafened and rendered impeccile by age, who has approached too near the track.

The officers stand with their faces turned toward the imperial train, with their left hands brought to the salute and their right hands on their revolvers, ready to shoot down without a moment's hesitation any sentinel who dares disobey orders by turning round toward the train, for it is taken for granted that if a sentinel does turn his head toward the train it is with the object of making some attempt upon the emperor's life by discharging his rifle or hurling an infernal machine at the train.

Nor is this all. All houses and cottages within a certain distance of the track have to be temporarily vacated by their owners, who are obliged to camp out until the dark blue and heavily gilded imperial train has passed. In the neighboring villages the children are locked up indoors, and everybody keeps out of sight. The stations are all emptied, save of officials. Passenger and goods traffic is suspended altogether. The imperial train passes through the bigger stations without stopping and only halts at small roadside stations, the names of which are kept secret, for fuel and water.

It is thus that the czar and his consort travel in uncanny silence through their vast empire inhabited by a people whose loyalty and devotion to the reigning family are claimed to constitute the principal foundation of the throne.

Small wonder that so sensitive and humane a couple as Nicholas and his czarina should feel that the present condition of affairs is intolerable and that a radical change of the domestic and foreign policies of the empire is necessary. That, there is every reason to believe, is the true origin of the astounding project of an international conference with a view to general disarmament which has recently been submitted to the foreign powers by the czar.

A Weird Adventure.

Here's a striking instance of the weird sights seen by M. de Rougemont, a traveler, in the wildest portions of Australia. One day he and his native wife were on the march when she suddenly motioned to him to climb a tree without a moment's delay. Both he and she quickly scrambled into trees.

"Presently," says De Rougemont, "I saw a sight the memory of which will live with me to the day of my death. In the distance the ground appeared to be covered with a vast black mantle, extending for miles. This mantle was made up of countless millions of rats, who were on their way from the lowlands to the mountains, knowing by instinct that the great floods were at hand. It took several hours for this ghastly sea of vermin to pass the foot of the tree in which we were concealed. Any living thing engulfed by that fearful wave had no chance of escape. When the rats had passed, the clean picked bones of numerous huge kangaroos lay about the plain, and I verily believe that if an elephant had been caught in that sea he would have perished miserably."

He Got the Mustard.

It was in the army. The boys had a meal of beef that had been corned by a bath in a salt horse barrel. It was quite a treat. They all thought so until one of the party remarked, "A little mustard wouldn't go bad."

"That reminds me," said another. "You just wait a few minutes."

A quarter of an hour later he returned, and, producing a screw of paper, he said: "Oh, yes! Here's that mustard."

"Where did you get it?" said the others in chorus.

"Up at the surgeon's. The sick call, you remember, sounded as we were talking about the mustard. It occurred to me that a little mustard for my lame back would be just the thing."

"But you haven't got any lame back."

"But I have got the mustard."

A Klondike Editor's Troubles.

The Klondike Nugget, one of the two papers published at Dawson, laments over the trouble of finding its town subscribers, who pay $24 a year for the privilege of getting a semiweekly edition. A paragraph in a recent issue explains the difficulty by saying that it is very hard to find some of the houses according to addresses left at the office. Among those mentioned were "the cabin with the screen door," "the slab house facing the river," "the big tent with two stovepipes" and "the cabin three doors south of where all the dogs are."

MEN AND EVENTS.

The recently completed school census of Chicago shows that in one block in the Sixteenth ward there are but seven American born residents out of a total of 2,727, the majority being Poles. In another block there are 2,553 Poles out of a total population of 2,584, the other man being a Chinaman. The total population of the city is estimated at 1,851,538, which figures would indicate a growth of over 70 per cent since 1890.

Wall street has no monopoly of shrewd speculative talent if this story from Maryville, Mo., be truthfully told. A stranger went into a livery stable there to hire a horse for 18 days. All the horses were in use, and the proprietor told the applicant to wait a few minutes while he should go and buy one. He disappeared from the stable, but returned a few minutes later with a horse which he had purchased on the street for $7 and supplied his patron with just what he wanted, receiving $15 in advance for the use of the animal for the stipulated time, and both were happy.

Chicago has a new nontreating club, the organizers and promoters of which are some of the general and traveling passenger agents of western railroads. Five thousand membership buttons and cards were issued the first day, and 10,000 more have been ordered.

In the last six months the street cars of Chicago have killed and injured about one-third as many persons as have been killed and wounded in the Cuban campaign.

King Humbert has decided to remove his court from the Quirinal to Turin, and an immense amount of money is being spent in improving and enlarging the royal palace at the latter place. The work already in progress will cost $4,000,000, and other changes are contemplated.

A tree of historic interest was recently cut down at Augusta, Me. It was a fine maple on the lawn of the Blaine residence on State street, beneath which James G. Blaine stood when formally notified by a committee of his nomination for the presidency in 1884.

The number of asteroids known to astronomers is 423. Some of them have not been observed since their discovery and are practically lost.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN

Bab Reflects On the Serious Phases of Life.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Just now the world is full and reeking over with tragedy. Here a great empress is killed; in another place an unknown boy falls by the colors that he was so proud to protect; then way off in some lonely corner a bitter, cynical man bids goodby to the world, for he has found nothing sweet in it, while among a party of gay companions a handsome woman surprises them all by the shot of a pistol because there have been too much life, too much love and too much so called happiness in her career.

Did you ever sit down and think out the terrible life of the Hapsburgs? What a doomed family they seem! From the days of Marie Antoinette, who walked so proudly to the guillotine, there seems to have been nothing but unhappiness and sorrow. The fair haired Marie Antoinette saw her son and heir beaten, starved and ill treated by a rough jailer till the tears no longer flowed down her face. She could no longer weep, and when tears are taken from a woman surely her last refuge is gone.

The dark haired Elizabeth, she also of the house of the Hapsburgs, saw a very young son kill himself simply because the morbid line of heredity was stronger than he could bear. And yet he was only 13 years old! Justly he feared the future. Then a girl of 12 was murdered, a pretty, dainty rosebud to whom even life was envied. Afterward there was that most awful death, the death of the son and heir, the death of the gay and joyous Rudolph, who, seeming, like his brother, to look into the future, murdered the woman he loved and then killed himself. This was at the supper table, the gay, festive board where each was drinking the health of the other and from which some one had to carry the news to that lonely mother. She had grown lonely by this time. Gradually her children had been taken from her by the dagger or the pistol, and she wandered over the face of the earth, finding no place to rest. Always the word "murder" seemed to hang, like the sword of Damocles, over her head.

Last year the greedy flames found her beautiful sister, the Duchesse d'Alencon, one who was eager to help the poor, and beautiful in her desire to offer bread to those who lacked it. She was caught by the whirling, pitiless wind of fire that in taking away her sweet breath was even brutal enough in death to render her body unbeautiful.

So they all went, and Mme. la Duchesse, as the empress preferred to be called, since she could hide herself under that name, sought refuge in England and Ireland. She was followed here, there and everywhere by the friends who loved her best and who spoke words of consolation, as well as by those dumb friends that, when she was told that she must no longer ride, since some bitter dastard might take her life from her, would come to her and eat lumps of sugar from the dainty hand that never hurt, but always did good. One who saw it said that there was never a more beautiful picture than that of the empress of Austria, surrounded by her favorite pets, each gently pushing the other in its eagerness to get nearest to her or to gain from her the bits of sugar that were held out and she, like a child, expecting the loving looks as thanks in return.

And now she has gone away. The great cathedral bells toll the masses for the dead, and those to whom she has been a friend raise their hats and honor her by that great silence only given to the dead. Here she lies, magnificent in death, and yet in death she and you and I are all equal. To her, to you and to me there can only be said "Au revoir" because of that certainty that we will meet again.

Think of the going home! Think of the empress, and then think of the soldier boy! There is no great difference.

Do you remember going home after a pleasant party? The day over, you reach the time to say a laughing "Goodby."

Do you remember the time when a pleasant group, after studying the magnificent colors used by the great Master to achieve the wonders of the world, uttered the somewhat awed "Goodby?"

And yet there come into everyday life situations that are quite as wonderful, and they all lead to the going home. Just today there is a young and pretty girl in one of the rough, everyday cars that fly over the great mountains carrying home hundreds of soldier boys, some dead, some wounded and some so happy because they are going home. There is an accident. The whole train is delayed for four hours. A young boy goes through the car begging, not for money, not for whisky, but for quinine, the health giving bark that will bring strength, as he explains, "to that other fellow that I am taking home to his mother." When there is an opportunity, my pretty girl takes her quinine to the dusty, wounded soldier boy and finds him gasping, sighing, worn out and almost dead. The quinine is quickly given, and then, with the daintiness of a gentlewoman, a fine handkerchief is dipped in a cup of water, and the soldier's face is freshened up, while his hair is made to look a little more like that of a human being. There they stand, the pretty maiden and the boy, for he is only that, who a few months ago started out to fight for his country. Like you and like me, he had an opinion, and he announced it:

"You see, miss, until I really and truly got to know all about it I didn't dream as how this here war was what a war really and rightly is. But, my God, the first man I killed—why, I felt as if God and his angels and the devil and all his imps was saying: 'Tim, what right have you to take an eternal soul when you can't give one? Who gave you the right to kill when you can't create?' And now, miss, there ain't no more war for me. It ain't that I'm a coward—I'd like to see the man that says so—but I believe in what they call by that there long word—yes—no, it isn't procession—you've got it; it's 'arbitration.' And, as I understand it, it's the coming together of the best and the wisest men from the different countries and letting them decide how things ought to be managed and how it is best for this part of the country to be ruled in such a way and that part of the country to be governed in another. You see, it is only natural for a dago to jerk out his knife, while a cool, calm Swede would behave in an entirely different way. They've got to consider climates and the dispositions of people. That is what I call arbitration, and I'm glad, miss, as how you agree with me, and I'll never be in any war again, no matter who it is for or what it is for. No, siree! I'm going home to the little farm that my father left me, and, begging your pardon, miss, there's a girl that I has took a mighty liking to, and I think about the end of the year they'll all be making quilts around the neighborhood, and she and I will dance the Virginia reel to the tune of 'Love Makes the World Go Round.' Goodby, miss. You've been mighty good to me, and I am very much obliged to you, and I only hope that there will never be a time in your life when you'll need quinine."

Aren't you glad this cruel war is over? I do believe all of us are glad, men, women and children. We cheered the soldiers as they marched out so gayly, but there are not quite so many cheers as each regiment returns. Some of those who have come back tell their little children of the wonders of war and the marvels of the strange country where they have been, but there are those who don't come back to tell of the glory of the war and its story—those who are martyrized. Thank God that women do make martyrs of men when they are dead! It's a soft spot in the heart of each woman that makes noble the man who before his death was merely ordinary. His picture is draped in crape and hangs where the little children will see it, and they will be told how good and how brave their father was. Death was good to that man. He left a woman who idealized him and little children who find in his memory, since they accept that memory as given by their mother, all that is fine and noble and worth following.

Death is a great idealist. He makes beautiful that which lacked beauty and brings forward a perfect loveliness where indifference or even dislike may have existed. Therefore death is not altogether bad. It is only the meeting of it. It is only knowing how to be brave enough to go forward in your turn, make your bow, greet death as you should and go to the place called home. Where is yours? Where is mine? Can you tell the home that is to be the everlasting resting place of the gay, laughing girl, of the happy, noble boy, of the patriotic soldier and the brave sailor? Where is it? Not one of these can describe it, and neither can

Bab

A Native Medical Missionary.

Miss Flora Van Cuylerburg, a native of Ceylon, at present a student at the London Medical school, has received a three year scholarship. This will mean full qualifications to go abroad as a medical missionary.

Uncle Sam Can Now Boast of a Helen of Troy.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Perhaps no other woman has ever so charmed the fancy, as well living as dead, as has Helen of Troy. True, no other woman had a Homer to make her forever young and beautiful or to flash so superbly upon the pages of romance a picture of siege and battle and brave struggle after all the despair of defeat and death, all because a woman was false and fair.

America has always been rather at a disadvantage when it came to romances of this sort, for our history is so new that, while the women are possibly handsome enough and have often been unhappy enough, they are too busy or too practical to work well into anything approaching epic romance.

America, however, need not blush longer for lack of a Helen. One has just been annexed. Her story bears a remarkable resemblance to that of the beauty of Troy, and if ideas of loveliness in old Hawaii were less critical than in old Greece it must be remembered that, after all, beauty is in the eye of the beholder and that Helen of Troy herself could not have done more mischief had she been confined to the same narrow sphere as the heroine of the Pacific ocean.

The Hawaiian Helen was named Hina. She lived some time in the eleventh century, and the only accomplishment of which tradition makes any mention is her skill as a surf rider. She was a veritable mermaid, and in Hawaii one may look for discriminating judgment in that line, as most Hawaiians take to the water as naturally as ducks.

Hina's mother was a sorceress, an old lady who pretended to know a lot more than she told, and therefore won a high consideration for what she did divulge. She may or may not have been flattered by the admiration which was accorded her beautiful daughter, for Uli, the old sorceress, was an eleventh century advance guard of the new woman and likely was too busily employed powwowing with the priestesses of Pele on the slopes of fiery Kilauea and nosing around the forests for the queer roots or stones, which she manufactured into charms, or gossiping with the garrulous women in the surf, so that she would have a rich fund of material on which to base her prophecies, to know or care much what was thought of her daughter.

In the meantime Hina ran wild and grew up beautiful, but with a lack of even the trifling training which most savage mothers of that date thought it their duty to bestow upon their daughters.

Now, the chief of the district in which the fair Hina and her mother lived was Hakalanileo. He was rather elderly and already supplied with a wife when he beheld the lovely Hina. Just when or how he met her history does not say, but as Hina was a coquette and quite well aware of her own charms there can be little doubt that she took good care to display them at the first favorable opportunity.

Of course the susceptible elderly chief was smitten. When he conveniently could, he got rid of his other wife and demanded the hand of her daughter from the old seeress Uli. This made the old lady somewhat uncomfortable. She was shrewd enough to see that the discarded wife, who belonged to a rich and powerful family, would make trouble if she could, and, knowing her daughter's flirting proclivities, she could not but be aware that she was not of the material of which faithful wives are made.

Doubtless she retired to her flower and vine covered hut and lectured Hina soundly for flirting with a serious personage like the chief and one whose ex-wife could get them all into so much trouble if she wished. It is quite as likely, too, that Hina, who was ambitious as well as a coquette, tossed her head and, with a calm appreciation of her own charms and talents, assured her mother that she could take care of wife No. 1 if there were any trouble.

Uli, who was a sorceress of rare diplomacy, seeing that both the chief and her daughter were very much of one mind, made it her business to have a communication from the gods, which she sent him word that he ought to hear. When he came with a train of attendants, she told him that she had been instructed by the spirits to warn him that in case he married her daughter his bride would be snatched away from him by the winds. This warning, she thought, would exonerate her if the fickle Hina proved false.

Hakalanileo was very badly gone, so he said: "I thank the good spirits for their interest in my affairs, but I will take my chance. It would not become a chief to reject a gift because there is hazard in accepting it."

Uli may have sighed over the folly of men, but she said, "Bless you, my children!" feeling that she had done her duty. The wedding took place at once, and Hina, pleased by the novelty of her new position, was so charming and devoted a wife that Hakalanileo quite forgot about the prophecy.

The fame of the beauty of his young wife spread throughout the little group of islands, and travelers who went home carried away wonderful tales of her loveliness.

On the island of Molokai, near Hawaii, reigned Kamauaua, a chief of the aristocratic old native line which scorned the new families that had immigrated to Hawaii from Samoa and Tahiti and other more distant islands and were little by little conquering the group of islands for themselves. The eldest son of this king was Kaupeepee, a handsome, gay and warlike youth, who, if anything, hated the newcomers more than his father did. He relinquished his claim to the throne in order to devote himself to the task of making never ending war upon the strangers. His father gave him a rocky promontory on the north side of the island of Molokai, and this Kaupeepee and his followers fortified until it was well nigh impregnable.

The surf beaten shore at the bottom of the precipitous promontory presented an almost impossible landing place to those who did not know its secrets. Where the narrow neck of land joined the island a high stone wall was built, the entrance to the promontory being by a subterranean door. Here Kaupeepee, with 2,000 of the most dashing and reckless warriors of Molokai, lived when not off on warlike expeditions on his great war canoe, the marvel of the islands for its size and strength and from which his warriors harassed the enemies' villages along the coast.

The promontory of Haupu became famous for its inhabitants' gallantry and wild and daring warfare. It was the boast of these warriors that their wives were the most beautiful women in the islands. There was good ground for the assertion, for whenever one of them heard of a particularly fascinating maiden and chanced to be looking about for a wife he immediately embarked with one or two boon companions and carried off the damsel, whether she would or no.

Kaupeepee was not inclined to tie himself to any of the women he had met. Then he began to hear stories of the beauty of the wife of Hakalanileo, one of the despised new chiefs of Hawaii. Quite out of curiosity he determined to have a look at the beauty. Disguised as a simple traveler, he visited Hawaii and accepted the hospitality of the chief, chuckling to himself all the time at the consternation it would arouse if the household knew whom it was harboring. He had an excellent chance to study Hina's fascinations.

Hina and a party of friends one day went out into the surf to bathe. To the consternation of the women, a canoe, carefully hidden among the rocks, pounced out upon them almost as they stepped into the water. Kaupeepee was in the canoe and in a minute had the screaming Hina in his arms and, turning, made a dash for a large war canoe that lay out at sea, reaching it in safety. Sighting signs of pursuit from the shore, he spread the sails, and thus the wind wafted Hina away from Hakalanileo.

All the way to the fortress of Haupu Hina wept and would not be comforted. Kaupeepee discreetly said nothing and ordered the crew to treat her with great respect and consideration. When they reached Haupu, she was carried with a great deal of ceremony into a handsome suit of apartments on one of the terraces of the promontory. It was furnished with a magnificence which was new to her. She recalled that Kaupeepee was a king's son and wished that poor Hakalanileo were equally rich and well born and handsome. Hina even began to feel a trifle flattered that this handsome young prince should pay her the compliment of abducting her when doubtless there were many beautiful and noble ladies who would be only too glad to throw themselves into his arms. Hina had two little boys in her pretty home in Hawaii, and it was for these she mourned, perhaps more sincerely than for her elderly and doting husband.

After partaking of the meal set before her Hina dispatched a messenger for Kaupeepee.

"What can I do for you?" asked the prince, bowing low and feeling a little triumph when he noted that Hina had not shed a single tear since she had landed.

"Set me free, that I may go to my children in Hawaii," said Hina.

"Impossible," replied Kaupeepee, with adroit flattery. "Do you think I would have dared so much merely to set you free? What would be the world's opinion of the man who, possessing such a woman as the beautiful Hina, the pearl of Hawaii, did not think her worth the keeping? Only when the walls of Haupu are battered down and Kaupeepee is dead shall you go hence."

This declaration frightened as well as rather charmed the captive. The prince looked so immovable and yet so handsome that Hina did not weep as bitterly as she ought to have done at this answer. Besides, it was a generally accepted principle in eleventh century Hawaii that only the brave deserved the fair.

"You will yet be happy in Haupu," suggested the Hawaiian Paris.

"Alas! Can the caged bird be happy?" replied Hina mournfully. "I am your prisoner."

"Not more than I am yours, and if you but permit me I mean to be a kind jailer. Let us as fellow prisoners shut out no sunshine. My gates are only a bar against intrusion."

And as the years went on, like Helen of Troy, Hina learned to forget that she was a captive.

Meantime the widowed Hakalanileo, unable to learn by whom he had been robbed, visited every one of the Sandwich Islands in search of his lost wife. For 15 years he kept up the hopeless quest. He offered sacrifices in the temples and consulted the oracles in vain. Old Uli said that the spirits had nothing more to say. Having predicted the event, it was now their duty not to thwart it.

After 15 years, when the sons of Hina were well grown to manhood, the rumor reached Hawaii that Hina was a willing prisoner in the fortress of Haupu.

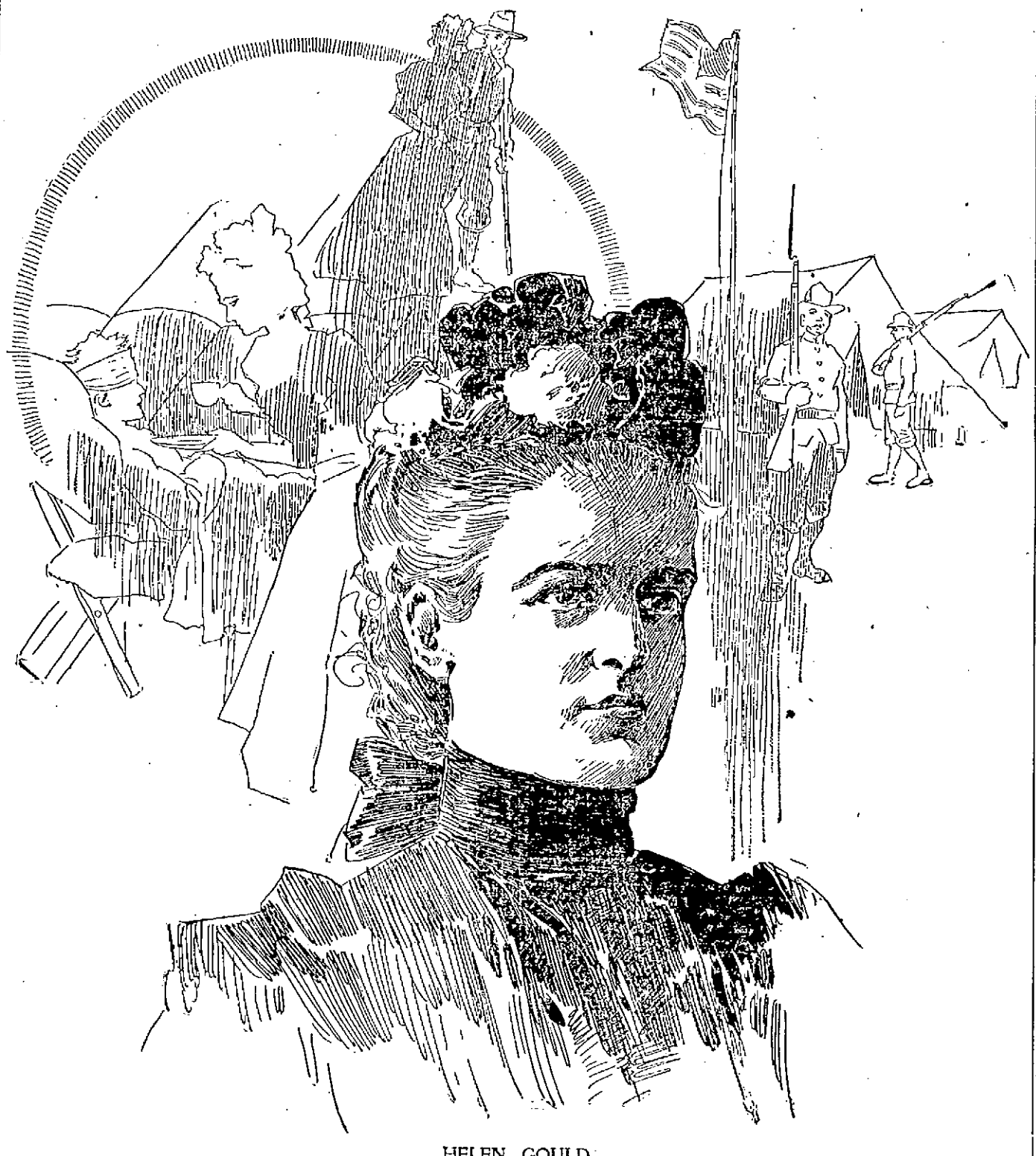
Immediately an expedition was fitted out against Kaupeepee by the two sons of Hina. They attacked the promontory simultaneously by land and sea. The expedition from the sea was repulsed by an avalanche of rocks which the beseiged sent rolling from the heights.

The land expedition, after failing in an attack, determined to try strategy. The Greeks effected an entrance into Troy by means of a wooden horse. The sons of Hina won their way to Haupu by means of a wooden tower, which they stealthily moved up to the wall one dark night so that their warriors could climb over and open the gate.

The fight that ensued was a terrible one. Kaupeepee and a handful of faithful friends, seeing that all was lost, sought safety in one of the temples. One of the besiegers set fire to the building, and, followed by his devoted band, Kaupeepee sallied forth determined to sell his life dearly. A tall chief rushed forward and plunged a spear into Kaupeepee's breast. Lifting his own mighty spear to return the blow, the dying man brushed aside the blood that was streaming from a wound in his temple and saw in the face of the young chief a resemblance which he could not mistake. It was Hina's son. Dropping the spear from his arm, Kaupeepee said, "Tell her that it was for her sake I spared you," and then fell lifeless upon the ground.

None of Kaupeepee's army escaped. Hina was found uninjured and welcomed her sons with joy. She wept over the body of Kaupeepee and asked that his body be given to his brother, now king of Molokai, for burial with his ancestors. This her sons agreed to do. As for Hina, the barge that bore her sons from the tragic promonotory also carried her back to Hawaii. Hakalanileo welcomed her home, forgetting all the past, just as Menelaus forgot all his wrongs when again he gazed into the matchless face of Helen of Troy.

CAROLINE WETHERELL.



HELEN GOULD.

The friend of the brave boys in blue. "Her goodness of heart," according to a wounded soldier who has benefited by her interest and ministrations, "is as boundless as her wealth."

A Splendid Tribute.

On Friday, Aug. 24, 1855, Queen Victoria, then on a visit to Napoleon III, passed down the Champs Elysees on her way to the Champ de Mars, where a review was to be held in her honor. An English nobleman, running up the Rue Beaujon to join the cab waiting for him there, ran against Beranger, then living in the same street. The aged poet seemed in a great hurry, and the Englishman asked him the reason of his haste. "I want to see your queen," replied Beranger. Inasmuch as a couple of years before Beranger had declined an invitation of the Empress Eugenie to go to the Tuileries, whereupon the empress called upon the poet instead, the English nobleman remarked upon it.

"I was under the impression that you did not trouble yourself much about royalty," he said. "You refused to go to see the empress, and you rush along to see the queen. How do you account for such inconsistency?"

"No, I am not going to see the queen," was the rejoinder. "I am going to see the woman. If there were many women like Victoria, I'd forgive them being queens."

This is probably the most spontaneous and therefore the most valuable eulogy ever bestowed upon any female sovereign in her own right. It is more valuable from a moral and mental point of view than the praise accorded by Sixtus V to Queen Elizabeth when he called her "un gran cervello de principessa" and regretted that his priestly vows forbade his marrying her, so that she might give birth to a new Alexander the Great.

Mme. Patti an English Woman.

Mme. Patti has officially been announced as a naturalized British subject. This step has probably been taken in order to clear up doubts as to the great prima donna's nationality. Born in Spain of Italian parents, brought up by an American stepfather in the United States, twice married (each time in England) to French subjects, but for many years resident in Wales, Mme. Patti's nationality is a puzzle which would be the delight of the lawyers.

ALL ABOUT WOMEN.

Miss Nathalie Barney, formerly of Cincinnati, but now of Washington, created quite a sensation in Bar Harbor by riding horseback and driving another horse at the same time. She sits with perfect ease upon her saddle horse and at the same time drives a fiery steed which is three feet in advance. Both her saddle horse and leader are spirited animals, but she has no fear.

There are few so far who have the nerve and confidence to try this new fad, and, as it takes an expert horsewoman, it will never become universal. It is a daring accomplishment.

The Porto Rican women have a charming fad for rose culture and vie with one another in producing the largest, sweetest and most brilliantly colored flowers. Lilies and roses bloom in profusion on the island.

Countess Talon is the last direct descendant of Americus Vespucci, who gave his name to the American continent. She resides in Florence, Italy. Her husband was a French officer who fought in the Crimea and was mortally wounded there. They were once rich, but the widow has little left except a small pension granted her by Spain in honor of her great ancestor.

Miss Legh made a remarkable score at the grand national archery meeting at Oxford, England. She made 142 hits out of a possible 144, scoring 825. This score has never been surpassed by any other woman archer. Miss Legh has made a record of 866. In the recent meeting the shooting was divided into two days, in which she made 412 the first and 413 the second day.

It is rumored that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will handsomely endow a great charitable institution to immortalize the name of the late empress.

The mother of the newly crowned Queen Wilhelmina is arranging to establish a $100,000 hospital in commemoration of the enthroning ceremonies.

DEFENDING ALGER

More Witnesses Testify to His Good Work

And the Abundant Supplies Provided for the Troops—Majority of the Complaints are Unfounded—Col. Lee Rather Reflects Upon the Troops.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Three witnesses were before the war investigating commission Friday—General Greene, who participated in the battle at Manila, Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas, and Major Hersey, who was for a time in command of the Roosevelt rough riders. Each gave testimony covering his experiences, and while the possibility of individual cases of suffering and discomfort was admitted, all said that in the vast majority of cases complaints were exaggerated, if not without foundation. They agreed in saying that no army was ever so abundantly and luxuriously supplied as was the American army in the Spanish war.

General Greene stated that the most flagrant evidence of neglect that he had seen during the war was in the care of the transports at New York. Their condition was of a character that should have been remedied. He had also seen green coffee issued both in Florida and in Manila. The army guns should be adapted more to campaign exigencies than at present. The commissary was so restricted that in a case where a lighter sank with rations for a regiment the commissary could not issue others without the authority of a board of survey. Since the Civil war there had been a determined effort to refine the regulations until they had been gotten down to "so fine a point that you can hardly move under them." The site of Camp Merritt in San Francisco was very poor, but he did not know whether a better site could have been secured. The location was made by General Otis, and the general felt safe in denying the report that there had been collusion with the railroad authorities in choosing the site. The sinks and the crowded condition of the camp caused the greatest annoyance.

Major Hersey said the men were generally in good health at San Antonio, as they were also in the main at Tampa, which was the next stopping place. He complained, however, that at the latter place the camp was low and flat, and toward the close of his stay there in July there was an increase of fever and kindred diseases. The troops were well supplied from the commissary and other departments, but there were some complaints against the physician who was left with the squadron at this point. The chief cause of criticism appeared to be his bearing toward the men.

Major Hersey gave details concerning the camp of his regiment at Santiago, saying that it was as good as it was possible to secure. He ascribed the sickness of the men to the climate and the hardships of the campaign. The transportation facilities were necessarily limited and the roads poor at times, causing the supplies to be slow in arrival. The roads were so bad that wagons would sink to the axles.

He considered Camp Wikoff the most perfect camp he had ever seen, the location, the climate, the surroundings and the topography being all that could be desired. The water was wholesome and the sinks were carefully attended to. The sickness of the command increased rapidly at this camp. The men had not expected to find a picnic and had no complaints to make. Soldiers were never taken care of so well as at Montauk; there was no suffering caused by neglect.

Major Hersey was asked about the circumstances leading to the deaths of Messrs. Tiffany and Wrenn of the rough riders. He said that Tiffany had yellow fever before leaving camp. He thought the young man had suffered more from the kindness of his friends on his landing in Boston than from any other source. He needed quiet when he arrived in his debilitated condition. Mr. Wrenn was given a furlough to attend the tennis tournament. Major Hersey next heard of him as being ill, though he was in good condition when he left camp. (Wrenn is alive at his home in Chicago.)

This witness was followed by Colonel James G. C. Lee, who was chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas during the history of that camp. He said that neither the regulars nor the volunteers had sufficient transportation facilities when they came in, and their wants in this respect were supplied. He had immediately made estimates for supplies, and all had been met with a remarkable degree of promptitude. The clothing came in the main quickly, though it was not always possible to get it so soon as was desired. There was also some delay in securing forage, owing to the fact that a supply had to be manufactured. On this account it was necessary in the beginning to crowd the men in the tents.

Colonel Lee dwelt upon the natural difficulties of supplying an army of 50,000 men. They were impatient as a rule and seemed to expect to be able to turn a faucet and get everything they wanted upon the spur of the moment. The hospital and ambulance corps had been fully fitted out with everything, including floors. He had not furnished water toilers as promptly as at first demanded, because the commanding officer had not given the order. He ordered them later, and many of them were not used. "They seemed to want them before they got them, and not to want them after they came," said the colonel. There were some articles of which they were never able to get a sufficient supply—army trousers, for instance.

He remembered one case in which there appeared likely to be a clash in the making of contracts with the railroads for the transportation of troops, in which men who were his juniors in the Washington headquarters were manifesting a disposition to interfere with him by prescribing conditions with which it was impossible to comply. He had protested in sharp and vigorous language, and thereafter there was no trouble, as the Washington office receded from its position. General McCook asked for the names of those who had interfered, and insisted upon having them. After hesitating somewhat, Colonel Lee said the difficulty arose in the transportation branch of the department in charge of Colonels Hecker and Bird. Pressed to enter into particulars, Colonel Lee said that his contention was that he should be allowed to make all the rates. He found that the passenger rates had been made in Washington, and while these were very low he found when he came to getting freight rates they were too high. He had felt that he could give better results if allowed to make both lines of contracts, as with one rate already made the government would be in the power of the railroad. He had contended for this, and it was conceded. Colonel Lee said that the officials of the railroad lines with which he had transacted business had been exceptionally considerate and prompt in meeting all demands upon them, and these qualities had been so marked that he had commended them especially in his official report.

He did not believe that any actual suffering had arisen on account of the insufficiency of officers. He thought, on the other hand, the suffering had been caused by the failure of the men to control themselves. He thought the beer drinking in the camp and the whisky drinking outside had much to do in causing distress and disease. "The contiguity of Chattanooga with its saloons, and the freedom with which the selling of pies and cakes was permitted were," he said, "far more prolific causes of disease, to my mind, than the sleeping of the men on the ground or any other cause that has been suggested."

In conclusion, Colonel Lee said he believed that the department should have credit for what it had done and not be blamed for what it had not done, and he thought the accomplishments of the past five months were simply marvelous.

DUN & CO.'S TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Oct. 8.—The cotton industry shows better conditions in spite of the fall of cotton to the lowest quotation ever known, and there is larger demand for most staple goods. The boot and shoe industry moves on, quite regardless of the high quotations for leather and hides, though leather quotations have been somewhat reduced and shipments from the east have been larger than ever before for the week, notwithstanding a considerable advance in prices of hides in Chicago.

The iron industry still gains so rapidly that an unhealthy boom would seem to be in progress but for the peculiar conditions. The consuming demand is remarkably heavy, and large contracts this week cover 3000 tons structural iron at Chicago, 8000 tons for Boston, 2000 shipplates in Cleveland and a heavy demand for bars, the Pennsylvania railroad requiring 2500 cars and the Northwestern 2000.

All reports indicate that farmers are quite generally holding back their wheat crop in the hope of higher prices, and collections at the west are almost everywhere retarded on that account; and yet the western receipts amount to 10,539,002 bushels, against 8,810,720 for the same week last year. Nor is the corn crop any obstruction, for while 2,531,002 bushels were exported during the week, against 1,555,067 last year, the movement does not indicate large supplies in the interior.

Failures for the week have been 189 in the United States, against 212 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 23 last year.

BAD MAN ARRESTED.

New York, Oct. 8.—Captain McClusky has been notified that Jacob Ullman has been arrested in Albany. Ullman is wanted for ingratiating himself into the good graces of women and then stealing their diamonds and jewelry. Captain McClusky says that Ullman has stolen at least $5000 worth of jewelry in this city alone.

Ever since last July complaints have been coming in to police headquarters concerning the operations of Ullman, who is wanted in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Troy and other cities. Captain McClusky received a telegram from Albany stating that the Albany police have surrendered Ullman to the Troy authorities, by whom he is wanted for robbing women of diamonds. Ullman is known in Boston as Wolff and in Philadelphia as Hermann. McClusky places the thefts of Ullman at over $50,000.

Mrs. W. A. Hoyt of Westford street have gone to New York.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest,
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

BOSTONS AGAIN

Defeat the Brooklyns in Hot Game.

THE BOSTONS MADE A HEROIC FINISH.

Anson Wants Managership of Brooklyns.

Brooklyn, Oct. 8.—The Brooklyns made a hard fight yesterday until the eighth inning, when the Bostons touched up Dunn's pitching for a double and three singles, and won. Score:

Brooklyns.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, c. f.	5	1	0	1	0	0
Jones, r. f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Anderson, 1 b.	3	0	0	8	0	0
Magoon, s. s.	3	0	0	4	4	1
Daly, 2 b.	2	0	0	4	2	0
Sheckard, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Wagner, 3 b.	4	0	2	3	2	1
Smith, c.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Dunn, p.	2	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	27	2	3	24	12	2

Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	3	2	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1 b.	4	2	2	9	0	1
Long, s. s.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Lowe, 2 b.	5	1	2	1	3	0
Collins, 3 b.	5	0	1	2	1	0
Stahl, r. f.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Bergen, c.	5	0	1	5	0	0
Duffy, l. f.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Willis, p.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	36	7	12	21	9	1

Brooklyns	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
Bostons	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	3—7

Called on account of darkness.

Earned runs—Bostons, 4. Two-base hits—Long, Stahl. Stolen bases—Griffin, Jones, Magoon, Hamilton, Duffy. Sacrifice hits—Long, Smith. First base on errors—Brooklyns, 1; Bostons, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyns, 9; Bostons, 12. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Dunn, 1. Base on balls—Off Willis, 7; off Dunn, 5. Double play—Magoon and Anderson. Wild pitch—Willis. Time—1:53. Umpires—Brown and Connolly. Attendance—700.

The Clevelands won both games in St. Louis. The first was a pitchers' battle. The second was called after the sixth inning on account of darkness.

Errors by the New Yorks were responsible for three of the Baltimores' runs yesterday, and gave that team the victory. Umpire Gaffney called the game at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness, though the sun was still shining.

The Philadelphias took a double header from the Washingtons by consecutive hitting. The fielding was good all around. Darkness stopped the second game in the fifth inning.

Anson was an unsuccessful applicant for manager of the Brooklyns.

A MAN CAN'T WORK

When He Is Suffering With Piles.

He Can't Eat, Sleep, Can't Get Comfort Any Way But One—Pyramid Pile Cure Will Cure Him, Give Relief at Once.

Just a little pain may so distract a man's mind that it will cost him hundreds of dollars. Life is a battle. To succeed one needs all his energies and all his brain force to apply to the question at hand. Even a corn will make him irritable, cross, angry—and an angry man seldom succeeds. The trifling pain of a corn is a pleasant feeling besides the agonizing ache of piles. That is a pain which seems to pervade the whole body. It communicates itself to all parts near the seat of the trouble and brings on a heavy drugging feeling in the perineum. Those who have never so suffered do not know what it means. It racks the nerves, prevents sleep, prevents concentrated thought and makes a man lose flesh as fast as he would with a virulent fever.

And yet piles are looked upon as a little thing. They are neglected—allowed to run on from month to month and from year to year. By and by comes a surgical operation. Maybe it cures—maybe it kills.

There is only one sure, safe and quick cure for piles. It is the Pyramid Pile Cure. It is a recent discovery and its properties are such that it cleanses, soothes and heals the inflamed parts, reduces the inflammation at once and with continued treatment, removes all swelling and all trace of the disease. It puts the membranes in a healthy, active condition and cures completely and permanently.

From C. F. Collins, Garnett: "I commenced using the Pyramid Pile Cure and my case was so bad I thought the remedy was going to fail in my case but before I had used two-thirds of one package I began to feel much better and can honestly say I am entirely cured. It is the quickest and surest remedy that I have ever heard of."

From Josiah Roberts, Port Oram, N. J.: "Just one-quarter of a package of the Pyramid Pile Cure did wonders for me and I have lost no opportunity of recommending such a great remedy."

From Wm. McHale, Rockport, Mass.: "One package of Pyramid Pile Cure has helped me more than anything I have yet used."

Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists generally. If your druggist does not keep it, he will get it for you if you ask him. Book on cause and cure of piles sent free. Address Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

IF

PETER WATSON

Was anywhere near the army camps the people of the country would not be asking for an investigation as to the feeding of the starving soldiers. He supplies enough of people in Lowell to make an army with the choicest line of bread, cake and pastry to be had in this city. There is nothing better than the best and Peter Watson's bakery is the best.

Ask for Peter Watson's celebrated Bread and take no other. Bakery from

52 to 60 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.

Weddings and parties supplied at short notice and orders delivered to all parts of the city.

WANTED.

WANTED—Ladies to make sample patches at home; $5 to $10 per week; no canvassing; reply envelope for sample and particulars. Foster Machine Co., 852 West 29th street, New York.

WANTED—A coal teamster. Good wages for a steady man. Apply at this office.

SEVERAL active, reliable agents, male and female, to handle a good line of domestic articles, new to the trade; good profits. Apply in person to Mr. Williams, Richardson House, Lowell, 9 to 8, Monday, Oct. 10.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their old felt hats dyed and blocked in the latest shapes at the Hat Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street, up stairs.

WANTED—At all times lady chorus singers. Apply by mail. Address Ivory, 90 Merrill street, Lowell.

WANTED—Lady agents at once. Fine commission. Central Block, Room 53.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. W. Hicks, Room 34, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Summer boarders; $4.50 a week. 81 River street, West Lynn.

WANTED—600 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Frost's Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANT NOONAN'S?—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. P. Moor's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A pocketbook containing a sum of money, between Market street and Merrimack square or Merrimack street depot. Finder return to 245 Worthen street and receive reward.

LOST—A hound pup, about 8 months old, yellow and white. Finder will be rewarded by calling at 5 Wamesit court.

FOUND—Oct. 8, a small sum of money. Owner can have by calling at elevator, Runels' Bldg.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 701 Merrimack street.

TO LET.

TO LET—2 nice furnished or unfurnished rooms with furnace heat, bath and gas at 21 Shedd street.

TO LET—Very pleasant small tenements Belvidere; rent low. Apply to F. A. Pennington, 220 High street.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

TO LET—Half a house of ten rooms at 9 Everett street; rent $16 a month. Apply at 318 High street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack Street, steam heat in every room, water on each floor; hot water during the winter season. Clothes yard on roof, rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 204 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—81 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe pills for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c. stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey } Clerks { H. Gervais.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices;
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

LANTERNS
FOR
House, Mill, Stable Carriage

And out-of-door use. Lantern Globes in white, red and blue. Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed, furnished.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL

Evening Classes Begin Oct. 17.

Special entrance examination in Arithmetic and English on Friday, Oct. 14, at 7 p. m.

Art Students Now Received.

Prof. George will continue his classes as usual both day and evening. Apply immediately.

Thermometers
THAT ARE ACCURATE.

W. T. S. BARTLETT
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 Merrimack Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One top buggy and one open buggy and harness, nearly new, for sale cheap at 85 Third street.

FOR SALE—$75 buys bay mare six years old, safe and kind, good roader, also buggy and harness, all complete, must be sold. Apply to John Cashin, 83 Laurel street, Manchester, N. H.

WAGONS—By repainting stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $350. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

CALL at 853 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford and Washington streets good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land, lots of fruit. Price only $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—In Billerica small farm of 10 acres, fair building, near cars. This is a bargain; price $900. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 172 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Follows, 124 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In Pawtucketville, a nice 8-room cottage house, with all modern improvements, 8000 feet of land, lots of fruit, near bridge. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 1000 feet, 50x80, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1139 Bridge street.

FOR SALE—Near Broadway and School streets good house and large lot of land for a little money. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MENTHOL CREAM shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—Good corporation boarding house, lots of boarders. Must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 6 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mailer at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Good farm for the money, 16 acres of land, good buildings, 9 miles from Lowell on main road. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very slightly; near cars and school; will sell for $1400. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 156 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

If You Are Short

And want a loan we can help you out. Security taxes, real estate and personal property.

DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL

Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the

Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hassey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2.

If You Are Not Married

To the place where you have been buying your Shoes, give us a call and we can save you $ $.
We have an extra fine line of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at lowest prices.
Fine repairing promptly done. (You may know us Letter as Peter.) It's all the same.

F. E. LABARCE, Prop.
CITY HALL SHOE STORE
400 Merrimack St.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
160 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 464-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

YES

When you wish the repairs on your carriage well done it will be to your advantage to take it to

SAWYER'S.

They live up to their reputation that "Sawyer work is good work."

Worthen St., Lowell.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

ABOUT

BED BLANKETS.

We have the following good bargains in "Mill Seconds." Practically as good as perfect, but very much cheaper.

Fleece Cotton Blankets.

10-4 size in greys and tans, mill quality always sold 50c. pair, for **35c.** pair.

OUR SPECIAL—11-4 size in tan, grey and white with pretty borders, very heavy quality and extra large size, an excellent blanket for warmth and wear, regular price $1 pair, at **58c.** pair.

11-4 size in white only, fine fleece and the nicest cotton blanket made, worth $1.25 pair, at only **98c.** pair.

Fine Wool Blankets.

10-4 size all wool filling cotton warp, nice quality, worth $3.50, at **$1.49** pair.

11-4 size, fine wool and durable quality, big enough for any bed, worth $3.00, for **$1.98** pair.

11-4 size, heavy quality of soft, fine wool, sold everywhere at $5 a pair, for **$2.98** pair.

11-4, Special Bargain, extra heavy California Wool, fluffy and warm, regular $7 quality, for **$3.98** pair.

12-4 size is an extra large size that some customers prefer to buy. They are nice California wool, worth $8, at **$4.49.**

We have already sold a large number of Blankets, because they are so reasonable.

You Do Not Need to Have a New House to Have a

Fire Place

We can put one into your old house. We are headquarters for Mantels, Tiling, Gas Grates, Gas Logs, Coal Grates, and Irons, fire set, etc.

Everything for the Fire Place.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER

Well! Well!

Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.

Bargains in All Departments This Week.

Banner Market
Prescott Street.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 24, 25, 26, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

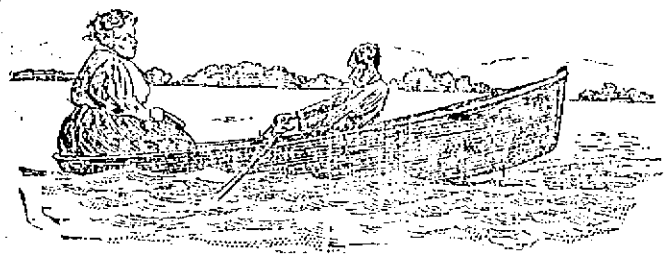
WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

LIFE'S DROLL SIDE

WONDER HOW HE FELT.



She (after the seventh mile against the wind): "Darling, I could keep on just like this gliding over the waters forever!"

An Immune.

"What!" exclaimed the assessor, who was calling upon the bachelor with literary aspirations. "Do you mean to tell me that you have nothing to be taxed? What's your business? How do you live?"

"On my brains, sir," proudly.

"Well," replied the assessor as he scratched his head perplexedly, "I guess they're about as near nothing as you could get."—Detroit Free Press.

Knew Too Much.

"Do you know what conservatories are for, Willie?" asked his uncle.

"You bet I do!" replied the boy promptly, and then, turning to his sister, he asked, "Shall I tell them, Mamie?"

That being the first intimation she had had that he had been in or near the conservatory the evening before, naturally she blushed.—Chicago Post.

"THE HAUNTING HORROR!"

A Sickly District.

Deacon Runmose—Got any Dr. Nosepaint's bitters?

Druggist (prohibition state)—Sorry to say, deacon, I'm just out. Boss Mulhooly came in this morning and bought the last 40 bottles for a ward caucus.—New York Weekly.

The Aid Knew.

"No," said the bedizened general, "it is unnecessary for me to make any statement. Everybody knows what I stand for."

"Yes," hissed the aid beneath his baled breath, "the photographer!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A WELCOME THIRST.

Doctor: "Are you troubled with thirst?"

Patient: "Troubled! No, indeed. I am glad to have it."

THE NEW VERNACULAR.

Coyote Charley: "How did yer come to lay out Cranky Williams?"

Nevada Ned: "Well, yer see, I had just sailed out uv the Mad Dog saloon, when some cruiser fired a shot acrost my bows thet made me heave to in a hurry. Then I sheered round, an I sees Cranky comin toward me with decks cleared fer action. So I just sighted my port gun an let him have it in the for'ard turret, an a shot frum my lee gun shattered his smokestack, an he sunk with a cargo uv bad licker on board!"

What Pleased Her.

"Penelope, what do you find attractive in the society of that silly Mr. Woozle?"

"Why, he admires me."—Chicago Record.

Both Happy.

"Yes, my wife and I have separated."

"Indeed? What is the trouble?"

"There isn't any now."—Indianapolis Journal.

Rivals.

She—Mr. Daubster, the artist, told me I was pretty as a picture.

He—I hope he didn't mean one of his own pictures.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MORE REAL AFFECTION.

Dollie Cutting (sweetly): "Oh, three children, have you? Any of them married?"

Taking No Chances.

"They can advertise this as a fireproof hotel all they've a mind ter," said Uncle Corncob as he threw his coat over the rum omelet and extinguished the flame, "but I'm hanged if I want ter chance it."—Metropolitan Magazine.

The Only One.

"What do you call that eminence?" asked the tourist.

"We don't call it nothing," answered Pleface Johnson. "That there, I guess, is the only bluff in this country that ain't been called."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The King of the Bunch.

You really cannot head him,
No matter what you do,
For the hero of the hour,
The chap who holds the power,
Is the one who is a soldier and a
football player too!
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NOT AN IMPROVEMENT.

"Is this your favorite view, poppa, darling?"

"Why, certainly. But—ahem!—I prefer it unframed!"

ADVICE FOR AGUINALDO.

GENERAL OTIS: "LITTLE BOYS SHOULD BE SEEN AND NOT HEARD."

Political Failure.

He started to catch the rural vote
To aid his congressional boom.
He fell by the way, I am sorry to
note,
Because he said "those" and
"whom."
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Honest Tradesman.

Customer—What's the difference between these woolen undershirts?

Dealer—One is half cotton, and the other is whole cotton.—New York Weekly.

Permission Not Necessary.

"Is it true that you let him kiss you?"

"Oh, dear, no!" she replied. "He's so strong I don't have to."—Chicago Post.

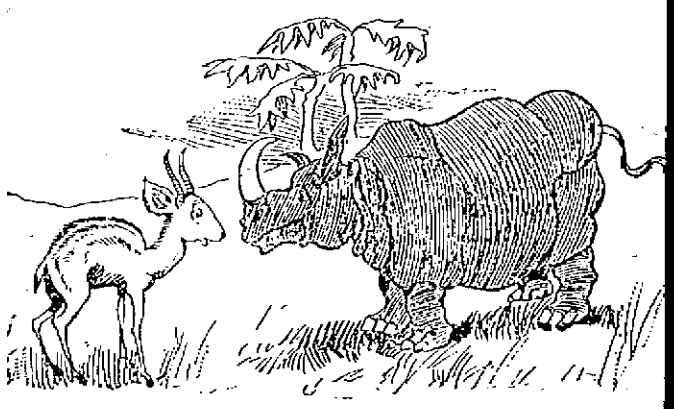
Inconsistent.

"Men are such inconsistent beings," said the Mormon wife.

"What's wrong now?"

"Why, my husband's been singing all day, 'There's only one girl in this world for me.'"—Yonkers Statesman.

THE FRISKY THING.



The Rhinoceros (to the antelope): "Say, young fellow, let's me an you play leapfrog! Eh?"

Horrors of the Jubilee.

"As to these elaborate preparations for the peace jubilee," remarked Rivers, "it seems to me there isn't any too much time. Whatever is done ought to be done p. d. bar b. q."

"You arch fiend!" exclaimed Brooks.—Chicago Tribune.

An Accomplished American.

Wife—So Mr. Finemind has been nominated for a high office. Do you think he can command the full party vote?

Husband—Don't fear. He's all right. He can be as low down as anybody when he tries.—New York Weekly.

DO THE REALISTIC.

Master Bob: "Say, sis, let's have a jolly game at menagerie. I'll be the bear, and you feed me with your cake!"

THE PEACE COMMISSION

Duties of the Men Who Are Supporting Uncle Sam's Contention In the Negotiations With the Representatives of Spain.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The wars in which the United States has been involved with other nations have been few when compared with those of European countries, and as a consequence we have had comparatively little experience in that phase of diplomatic service of which the arranging for a treaty of peace entirely satisfactory to the victors is such an important factor. The work of preparing for and declaring war is usually a long and tedious process and is surrounded by grave responsibilities and an endless array of detail. It is no more so, however, than the arranging of a treaty of peace after hostilities have ceased.

The work of bringing two warring nations back to the friendly relations that previously existed between them is no easy matter, and not only does it require a great deal of time, but the most delicate rulings in diplomacy. The war might be of short duration, such as that which has just been brought to an end between the United States and Spain, and yet the time consumed in arranging the treaty of peace and bringing the nations interested into friendly intercourse may be of greater length than that spent on the battlefields. A conflict in which the power or fighting strength of countries is tested might end the martial struggle, while it would take months for the matter to be settled by the representatives of the two nations. Our war with Spain lasted actually only a little more than 100 days, and yet it is not known how long it will take the peace commissioners to complete their work and restore the friendly relations which existed before.

In the wars in which the United States has been engaged with other countries terms have been quickly made. This, however, has been because we have exacted no large territorial concessions or cash indemnity. Our rights have been brought on by interference with the rights of our citizens or with our commerce. The first struggle of the American people was with England and it was for independence. At its conclusion the commission did not ask for anything more than that the colonies be permitted to govern themselves and be considered free from English rule.

The second war, that of 1812, was brought on by England, who asserted the right to search American vessels for the purpose of taking from them any English subjects that might be serving on them. There was little accomplished by the treaty, which was signed at Ghent after hostilities had been brought to an end. American commerce was not interfered with, and the only thing that was really done was the settlement of the northern border of the United States. It was while our second war with England was in progress that the dey of Algiers began to capture American vessels in the Mediterranean and condemn their crews to slavery. We had had our troubles with these pirates before and had been paying them not to molest American vessels or citizens. The dey did not keep his promise, and a powerful squadron in command of Porter and Perry was sent to make a demonstration off the coast of Algiers in 1815. They succeeded in capturing the largest frigate in the Algerian navy and, with other naval successes, so terrified the dey that he consented to a treaty contemplating amicable relations. Under it all his prisoners were released, a cash indemnity was paid, and the dey renounced all future claims to tribute from America. This was the first and only treaty made by the United States with another country in which a cash indemnity on account of war was demanded.

It seems to have been the policy of the government to ask neither for cash indemnity nor territorial cession. What territory the United States has added to the original 13 states has been purchased. The annexation of Texas, which state had won its independence from Mexico, led to the war with that country in 1846-7. Hostilities were brought to a close by the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which was ratified on May 30, 1848. Instead of exacting a cash indemnity from Mexico and the cession of territory the United States paid that government $15,000,000 for the territory annexed and also agreed to pay $3,250,000 which citizens of the United States claimed against Mexico for damages sustained. These are about all the treaties the United States has made on a war basis, with the exception of the one now being negotiated by our representatives and those of Spain at Paris.

We have entered into treaties with all the powers by which our commerce and American citizenship will be protected. These, however, are common occurrences, and little or no interest is taken in them by the people in general, except while they are being made. With the treaty that is being arranged now it is different, and all Americans are keenly alive to its importance. It is the first one in which the United States has been interested in which she demands that territory be turned over to her without paying cash for it. The war, as everybody knows, was brought on by the inhuman treatment Spain offered her colonies in the Atlantic and Pacific. In order to punish that country, the United States not only spent enormous sums of money, but left many of her citizens on the field of battle. She stood the insults of the Spaniards as long as it was possible and until many of the other nations looked upon her with disgust and wondered what had become of the "sand" which she had shown some of them she possessed. When the time came, she struck with the determination that the Spanish flag should never fly over any portion of America again.

It took the dons some time to find out that they were no match for the Americans, and the final stroke came when Cervera's fleet, the pride and flower of the Spanish navy, was sunk and the stronghold at Santiago was taken. They made overtures for peace, and a protocol was signed by M. Jules Cambon, the French embassador, representing Spain, and Secretary of State Day for the United States. Hostilities ceased, and negotiations were started for the conclusion of a treaty of peace, after the signing of which the two countries will resume friendly relations.

It never takes Uncle Sam long to do anything that is going to benefit his people or the world at large, and as soon as the arrangements were entered into the men who are to represent the United States on the commission that will carry out the terms upon which friendly relations may be restored were named, and they started on their mission within a few days. With Spain it was different. She waited until the American commission was named before she selected her representatives. The American commissioners were taken from the foremost ranks of the statesmen of the country and have served the government in many important capacities for years. They are William Day, until recently secretary of state; Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Senator W. P. Frye of Maine, Whitelaw Reid, a former United States embassador to France, and Senator George Gray of Delaware, who is considered to be one of the best informed men on international law in the country. There are many different views among the commissioners as to whether we should or should not annex the Asiatic colonies taken from Spain. The majority is said to be in favor of expansion and to believe in retaining the territory acquired. Just what instructions the commission received from President McKinley has never been made public, but it is safe to say that the representatives have been given considerable latitude in arranging the treaty, and while this is true they will be expected to insist upon Spain substantially accepting the terms that have been given to the commissioners as a basis.

There are many important questions to be settled by the commissioners. The most important ones to be considered are the disposition of any sections of the Philippine Islands which the United States may decide not to retain and the forming of a government for them. According to general report, the government will demand from Spain the island of Luzon, in the Philippine group, to be used as a coaling and naval station, and the island of Guam, in the Ladrones, for the same purpose. The commissioners are, so far as can be ascertained, to demand a liberal form of government for those islands which will not come directly under the rule of the United States. It has been stated by one of the commissioners that the Spanish crown may be allowed to retain the islands under such guarantee as may be considered desirable in order to insure their government in a manner satisfactory to the United States. This, however, will not be definitely settled until the commission shall have completed its work and the treaty of peace shall have been ratified by both governments.

While the commission will take up all the questions of territorial concessions, it will have little or nothing to do with Cuba and Porto Rico. These two islands are practically under American control at present, and all that remains is for the Spanish troops to evacuate these places. This work is going on now. Both American and Spanish commissioners are in Cuba and Porto Rico arranging for the transfer of them from the sovereignty of Spain, and it will be but a matter of a short time before this will have been done.

The men who will represent Spain on the commission that is holding its sessions in Paris are from among her brightest diplomats and statesmen. They are Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate and also president of the commission, so far as Spain is concerned; General Cerro and Senators Abarzuza, Villarrutia and Garnica.

The treaty the commissioners are to make will be one of the most important that have been undertaken in many years and will have at least one novel feature, and that is that, with the exception of the responsibility of paying the Cuban debt, there will be no money consideration whatever involved. It will be the first treaty in many years to be made bringing two nations to friendly relations after hostilities where cash has not in some measure figured. Every war that has occurred in Europe in this century has been ended with the signing of a treaty of peace in which the victor demanded a large indemnity for the trouble and expense it was put to in maintaining troops in the field. The largest indemnity that was ever demanded was that by Germany from France after the Franco-Prussian war. It was for $1,000,000,000 and was paid within three years. England has collected on two occasions large indemnities from China on account of having to put men in the field to protect her citizens. One of these was for $25,000,000 and the other for $10,000,000. China was compelled to pay Japan $185,000,000 as a cash indemnity after the war between those two countries, besides transferring the island of Formosa to her. Had not the powers interfered Turkey would have compelled Greece to pay a war indemnity of $50,000,000. It was cut down to $10,000,000. There are many other cases which might be cited in which the victorious country has compelled the defeated one to pay an amount sufficient to cover all the expenses incurred in carrying on the war and leave a handsome profit. This has not been the case with Uncle Sam, however. He has been satisfied to have the difficulties settled and peace restored without collecting a cash indemnity, and this will be, as already stated, the first time in the history of the wars of the United States when we have demanded territorial concessions without at least paying for them.

While it will be the object of the American commissioners to finish the work of bringing the two countries again into friendly intercourse as quickly as possible, it is believed and from what can be gathered from reports it seems likely that the Spanish representatives will delay the proceedings in the hope of gaining some advantage which at present does not seem clear or even possible. In speaking of the matter a few days before the commissioners, departed for Paris one of them said: "It is expected that the Spaniards will object to nearly everything in the treaty. It will be done with the hope of exhausting the patience of the American commissioners and in that way securing greater advantages. The Spaniards pride themselves on their diplomatic skill, and there is no doubt they are pre-eminent in the game of diplomacy, which is really nothing more than ornate lying, polished and polite. It will do them little good, however, for they will find we have more patience than we are given credit for. They can play their game of diplomacy and have just enough rope to hang themselves, but when it comes down to the time of deciding what is or is not to be they will find they have had all their trouble for nothing, for in the end they will be obliged to accept the terms we have made for them."

Some of the instructions that have been given to the members of the Spanish peace commission have been allowed to leak out piecemeal, and, while they are directed to delay the signing of the treaty as long as possible in the hope that Spain will benefit in the end, they are not to enjoy the pleasure of springing a surprise on our commissioners, as will be seen by the statement above, which, by the way, was made by Senator Gray.

It has been stated on good authority that the Spaniards have been instructed to energetically maintain Spain's indisputable sovereignty over the entire Philippine group. This is based on the protocol and "historical reasons." It is not known what the wily dons mean by "historical reasons," and it makes little difference. It is also learned that they will recapitulate the negotiations between Spain and the United States preceding the war and, later, preceding the protocol, fix the conditions for the independence of Cuba and state her rights in regard to public and private property in the Antilles.

The instructions to the commissioners respecting the Philippines are graduated so as to meet every hypothesis, leaving room for free criticism.

From the beginning of hostilities the Spaniards played a waiting game. They has hoped by such campaigning to get the sympathy of some of the more powerful nations and in that way defeat the ends of the United States. They were disappointed, for when the time came to act the men in command of the United States forces struck the dons a blow that not only staggered them and opened the eyes of the other nations, but quickly brought them to terms.

It will be the same way with the American commissioners. They have their instructions and will act accordingly, and if the dons continue to try to delay matters they may find themselves with less than would have been offered if dilatory tactics had not been attempted. Uncle Sam will dictate terms, and all that Spain will be allowed in the matter will be to sign the treaty which will keep her forever from American soil, where she has misgoverned for centuries.

WILSON G. LOWELL.

Richest Part of Great Britain.

Wales is the richest part of Great Britain in mineral wealth. England produces annually about $10 to each acre, Scotland a little less than $10, but the product of Wales amounts to over $20 per acre.

Decisive Battles Of the World.

Historians have been fond of writing of the decisive battles of the world, and the question as to which are the 15 greatest engagements has been a fruitful source of discussion. Professor Creasy of Cambridge, England, published a book entitled "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, From Marathon to Waterloo." The author was afterward knighted and died Sir Edward Creasy. Hallam had previously mentioned Marathon, Arbela, the Metaurus, Chalons and Leipsic as the most decisive battles of the world. Inspired by Hallam's idea, Creasy added ten battles to the list.

Hallam observed that he selected those battles "of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in its subsequent scenes." Creasy predicted that no two historians would agree in their lists of decisive battles. As may be imagined, the author was correct in this view. A controversy raged about his list, and his name was even transformed into "Crazy" by envious ones.

In his preface Creasy said that "different minds will naturally vary in the impressions which particular events make on them and in the degree of interest with which they watch the career and reflect on the importance of different historical personages. The interests of many states are often involved in the collisions between the few, and the effect of these conditions is not limited to a single age, but may give an impulse which will sway the fortunes of successive generations of mankind."

Eighty-four years have passed since the battle of Waterloo, with which Creasy closed his list. There have been decisive battles since then. Here is his list of the 15 decisive battles: Marathon, B. C. 490; defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, B. C. 413; Arbela, B. C. 331; the Metaurus, B. C. 207; victory of Arminius over Varus, A. D. 9; Chalons, A. D. 451; Tours, A. D. 732; Hastings, A. D. 1066; Orleans, A. D. 1429; defeat of the Spanish armada, A. D. 1588; Blenheim, A. D. 1701; Poltava, A. D. 1709; Saratoga, A. D. 1777; Valmy, A. D. 1792; Waterloo, A. D. 1815.

A supplementary list was recently prepared by a New York newspaper. It is as follows: Inkerman (the Crimean war), 1854; Gettysburg, 1863; Sadowa (Austro-Prussian war), 1866; Sedan (Franco-Prussian war), 1870; Plevna (Russo-Turkish war), 1877; battle of the Yalu river (Japan-Chinese war), 1894.

Some students might include Solferino of the Italian-French war of 1859 and Navarino of the Turco-Grecian war of 1827 in this supplementary list.

A Queer Case.

A queer case came up before an English court not long ago. There is an unwritten law of railway traveling in England which permits the passenger near the window with his face to the engine to control the admission of air, but there is also a written law which says that you must not swear at those who object to your doing as you please with your own window. The complementary detail was forgotten by a Lancashire lad who was riding on the rail on a holiday. It was hot, but his commanding strategic position enabled him to keep the window closed, to the discomfort of everybody else, and when voice was given to their objections his language was frequent, painful and free. For these offenses he was taken before the Bolton magistrates. The bench seems to have shied at creating a leading case by coming to any decision about the window, but he was fined for the swear words, so that substantial justice was done.

The Toughest Yarn Yet.

An old British soldier not long since related the following fairy tale. He said the incident occurred when he was in India some years ago:

The company that he belonged to was on the firing range going through their annual target practice, and, although every one took the greatest possible care with his aiming and the company he belonged to was the best shooting company of the regiment, every shot missed the target.

The captain could not make it out, so he ordered the bugler to sound the "cease fire" and was walking up to the targets to see what was wrong when, about half way up the range, he saw a great stream of molten lead.

The sun was so hot that it had melted the bullets before they could reach the target.

The Safety of Railway Travel.

Last year on American railways one passenger was killed in accidents out of every 2,827,474 passengers carried—that is to say, you can take a train 2,827,474 times before, on the law of averages, your turn comes to be killed. You will have to travel 72,093,963 miles on the cars before that turn comes, and 4,541,915 miles before you are injured. If you travel 20 miles every day for 300 days in the year, you can keep on at it for 758 years before your turn comes to be hurt. If there had been railways when our Saviour was born and you had begun to travel on the first day of the year, A. D. 1 and had traveled 100 miles in every day of every month of every year since then, you would still have in this year 1898 nearly 3,000,000 miles yet to travel before your turn came to be killed.

What a Protocol Is.

The protocol which was entered into between the administration and the French minister representing Spain is an informal statement or interpretation of the preliminary agreement for peace. Originally a protocol was a small sheet pasted on at the beginning of a document, giving a synopsis of it. It is derived from the Greek, protos, first, and kolla, glue.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

The famous rich man of ancient times, Cræsus, is calculated to have possessed about $20,000,000.

Pillows and mattresses for ship bunks are being made of rubber or other waterproof material in a number of separate sections and inflated, the different sections having lines attached which can be used for life saving.

France has always been the country of pseudonyms, nor is their use confined to the literary and dramatic professions. M. Lockroy, for instance, the well known politician, who now occupies the ministry of marine, is really M. Edouard Simon.

The oyster is one of the strongest of creatures, and the force required to open it is more than 1,300 times its own weight.

Paper floors are becoming popular in Germany, as the absence of joists does away with the accumulation of dust, vermin or hurtful fungi. They are bad conductors of heat and sound and, though really hard, feel soft under the feet.

An interesting calculation has been made which shows that a pound of good coal equals the work of one man for one day. One square mile of a seam of coal only four feet deep would exceed the work of 1,000,000 men for 20 years.

Thomas Tucker Wise, fleet paymaster of the British navy, who recently died, was one of the oldest men in the service. He was born in 1804, and his father, uncle, brother, three nephews and son all served in the royal navy.

If kept going, the wheels of a watch travel 3,658¾ miles in a year.

The smallest and oldest sect in the world is to be found in the small city of Nablus, in north Palestine. They number about 150 souls and have defied the ravages of war, poverty and oppression for 3,000 years.

The coast line of Spain extends 1,817 miles—112 on the Mediterranean and 665 on the Atlantic.

A Paris physician has lately nipped in the bud, so it is reported, a habit which might have become as dangerous as the use of morphine. A woman of fashion had tried perfuming herself by subcutaneous injections and found that it was quite possible to give the body the fragrance of the lily or the rose. But her example was imitated with nearly fatal results, and the physician's warning has put a stop to the fad among the fin de siecle Parisiennes.

The tongue of the giraffe is nearly a foot and a half long.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—5:50; sets, 5:13.
Moon rises—12:40 p. m.
High tide—6 a. m.; 6:15 p. m.

Fair weather, with partly cloudy skies, is indicated for Sunday. It promises to continue warm for the season, with light winds, generally westerly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FLOWER POTS.

We have a lot of them and will sell them cheap All sizes from 3 cents up. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade piano.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 459-4.

To realize the heat in coal, buy some of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike St.

The bicycles that are to be sold at Keyes' auction on Tuesday, can be seen today.

Satisfaction guaranteed on all watch clock, and jewelry repairs. Prices reasonable. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Buy some of the Thompson Hardlamps, 49c. and 59c. They will pay for themselves.

Is your fire place ready for cold weather? The Thompson Hardware company have everything ready.

A big sale next Tuesday at the Boston & Maine depot, where Keyes has a 500 yard track under cover, everything warm, comfortable and dry.

The elegant and capacious residence on Highland street fronting the common, with a fine stable and nearly 34,000 feet of land, which Shepard and Fuller offer for sale is an unusual chance to obtain a beautiful home with choice surroundings, good air and sunshine and yet to have a location in the center of the city. The property must be sold this fall and Shepard and Fuller are ready to accept a very low offer.

We have five hundred pairs of slightly soiled ladies' boots and shoes that we intend to get rid of right away, and in order to do so, we are going to let them go at forty, fifty, and sixty cents a pair. Come quick or you will lose these bargains. Children's shoes will go for five, ten and fifteen cents a pair. This is surely cheaper than going barefoot. This opportunity is not offered every day. There is only one place that you can get these shoes and that is at William Wade's, 23 Merrimack street.

MINISTERS MEET.

The Lowell Ministers' union held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, with Rev. George C. Wright as moderator. The essay by Rev. J. A. Bowler was on "Ancient and Modern Ethics."

BAPTIST LADIES' AID.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church in North Billerica gave a very pleasant entertainment and supper last evening in the vestry of the church and it proved a most enjoyable affair.

The program of the evening opened with a supper at 6.15 o'clock and later the tables were cleared in preparation for the entertainment, which opened at 8.15 o'clock.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

The autumn meeting of the North Middlesex Congregational Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches will be held with the First Congregational society of Chelmsford, Thursday, October 13. The officers are: President, Thomas H. Elliott of Lowell; vice presidents, Asahel W. Sawyer, Littleton; Henry A. Brown, Ayer; secretary, Rev. Geo. C. Wright, Lowell; treasurer, Charles H. Coburn, Lowell.

NEW TRIAL DENIED.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Jacob Mitchell, assignee of P. J. Kinsella, who sued Gookin Bros., for $5,000 has been denied. The case was first heard before an auditor, George Swazey, in Cambridge. He awarded the plaintiff $1500 and the case was then taken before a jury. This was last March and the jury found for the defendants. A motion for a new trial was argued before a judge in Cambridge in June and decision was reserved.

Administrator's and heirs' sale of the Herrick property at the corner of Suffolk and Dodge street, Tuesday, October 11th, on the several premises, rain or shine, we shall sell by public auction to the highest bidders, the herewith described tenement property; sale positive, absolute and without limit. At 4.30 o'clock p. m. Lot 1 Block of 3 tenements and 2 stores at the corner of Suffolk and Dodge streets. The block has 21 rooms, 2 stores, water, gas, sewerage and water closets. The lot has 3037 square feet of land, with 51 foot frontage on Suffolk street, and 71 foot frontage on Dodge street. It is rented for $56 a month, or $672 a year. At 5 o'clock p. m. Lot 2. Block of 7 tenements and large shed at the corner of Dodge street and Herrick avenue. The block has 32 rooms, also water, sewerage and water closets. The lot has an area of 6814 square feet, 69 feet on Dodge street and 81 on Herrick avenue. This property is rented for $60 per month, or $720 a year. The two properties are bright well located; one is fully rented and the other nearly so. Right in the centre of many of the largest industries in Lowell, close to business, always rented, and unusually desirable for property of their class. It does seem as if investors in tenement real estate, would feel more than pleased with the opportunities presented by this sale. Make all inquiries at the office of J. E. Comant & Co.

—Marcella Greenwood,
Administrator.
Jos. S. Herrick,
Othello Greenwood,
Heirs.

Dr. C. H. WATT DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

MAMMOTH ROAD

Will Not be Paved Because of Expense.

MOTION TO EXTEND WINTER STREET DEFEATED.

A Bicycle Path on Bridge Street.

The street committee at a meeting last evening, voted to recommend that a bicycle path be constructed along Bridge street, when it is repaired, from Merrimack street to Central Bridge.

A letter was received from George J. Carney asking that the entire length of Moody street be macadamized instead of only half, as proposed, and offering to give to the city stone for the additional work. The matter was referred to the chairman as a special committee.

It was moved by Mr. Wiggin that a sidewalk be recommended in front of and beyond the Costello property in Nesmith street. The motion was passed.

It was voted to recommend a sidewalk asked by the Tremont & Suffolk mills.

Mr. Bosca moved that a resolution be introduced for the extension of Winter street to South, at a cost of $12,500.

Mr. Derby stated that he land necessary could be bought for its assessed value.

Mr. Bosca said that for the morals of the city the property should be taken since its condition would cause anybody to blush.

The motion did not prevail.

A motion to take the Smith and Shedd petitions for sidewalks from the table, was lost.

The city engineer reported that the cost of smooth paving a portion of Mammoth road would be $12,500, and Mr. Howe suggested that in view of the condition of the citys' finances, it might be wise not to press the matter this year. After some discussion, it was voted to lay the matter upon the table.

MUSIC HALL.

At Music Hall last evening, a fair-sized audience attended the second performance of "Garry Owen" and were well repaid for their trouble. The piece is well staged and has some very pretty settings, among them being the Lisconnah Chapel at Easter time and the ruined abbey. The company is a well selected one and sustained their respective parts with satisfaction. The solo by Mr. Bartti was well received and also the solos of Miss Verne. This afternoon and evening will be the last two performances of "Garry Owen."

KIT COMING.

"Kit, the Arkansaw Traveler," the melodrama of western life will be the attraction at the New Music Hall, October 10, with Henry Chaufrau in the title role. In the company are Carrie Rose Strong, Sara MacDonald, Lee Hardman, James Lovering, and Cora Belle Green. The Ideal quartette will introduce a number of popular selections.

COUNCIL REPORT

RECEIVED BY MT. VERNON CHURCH.

At a special meeting of the Mt. Vernon Free Baptist church last evening, a report of the council called to dismiss the pastor, Rev. O. H. Denney, was read. It is as follows:

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 13, 1898.

The council mutually called by the Mt. Vernon Free Baptist church and Parish society to consider the dissolution of the pastoral relations between Rev. O. H. Denney and said church and parish society, would state, that after a careful and extended examination of all matters and testimony put into its hands bearing upon said relations, it concurs in the wisdom of Rev. Mr. Denney by which he was led under the perplexing condition of affairs, to give his resignation and the act of the church and parish in accepting the same.

The council recommends that the members of the church and parish take immediate measures to settle all difficulties between themselves, so that Christian harmony may prevail and those of the "household of faith walk in love and thus fulfil the law of Christ."

And should there be a failure on the part of any to comply with this Christily rule and to aid in reaching this much desired object, that they be requested to withdraw from the church and parish, that peace may abound.

And still further we would advise that in case of the lack of active co-operation in sustaining the work and institutions of the church that the parish society put its church property into the hands of the Massachusetts Association of Free Baptist Churches for the adjustment of its financial affairs and the continuance of religious work in the church building.

Praying that the great Head of the Church may abundantly bless the Mt. Vernon church and heal all its divisions, and further that our brother Denney may be guided by some new field of labor where he may do a grand work for the Master, we subscribe ourselves,

E. T. Ittis,
O. H. Tracey,
E. P. Moulton,
E. W. Porter,
W. J. Twort,
Jesse Blake,
Council.

For the council,
W. J. Twort, Clerk.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

Miss Etta Pierce was elected clerk of the church for the remainder of the year and delegates were chosen to the quarterly conference of Massachusetts Free Baptist churches, which meets in the Chelmsford Street church, Oct. 19 and 20. The following are the delegates: Miss Etta Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Coram, Mrs. M. S. Amy, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Abbott, Mr. Frank Chatfield. The delegates were given power of substitution.

Miss Lizzie Mulcahey and her niece, Miss Margaret Dolan, are spending a few weeks with friends in Manchester, N. H.

IS THIS YOUR STORY?

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."

What does your doctor say?

"You are suffering from impure blood."

What is his remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

You must not have constipated bowels if you expect the Sarsaparilla to do its best work. But Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

We have a book on Paleness and Weakness which you may have for the asking.

Write to our Doctors.

Perhaps you would like to consult medical physicians about your condition. Write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Columbia Council, O.U.A.M., conferred the second degree upon two candidates at its regular meeting last evening.

Merrimack Valley Lodge, I.O.O.F.M. U., initiated one candidate at its regular meeting last evening and received one proposition for membership. Arrangements were made for the observance of the sixth anniversary of the lodge with a concert and ball. District Grand Master George Tetley of Lawrence was present and contributed to the interest of the meeting with a brief address.

The regular meeting of the Ladd & Whitney circle, Ladies of the G.A.R. was held last night. The first of the fortnight suppers that are to be held, was eaten. It was voted to contribute an article to the coming bazaar of Circle 24 of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. B. S. Clough spoke interestingly on her visit to the G.A.R. convention in Cincinatti.

BOWLING LEAGUE

TO BE INAUGURATED BY THE Y. M. C. I.

The annual bowling tournament at the Y. M. C. I., alleys will soon be started. At present the time is being given to arranging the several teams. Last year the contesting lives were numbered from one to six and the games were all close and exciting. A schedule is also being prepared and the number of the games to be played will be made so as to extend the tournament throughout the winter months. The alleys are among the best in the city and are regulation ones and the balls have been newly polished. Then the teams, by order of the organization will be as evenly matched as it is possible to make them. Only members of the Young Men's association are admitted into the competition but then there are such men as Fee, Whalen, Jordon and several others among them who are leaders in the local alleys, and who will infuse renewed interest into the matter of entry. Already applications are being made for entrance by devotees of the sport and it is predicted that the '98-'99 season will eclipse all former successes. It is understood that it will be a six club league although it may possibly be eight.

The highest score rolled on the Wamesit alleys was put up by Grover Fels at a practice game. It was for 215 pins in a single string. A three-string total produced 603, probably the best result that ever occurred in the vicinity of Palmer street.

SUPERIOR COURT.

At the afternoon session of Superior court yesterday, George R. Richardson continued testimony being followed by Hon. George F. Richardson and Mrs. Harrington, sister of Mrs. Hovey, the patient who was at the hospital at the time of the entrance referred to. That will probably be all the witnesses the defense will put in. The court adjourned to Monday morning when the arguments will probably be reached unless the time is taken up by rebuttal evidence.

It is expected that all the cases hanging on the Jefferson-Richardson controversy will be finished by Tuesday or Wednesday.

If You Decide

That we are to make your garments for the coming season, you will find that your desire to be correctly fitted is not greater than our desire to have you so fitted.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York,

IMPORTER and TAILOR,

65 CENTRAL STREET.

BOXING GOSSIP.

There is every probability that the next important featherweight contest will bring together Dave Sullivan and George Dixon, both lads having expressed their willingness to box 25 rounds at 122 pounds for a purse offered by Tom O'Rourke. Such a match if arranged, will create more enthusiasm among Boston sport followers than any other of recent years, and a big delegation will certainly attend from Boston, no matter where the battle is decided. The majority of these will be men who back their opinions with hard cash and while Dixon will undoubtedly be the favorite in the betting, Sullivan will have many admirers who will place their money on his chances of success against the erstwhile champion.

It would be gratifying to the people of Boston to have the men meet. There is a marked local pride in the doings of each and as the younger lad bids fair to become the world's champion in his class, it would be peculiarly gratifying to Boston sports to have him bring the championship back to Boston where it has been held for so many years.

Dixon still has many admirers who regard him as being practically invincible at his weight, but George realizes fully that he has lasted much longer than the average boxer and that there must be an end to his career. Still he is satisfied that Sullivan is not the man to take his measure, and he is willing to make the match on any terms which may suit the little Irishman. That Dave is willing is best expressed in his own statement.

"While I stand ready to make a match with Dixon at any time or under any fair conditions," he said, "still I feel that if I took the initiative I would not be gratified in my wishes. Now that the advances have come from the Dixon end, they will find me ready and willing to do business at any time they may name to arrange the details. Dixon and myself will pack the biggest arena in or around New York, and as the Lenox A. C. is willing to offer good financial inducements, there should be little delay in us getting together. I sincerely hope that there will be no hitches arising on the question of weight. I stand ready to match at 122 pounds at 3 o'clock on the day of the contest, twenty-five or more rounds and they will find I will not be backward when it comes to backing myself with hard cash.

Sullivan is intensely anxious to win the championship of the world in the featherweight division and he bids fair to do it, but he will find in Dixon one of the most skilful men that he has ever faced and not only will he have to contend with cleverness, but strength, endurance and perfect condition as well.

Oscar Gardner and Sammy Kelly have signed articles for a 25-round contest at the Lenox A. C., New York, October 28.

The match between Mike Sears and Jabez White will be decided at the Olympic A. C., Birmingham, England, October 24.

KILLED BY CAR.

E. J. McCORMACK KILLED BY A ROXBURY ELECTRIC.

Boston, Oct. 8.—Edward J. McCormack, 25, residence unknown, while crossing Columbus avenue at Roxbury crossing, about 7.30 last evening, was knocked down by an inward bound Atlantic avenue car and fatally injured. He was taken to station 10 and attended by a physician, who ordered his removal to the city hospital, where he died shortly after his arrival.

As McCormack was crossing the tracks, cars were coming in both direction, but he evidently did not see one and while he attempted to pass the outward bound car the one bound inward struck him.

The car passed completely over him before it was stopped. William J. Otto was conductor of the car and Charles Freswold, motorman.

REV. MR. MERRIAM SPOKE.

One of the most interesting and scholarly addresses of the convention of the New Hampshire Christian Endeavor union, held at Manchester, N. H., Wednesday, was delivered by the Rev. Charles L. Merriam of Lowell, Mass. His subject was "Christian Endeavor and Good Literature."

SUIT POSTPONED.

The suit brought against the First Congregational church by the First Trinitarian Congregational church, which was to have been heard before a master in the supreme court, Boston, yesterday, has been postponed, to the great disappointment of the Trinitarian folk.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

RATE CUTTING

A QUESTION THAT BOTHERS INSURANCE MEN.

Everything in insurance circles has gone on smoothly for some time with scarcely a ripple in the big sea in which underwriters swim, but as the calm precedes the storm the apathy that has apparently pervaded the street is liable to be disturbed.

There is an undercurrent in the life of liability companies that portends war. It is the old question of rate cutting. The agents doing a legitimate business in the liability line have had the rate cutters to contend with for some time. These latter have gained in numbers and strength at the expense of those who do an honest business.

The matter has finally arrived at a point where something must be done, and many in the combination who are chafing under the competition are ready to break away and accept any rate that may bring them business. Some of the older companies feel that by meeting the rates of those outside the tendency will be to drive the latter out of business when rates can be re-established.

In other states rates are being met, notwithstanding the binding clause of the liability conference. The Commercial Bulletin speaks of the Travelers' company having asked permission of the conference to meet Maryland cut rates and to this President Stone of the Maryland takes decided exceptions. Evidently he does not like the words "cut rates" and denies that his company is doing it, but as he says, "The company is competing for business on its merits."—Boston Herald.

For economy, for honesty, and fair dealing and to always feel satisfied, Gaynor & Co.'s, 35 Prescott, is the place. Just give them a call.

CYCLING NEWS.

A hundred mile dead race for professional riders will be held over the Buffalo-Erie course on the 22d. It will be a handicap event, with over $1500 in prize money, divided into twenty-six position prizes, headed by $350 for the first man in and $250 for time prize.

After taking a rest, George Bunker, has not been forgotten.

E. Ransley has reduced the English mile record to 1:26 1-5, over four seconds better than the previous best.

Of two Boston racing men, the English Cyclist has this to say: "Pettis and Darlow, the American cracks, who showed up fairly well in the professional race at the Surrey meeting, are said to be a very smart pair. In the world's professional mile championship will go to Italy, where he has the Pittsburg rider, who has just won been offered very advantageous terms and where his great reputation of '95 height and weight they appear to be very much the same and both ride very low gears. When they get a little more acclimated they are going for the world's tandem records from one mile upwards. Seeing, however, that they are not on the tires that claim the pace it is hard to see where the trailers are coming from."

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

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The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.

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THE PLACE TO BUY

READY-MADE GARMENTS

BEST STYLES, BEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES.

Tailor-made Suits, not like other suits, from $7 to $25.
Latest Novelties in Jackets from $2.98 to $35.00.
Fur Collarettes of all kinds, from $1.69 to $25,00.
Skirts, including the very latest flounced effects, $1.25 to $9.50.
Cloth and Fur Capes, Satin and Velveteen Waists, Children's Dresses, Wrappers, etc.
All new and durable goods at the right prices.

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TO BUY A

Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

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Trimmed Walking Hats 87c. to $2.25. The above are all new goods, correct in style—and worth much more than you will be asked to pay for them.

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